

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1977



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1977

Number 91

(Frontispiece) H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visiting the Macropod Lake at the Melbourne Zoological Gardens on 17 March 1977 during the Silver Jubilee visit.

Nell McLeod

(Front endpaper) H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, the first Royal visitor to Victoria, being received by the Corporation of Melbourne for the laying of the foundation stone of the Melbourne Town Hall on 29 November 1867.

LaTrobe Collection, State Library of Victoria

(Back endpaper) H.M. The Queen walking along Swanston Street to meet her people. This was at the beginning of the 36 hour Silver Jubilee visit to Melbourne on 16-17 March 1977.

The Herald and Weekly Times Limited



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N. BOWDEN, B.Ec.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN



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PREFACE

This ninety-first edition of the *Victorian Year Book* carries on the task of recording the main aspects of life in Victoria today. In seeking to give an accurate, comprehensive, and balanced account of the State as a whole each year, the *Year Book* aims to present not only an unbroken account of significant activities, facts, and events, but also appropriate matter of special interest.

The rewriting of the *Year Book*, which was begun in the 1975 edition, has now almost been completed with the inclusion of a new and much enlarged chapter on health and medical research. A special committee under the chairmanship of Sir Lance Townsend worked to make this possible.

The shorter chapter headings now adopted in the *Year Book* will generally facilitate the incorporation of new subject matter reflecting the marked changes apparent everywhere. The Editor makes every effort to maintain the continuity of basic text and figures unimpaired as well as incorporating new material as appropriate. This is especially important at present when the economic circumstances in which the community finds itself are so much at variance with what obtained a decade or so ago. It is vital, for the sake of historical accuracy, that these changes are faithfully chronicled in the *Year Book* and special articles on major subjects will continue to be included to ensure that this is done. The first two of these, examining manufacturing from 1968-69 to 1973-74, and unemployment from 1970 to 1975 appear on pages 476-9 and pages 310-14 respectively of this edition.

This *Year Book* continues the long-term series on Victoria's environment and man. The first article in 1976 was well received and succeeding articles will gradually establish a composite picture of what is a diverse and evolving subject.

Three new types of illustrations are included. The Protocol Section of the Premier's Department has conducted research into the Insignia of Victoria which are now reproduced and explained. Four watercolours of Victorian flora by Miss Margaret Stones, M.B.E., are included by permission of the M. M. Gibson (Gardens) Trust, which brought Miss Stones to Victoria in 1975-76. Miss Stones, a Victorian who now lives in London, has achieved wide acclaim for her botanical illustrations. The third new illustrated feature concerns the chapter on the Victorian environment, where several line drawings by Mrs Margaret Mackie have been included.

Select bibliographies at the end of each chapter are now a regular feature of the *Year Book*. They are intended to complement the retrospective references published each year, with the exception of the 1973 centenary edition, in the new series of *Year Books* which began in 1961, and thus provide a background for virtually every topic in the series.

The material in the *Year Book* has been carefully checked throughout but I shall be grateful to hear from readers who wish to offer suggestions or have

noticed defects. The preparation of this *Year Book* would not have been possible but for the willing co-operation of many individuals and institutions. First, I wish to thank the staff in the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics who, under the overall direction of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians, Mr J. F. Clark, B.Com., and Mr I. M. Cowie, B.Com., have again brought to the preparation of the *Year Book* a sense of responsibility and concern to ensure that the *Year Book* continues to reflect accurately conditions in Victoria. I would also like to thank Mr J. M. Ryder, F.I.A., F.S.S., A.S.A., the Government Statist and Actuary, who also holds an appointment as Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, for the consultant advice he is always ready to give. My special thanks are again due to the Editor, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., and to his staff in the Publications Section. I wish also to thank the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their fine work in printing the *Year Book*, the Surveyor General of Victoria and his staff for their help in revising the maps in the *Year Book*, and Mr Norman Quaintance for his typographical advice.

Those who have assisted in the preparation of the articles are listed in the next two pages.

N. BOWDEN

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

15 August 1977

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Australian Council for Educational Research
Australian Dairy Corporation
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria
Australian Legal Aid Office
Australian Meat Board
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Australian Taxation Office (Melbourne)
Australian Telecommunications Commission
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Wool Corporation

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Cancer Institute
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Chief Electoral Officer
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Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Chief Secretary's Department
Children's Court
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Commission on Advanced Education
Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria
Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Commonwealth Department of Education
Commonwealth Department of Health
Commonwealth Department of Transport (Air Transport Group)
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission
Community Services Centre
Consumer Affairs Council

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria
Council of Adult Education
Council of Legal Education
Country Fire Authority
Country Roads Board
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal

Deakin University
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Agriculture
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Employment and Industrial Relations
Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development
Department of Health
Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Overseas Trade
Department of Social Security
Department of State Development
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Department of Veterans' Affairs
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Education Department
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Environmental Studies Association of Victoria

Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission, Victoria

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Legal Education
Library Council of Victoria
Liquor Control Commission
Local Government Department
Lord Mayor's Fund

Magistrates' Court
Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural
College
Medical Board of Victoria
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways
Board
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Theatre Company
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop
Authority
Mental Health Authority
Mr J. D. Merralls, Q.C.
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Mines Department
Ministry for Conservation
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for the Arts
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Fuel and Power
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply
Monash University (Information Officer,
Faculty of Law, Botany Depart-
ment, Faculty of Medicine)
Motor Accidents Board

National Association of Tertiary
Authorities
National Gallery of Victoria
National Health and Medical Research
Council
National Heart Foundation of Australia
(Victorian Division)
National Parks Service
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Probate and Gift Duties Office
Public Record Office
Public Service Board of Victoria
Public Trustee

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Registrar of Co-operative Housing
Societies
Registrar of Friendly Societies

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Small Claims Tribunal
Social Welfare Department
Soil Conservation Authority
Standard Newspapers Ltd
Standards Association of Australia
State Insurance Office
State College of Victoria
State Electricity Commission
State Immigration Office
State Library of Victoria
State Rivers and Water Supply Commis-
sion
State Savings Bank of Victoria
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Universities Commission
University of Melbourne (Vice-Chan-
cellor, Department of Geography,
Faculty of Medicine, School of
Agriculture, Department of Civil
Engineering)

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction
Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Law Foundation
Victoria Police
Victorian Arts Centre Building Com-
mittee
Victorian Bar
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian College of Pharmacy
Victorian Institute of Colleges
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Plant Research Institute
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Universities and Schools Exam-
inations Board
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of
Medical Research
West Gate Bridge Authority
Western Port Regional Planning Autho-
rity
Wine and Brandy Producers Association
of Victoria

SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean :

n.a. not available

n.y.a. not yet available

.. nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable

p preliminary—figure or series subject to revision

r figure or series revised since previous edition

n.e.i. not elsewhere included

n.e.s. not elsewhere stated

M males ; F females

— Break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia : N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1975 refer to the year ended 31 December 1975, those shown as, e.g., 1974-75 refer to the year ended 30 June 1975.

Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data is presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded discrepancies may occur between totals and sums of components.

THE ROYAL VISIT 1977



H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh with Mrs R. J. Hamer, wife of the Premier, shown on their arrival at the National Gallery to attend the Victorian Government's State Reception. H.M. The Queen is wearing the insignia of the ancient Order of the Garter and that of the new Order of Australia.

Lands Department

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION

State Reception at the National Gallery of Victoria, 17 March 1977

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., M.P., welcomed the Royal visitors :

"Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, this great gathering has come here tonight from every part of the State. It represents the people of Victoria celebrating with you the Jubilee of your Accession. In those 25 years you have both become familiar figures to us in a way that was never possible in previous reigns, and the loyalty that Victoria has always shown on such occasions is today reinforced by personal affection and high regard.

"This is Your Majesty's fourth visit to us and on each meeting formality has progressively given way to greater informality. I well remember your first visit to Victoria, two years after Your Majesty's Accession, with all its excitement of first meeting and occasions of some pomp. I remember, too, 1970, when, for the first time anywhere in the British Commonwealth, you walked through the streets of Melbourne to meet and talk with your people. On this visit you have done that again. You have met the people of Victoria at sporting events and many thousands of our children assembled to greet you. In this Jubilee year it is fitting in this way to emphasise the concept of family—the concept that binds us all together still.

"You are no stranger to this Gallery, either. It is one of our proudest possessions, and here today we are to record our loyalty in what is to be known as the Jubilee Acquisition. We have chosen this means of marking Your Majesty's Jubilee so as to give it real and lasting significance. One of the major purposes of the Gallery is to give a cultural vigour to people's increasing leisure time, and the people were directly involved late last year when the Government launched the Arts Foundation of Victoria. This Foundation is raising money to ensure that the Gallery's collection, fine as it is, is not merely preserved but increased and enhanced before it is passed on to future generations. I am proud to say that the fund has already raised two million dollars.

"By involving the Arts with the people, and your Jubilee with the Arts, this first purchase by the Arts Foundation, our first Renoir, will mark the occasion for all time in the minds and the hearts of the people of Victoria. I now ask Your Majesty to unveil the Jubilee Acquisition."

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II replied :

"Mr Premier, thank you very much for your kind greetings on behalf of the people of Victoria. We are very pleased to be here in this Silver Jubilee year and to have received such a loyal and generous welcome wherever we have been. And so it has been throughout our visit to Australia. I can assure you that my overwhelming impression has been of the kindness, warmth, and enthusiasm shown to us everywhere. This time we have not been able to visit any country centres, so I was delighted and grateful that your Government had brought in so many children from surrounding districts. It has been inspiring and encouraging to see them. I think the future of this State is in safe hands.

"Mr Premier, in the old days the constitutional experts proclaimed that the Crown is indivisible. By this they meant it could not function or feel differently in respect of separate Realms. Nowadays things are different, but I have often wondered what the real situation was for the wearer of the Crown, even in those far off days, when it came to cricket. However, as Queen of Australia and the Queen of the United Kingdom, which incidentally includes England, I have had no difficulty in enjoying every moment of this latest encounter in the hundred years war between Australia and England. I believe that sporting rivalry, such as we have seen, gives everybody a great deal of pleasure and excitement—long may it flourish !*

"Mr Premier, the people of Victoria are rightly proud of this Gallery and I look forward to seeing later this evening recent developments to the rest of the Arts Centre. I am delighted that you have decided to mark my Silver Jubilee by adding a beautiful painting by Renoir to the collection. I am sure it will be a source of refreshment and inspiration to many. It gives me much pleasure to unveil the Jubilee Art Acquisition."

* This was the last day of the Centenary Test Match between England and Australia played on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. After a series of vicissitudes, Australia won by 45 runs, the same margin as in 1877.



Hon. R. J. Hamer, Premier of Victoria, conveys the greetings of the people of Victoria to H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh at the Victorian Government's State Reception held in the National Gallery on Thursday 17 March 1977.

Lands Department



H.M. The Queen, escorted by Hon. R. J. Hamer, beginning the walk along Swanston Street from Flinders Street to Collins Street to attend the civic welcome at the Melbourne Town Hall on Wednesday 16 March 1977. The Royal couple during their 36 hours in Victoria also visited the Flemington Racecourse, the Royal Women's Hospital, the Zoological Gardens, and the Centenary Test Match held at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Australian Women's Weekly

H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh drive around a gathering of some 20,000 schoolchildren at Royal Park, Melbourne, on Thursday 17 March 1977.

Lands Department



THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT *

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Historical perspective

The resources available to a community reside in the land and water systems under its control. In some environments the community does not need to expend much effort to obtain what it needs for survival; in others, considerable effort is required.

Some environments provide all resources for the simple needs for survival; others do not, and so trade or barter develops between nearby communities. Exchange or transfer of resources from one place to another has become more common and more of a necessity as a result of the rise of technology and the changing demands of present day communities.

In Australia, the resources provided by the natural environments throughout the continent were not great in relation to the needs of human beings. For this reason there were relatively few people occupying a large area and their survival depended on considerable skill and understanding of the ecology of the systems that supported them. Furthermore they expended much personal energy in moving over relatively large distances to make use of different places, at different times of the year, and in different kinds of seasons from year to year. These people, the Australian Aborigines, demonstrated a capability for survival under difficult conditions. Their whole culture, their family and tribal cohesion, their ethic of mutual assistance, and their respect for various environmental features, provided the basis for their survival within that environment.

When Europeans settled in Australia, they were confronted by an environment quite different from that to which they were accustomed. It was so different that they had some difficulty in surviving. The country itself and its native plants and animals did not provide the kinds of food to which they were accustomed nor in sufficient quantity even if they could have become accustomed to them. The introduced plants and animals the settlers brought with them to provide their food were not suited to the different environmental conditions. For biological reasons these plants and animals did not thrive and for some decades the colony was maintained only because foodstuffs were imported from England.

Attempts were made to use the country for agricultural production but success was slow in coming, depending on the development of more suitable strains of domesticated plants and animals.

When exploration opened up new areas and more suitable plants and animals were used, the country began to produce, first enough for survival, and later more than enough; thus there was an excess for export. Some export income was earned in the early days of settlement by harvesting and selling

* This is the second of a series of major articles on Victoria's environment and man. The first article appeared on pages 1-45 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

some of the natural resources: whale products, seal skins, mutton bird oil, and later, gold. The harvesting of seals for their skins almost caused the extinction of the species in Bass Strait. Later, income was earned by exporting products such as merino wool and wheat, the production being the harvesting of an annual increment produced from the land and not the natural resource itself.

In the harsh reality of making land productive, the bushland and its inhabitants were considered the enemy. The natural environment was something to be modified or changed for agriculture or grazing. Because production was achieved only by overcoming fire, flood, drought, and the native bush itself, the defeat of nature and the change of the natural surroundings for productive purposes was regarded as "success". The destruction of the flora and fauna became a basic part of the Australian pioneering way of life.

It was not until after the Second World War that there was any perceptible change in the attitude to the environment. This change in attitude resulted from an appreciation that some of the supposed successes in developing land for productive purposes were in fact mistakes. Sometimes the new found productivity was short lived. The developers had not understood the intricate relationships and interactions between soils, plants, animals, and climate. They were unable to perceive situations in which certain kinds of change or manipulation would inevitably lead to instability of the new system of use, and consequently the destruction of the productive capability of the land.

Irrigation of some land without provision for drainage produced excessive amounts of salt and loss of production. Overcultivation of some lands produced conditions conducive to erosion of the soil by wind. Clearing of forests and then excessive grazing of the native pastures caused loss of vegetative cover, increased run-off after rain, and erosion of the watercourses, as well as other forms of soil erosion such as tunnels and dry land salting. These mistakes were caused by a lack of understanding of the nature of land and an inability to determine its capabilities and devise systems of use and management to provide a level of productivity that would last year after year. The results of some of these mistakes were obvious after a few years; some took several decades to manifest themselves.

Various kinds of mistakes in land-use and resource management were perceived mostly as isolated problems rather than as several manifestations of a single problem. Legislation was passed and organisations established to deal with particular problems as they arose and evoked sufficient concern to warrant attention. Separate organisations had responsibilities for land settlement, fisheries and wildlife, water, forests, and soils. There was no total environmental concept for the management of resources, nor an understanding that proper resource management can only come from an understanding of the nature of the different environments and whether or not they can be manipulated safely for productive purposes.

However, since the Second World War, people engaged in resource management and, later, some interested members of the community began to realise that a new approach to resource management was necessary. The pioneering stage had passed and the time had come to look at the land and its resources in a different kind of way.

The development of this attitude in the community was hastened by the revelation that some of the other effects of man's manipulation of environments in many parts of the world may be a possible threat to human health. Except to those members of the community intimately associated with their use, the destruction or impairment of the land or water resources is of only passing interest, but threats to human health are more frightening and evoke an emotional response from the majority. The potential threat to human health of pesticides, nuclear processes, and more recently, air and water pollution, was of intimate concern to the whole community and generated more widespread interest in the use and management of the environment to provide for the community's needs.



The public interest, created by those talking and writing about such threats, stimulated thinking among people who were formerly only concerned about matters falling within the narrow confines of their own particular facet of technology and its use. They began to see that the optimal use of their technological contribution to the management of environments was dependent on many other factors, and could be quite different from that which they had originally perceived. The development and use of pesticides provides an example.

During the Second World War and in the immediate post-war period, pesticides were regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Their use was responsible for preventing widespread disease and famine in many countries, although in some, their success in preventing death from disease created other crises due to insufficient food.

The early pesticides were produced by technologists so as to have what they perceived to be desirable properties for pesticides. They were cheap, toxic to a wide range of insects, and chemically stable. Thus, they were effective for a long time after a single application. Biologically, their effectiveness against a wide range of insects and their persistence are great disabilities. Pesticides having these characteristics kill both the predator insects and the pests. They sometimes create pests, because if they are ineffective against a minor member of the insect community but remove its predators, it becomes abundant. Persistent pesticides allow several generations of an insect to be exposed to its effects continuously and so a resistant strain of the insect is the only one likely to survive through these generations. As a consequence, the resistant strains become a major proportion of the population more quickly with persistent than with non-persistent pesticides for which there are periods when the pesticide has lost its effectiveness and the sensitive strains can reproduce.

It is for these kinds of reasons that technological inputs to environmental management need to be biologically and ecologically oriented.

Publicity about some of the apparent mistakes of environmental management, arising from unilateral thinking by technologists, helped to develop an awareness in the community. At first this developed among people, both professional and amateur, who were interested and concerned, and understood that solutions were being found. Later, the awareness came to those to whom the whole field of resource use and management was new.

Environmental matters became both emotional and political and volubility was sometimes mistaken for knowledge. The attention of those who had worked unremittingly for some decades to develop a new approach and a new philosophy towards the use and management of resources was diverted from the task of getting things done to the necessity of explaining to the community what had

already been done and what was in fact being done. Both types of explanations were needed as a defence against criticisms of ignorance and inactivity, and to allay unnecessary public fears.

Present situation

Introduction

More people now understand that the resources of any country, and of the world itself, are finite. Because they are not unlimited, resources must be used with care and without waste. The present life-style of technological societies such as Australia's involves the use of large amounts of resources even to an extent which many would consider to be prodigal. Furthermore, people know that in the past the capability of some land and water systems to continue to serve a useful purpose was destroyed because of wrong use and management.

Because there is now more general acceptance and recognition of these facts, the study of land and water systems, the assessment of their capability for being used and managed to provide for the various needs of the community, and the institutional arrangements for decision making about the planning, development, and use of resources are under review.

There is increasing awareness that demands for the use of land and water systems and their resources for different purposes often compete, and that this conflict should be resolved on a rational basis. The rational basis for resolving the conflict lies in an understanding of the capability of the land and water systems to be manipulated and used for different purposes, not just for a short time but from one generation to another, and on the relative priorities for satisfying the various needs of the community.

Victorian Government agencies

The individual statutes existing at present provide separate organisations with the responsibility for the management of particular resources or for the provision of particular services for the community. This does not facilitate an integrated approach to resource use and management; unilateral and independent action in the past has often been the reason for serious problems related to resource management. For example, electric energy generation requires the use of water, sometimes for cooling and sometimes for power generation itself. The community's need for electric energy and for alternative uses of the water must be considered together if prudent decisions are to be made.

For these reasons the Victorian Government has reviewed the overall arrangements for administration of resource use and management and introduced new procedures for decision making about proposals for the development and use of resources.

A Ministry for Conservation has been established to bring into a single policy-making unit a group of separate organisations responsible for fisheries and wildlife, national parks, soil conservation, coastal management, pollution control and waste management, recommendations about the future use of public land, multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary environmental studies, conservation planning, assessment of environmental effects of projects, and environmental education.

A Ministry for Water Resources has been established to ensure that Victoria's water resources are considered in totality and not on the basis of specific requirements for particular sections of the community.

A Ministry for Transport and a Ministry for Fuel and Power, in their respective fields, seek to develop consistent and co-ordinated policies, that relate to the total government policy for other needs and other resource uses.

A Ministry for Planning has been established to ensure that town and country planning is carried out within the constraints imposed both by the nature

and capability of the land and water system in different parts of Victoria, and by the policies determined by the Victorian Government to reflect community needs both now and in the future.

The State Planning Council, formerly limited in its charter to advise the Town and Country Planning Board, has become the State Co-ordination Council, with an enlarged membership, a full-time support staff, and a widened responsibility for advising the Victorian Government about all kinds of proposed developments. It is to have several working groups of which the most significant is to be the Policy and Priorities Review Group. The major task of the Council will be to ensure that the Victorian Government can make decisions about various proposals for planning, development, and use and management of resources on the basis of much more complete information. Not only will the facts about economic and physical feasibility of proposals be available, but also the environmental effects and their significance, the nature of the options for the use of ancillary resources which would be denied the future community by such development, and the social effects of the proposal (including the justification of the need for the services resulting from the proposed development) will be set out.

The task of the State Co-ordination Council is to develop a more complete system for advising the Victorian Government than that which has previously existed. There has always been a degree of co-ordination between various agencies; the Council will formalise and ensure more complete co-ordination and the availability of a broader base of information for the decision makers when requested.

Government action in relation to the environment and conservation of natural resources is not the same as preservation, a difference of concepts not yet widely understood. It is a concept of understanding the resources available to the community and of making the best possible use of those resources for the benefit of present and future communities.

FORMULATING ENVIRONMENTAL DECISIONS

Environment assessment

Introduction

In Victoria the "environment effects statement" technique is the major environment assessment procedure used by the Ministry for Conservation. It requires that at the start of a project the proponent shall prepare a document which identifies and quantifies the effects that the proposed works may have on the environment. This document, accompanied by the Ministry's assessment report, can then be considered by decision makers in conjunction with economic and technical information and should ensure that decisions are taken with a full knowledge of their environmental consequences. In this way the technique influences decision making in relation to specific projects. However, it has educational effects, especially for those members of the community concerned with developmental or works programmes.

The environment effects statement documents physical, chemical, biological, social, and aesthetic effects that the proposed works may have on the environment, and also examines: (1) the need for the project; (2) alternative methods of carrying it out; and (3) public opinion concerning the project. The document also considers short-term, long-term, beneficial, and adverse effects of projects.

Preparation of environment effects statements

Although the Victorian Government, as a matter of policy, requires departments to prepare environment effects statements, not all projects will warrant this and in practice the following procedure is followed:

(1) The proposer seeks advice from the Ministry for Conservation as to whether

or not a proposal could require an environment effects statement. Works which will affect sensitive ecosystems such as alpine areas, wetlands, coastlands, estuaries, and unique fauna and flora assemblages, for example, would require an environment effects statement. Major works such as large power stations, power lines, pipelines, sewerage plants, railways, freeways, new development centres, ports, tourist resorts, piggeries, and feedlots would also require an environment impact statement.

(2) In cases where the need for a statement is not clear cut the proposer is requested to prepare a brief environmental report for the Ministry's consideration to enable a definite decision to be made as to whether or not an environment effects statement is required. This report documents the proposed works and the environment to be affected.

(3) If an environment effects statement is necessary, the proposer prepares a draft statement. In Victoria, the Environment Assessment Group of the Ministry for Conservation is responsible for preparing guidelines for each specific statement, delineating the areas of significant concern, and finally assessing the statement. It is recommended that public opinion on the project be sought at this stage. Although a flexible approach towards the content of an environment effects statement is necessary, because of the diversity of projects and environments, the general form of the statement can still be specified. Normally, an environment effects statement includes the following sections:

(i) *Statement of objectives.* This discusses the reasons for a proposal and should be broad and in general terms so that the various alternatives can be assessed objectively.

(ii) *Justification of need.* The need for the project should be demonstrated.



(iii) *A description of the proposal.* Usually the proposer in developing the plans will commence with a scheme for a single course of action which would have been included in the environmental report. Full details of the proposal, technical data, diagrams, maps, etc., should be provided and any other relevant information necessary to assess its environmental effects.

(iv) *Alternatives.* A discussion of alternatives should be provided. Where it is considered that some alternatives are not practical, or that there is only one practical means of achieving the objectives, details and reasons should be provided. The discussion of alternatives should be as objective as possible. "Do nothing" is one alternative that should always be considered.

(v) *Description of the existing environment.* This provides a general description of the characteristics and condition of the physical environments peculiar to each feasible alternative.

(vi) *Environmental effects.* For each alternative the probable effect of the proposed action (physical, social, and aesthetic) should be considered, including a statement of: (a) immediate short-term effects, (b) long-term effects, (c) adverse effects, (d) beneficial effects, (e) irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources, and (f) safeguards taken to avoid, minimise, or ameliorate adverse environmental effects.

(vii) *Comments on the proposed action.* A review of objections, comments, or submissions should be set out. Major contributions, from organisations such as government departments and conservation groups should also be included, as received, in the form of an appendix.

(viii) *A summary of the various alternatives.* This would normally set out the reasons for selecting a preferred scheme, including an economic analysis. Where environmental effects, including the social and physical, are significant, there may be difficulty in applying cost-benefit techniques and in this case the proposer may summarise the environmental effects using a ranking system.

(ix) *Relationship to future options.* There should be a brief discussion of the extent to which the proposed action involves trade-offs between short- and long-term effects, and the extent to which the proposed action forecloses future options, or narrows the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

(x) *Consultant's comments.* Where the proposer has employed a consultant to prepare a statement and the consultant's opinions differ from those of the proposer, these should be included.

(xi) *Summary document.* Where the statement is, by necessity, of considerable length a separate summary document should be provided. This can be used as a basis for wider distribution.

(xii) *Confidential information.* Where it has been necessary for the proposer to provide confidential information in order to satisfy the requirements of a statement, e.g., details of a process for waste standards to be evaluated, then the proposer should decide whether or not to provide a detachable supplement, to enable this information to be withheld if the statement is made public.

(4) The final environment effects statement is submitted to the Ministry for Conservation and is generally made available for public comment. Public submissions are considered and an assessment is prepared. The assessment report is available to both the decision makers and the general public.

The procedures outlined ensure that the environmental effects of works are considered in the planning stage, together with technical and economic criteria.

Examples of environment effects statements

The practice of preparing environment effects statements for proposed major works within Victoria has now become widely accepted. Two cases will now be considered to illustrate application of the technique and its eventual outcome.

Mitchell River proposed storage (25,000 ML capacity)

In 1972 the Victorian Parliamentary Public Works Committee, acting on recommendations made to it by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, recommended that the Mitchell River Dam should be built at Billy Goat Bend in the Mitchell River Gorge, 7 kilometres north of Glenaladale. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission had conducted conventional engineering and economic feasibility studies of 23 potential dam sites in the Mitchell River basin and had concluded that the Billy Goat Bend site was the most suitable.

However, when an environment effects statement was prepared by an inter-departmental committee it revealed that the recommended site was an "undisturbed gorge of considerable scientific, scenic and recreational value, containing unusual native flora and the western most occurrence of 'rain forest' in Victoria, providing habitat for rare invertebrates and possibly other rare fauna".

As a result of this study, the Victorian Government did not follow the advice of the Parliamentary Public Works Committee and did not allow the construction of a dam at Billy Goat Bend. The environmental study had recommended an alternative site at Tabberabbera where native ecosystems had already been disrupted by human activities, and the Victorian Government directed that the dam be constructed at Tabberabbera.

Yarra Brae-Sugarloaf project

The Yarra Brae-Sugarloaf project involved the construction of a 39,864 ML capacity water storage on the Yarra River, approximately 4 kilometres upstream from Warrandyte, which would be connected via a pumping station, rising main, and treatment facilities to an 86,000 ML capacity reservoir on Sugarloaf Creek.

In January 1973 the Victorian Government, on the advice of the Standing Committee on Water Supply, directed that this project begin immediately. However, there was considerable public reaction against this decision and in June 1973 the Victorian Government decided that the scheme would not proceed until an environment effects statement had been prepared.

Subsequently the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works prepared the Yarra Brae-Sugarloaf Environmental Study which examined not only the environmental effects of the project, but also the environmental effects of five alternative schemes. One of these alternatives involved not building the Yarra Brae dam, but rather providing a small pumping weir on the Yarra River at Yering Gorge, and this alternative was eventually adopted by the Victorian Government. The environment effects statement showed clearly that this alternative minimised adverse environmental effects and also had substantial economic advantages over the original proposal.

Conclusion

As these two cases show, the environment effects statement technique is having a direct influence on decision making in relation to specific projects in Victoria. Not only does the technique directly affect decisions on major projects, but it also acts as a community educational device by involving the public in the environmental aspects of developmental or major works programmes. This indirect "educational effect" could ultimately have a substantial influence on the community and be seen as the major advantage of the environment assessment procedure.

Environmental education*Introduction*

An understanding of natural systems and the effects of man's activities on these is a pre-requisite to the planning and management of resource use. This, in turn, is an integral part of the maintenance of the quality of the environment for living.

Apart from the management of those resources which have the potential to continue, much of the debate on the planning and management of resource use is subjective, including the sense of responsibility exemplified by the concept that no one generation can be given the authority to prevent the exercise of choice by future generations.

However, it is necessary to recognise that values change; there is little that is static in the concept of "quality of the environment for living". Planning and subsequently management is a matter for continuing review and reassessment.

Environmental education is concerned with land-use, water use, resource use generally, pollution prevention, and the aesthetics of landscape. It is linked with the social framework and the capacity to implement man's changing values to accept a social responsibility extending beyond the present. It is also subject to continuing review and reassessment.

Although the whole community has a role to play in this process, the formal educational institutions have direct and special responsibilities. As yet, however, there is no general agreement on environmental education among teachers, administrators, and academics nor about definition and concepts, curriculum structures and content, or even the overall departmental organisation appropriate to the task. Indeed, interest in environmental education is a recent phenomenon.

Primary schools

The aims of the current science course in primary schools embrace the development of environmental observation and awareness. The incidence of environmental education in prescribed courses of study is not known.

Secondary schools

A number of trends can be identified which have assisted the development of environmental education. These are: the Australian Science Education Project (ASEP), central to whose concept is the environment and man; its more recent, upper secondary counterpart, the Social Education Materials Project (SEMP) funded by the Federal Curriculum Development Centre; the ecologically-based Web of Life course in biology (also at upper secondary level); the development of active outdoor recreation pursuits associated with the use of school and departmentally-operated camp sites; and the provision of educational experiences (e.g., excursions) beyond the boundaries of the school classroom.

In State secondary schools, some sixty high schools taught environment science or environmental studies and/or agricultural and environmental science in 1976. More than half the number had courses available at junior secondary level in the inter-disciplinary based subject, general studies. The new Higher School Certificate agricultural and environmental science course, introduced in 1975, was being taught a year later in about thirty schools in Victoria.

Tertiary institutions

With the exception of Monash University (which has a two year post-graduate Master of Environmental Science degree course), Victorian universities have tended to graft environmentally-oriented elective subjects onto their traditional courses. Several of the State Colleges of Victoria offer an integrated environment studies diploma course as part of their teaching training programmes, and there has been an increasing number of in-service environmental education-type seminars and courses in recent years.

General public

Environmental education opportunities outside the formal system have been expanding. This field is serviced by educational organisations such as the Environment Studies Association of Victoria, a membership-based body which

operates about 25 field work courses a year, and which is developing a site for a residential environment studies centre near Launching Place, 66 kilometres east of Melbourne. The Council of Adult Education provides various lecture series and some field excursions in environmental and natural history topics, and the Natural Resources Conservation League, through its publications, seminars, and field days is another active body. At government level, the Ministry for Conservation is supporting the extension services which have been developed by some of its component agencies and is initiating an extension service which will be concerned with more broadly based environmental issues.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Legal framework

Ministry for Conservation Act 1972

The basic purpose of the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972* was to constitute the Ministry for Conservation. This was achieved, first, by the establishment under the Act of a Department of State called the Ministry for Conservation consisting of a Minister for Conservation, a Director of Conservation, and such other officers and employees as are necessary for the purposes of the Act and, second, by transferring and vesting in the Minister the administration of a number of Acts of the Victorian Parliament known as the "Conservation Acts".

The Conservation Acts are, essentially, those Acts of Parliament under which all the agencies and divisions of the Ministry operate, with the exception of the Victoria Archaeological Survey (formerly the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office). This agency was not transferred to the Ministry until 1975.

The objects of the Ministry for Conservation Act are:

- (1) The protection and preservation of the environment; and
- (2) the proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of Victoria.

Section 5(2) of the Act requires the Minister, as soon as practicable after the commencement of the Act, to review the Conservation Acts with a view to securing their amendment to the extent necessary or desirable to enable the objects of the Act to be achieved.

Conservation Acts

Eight Acts of Parliament are defined in the Ministry for Conservation Act as the Conservation Acts. These are: the *Clean Air Act 1958*, *Game Act 1958* (since replaced by the *Wildlife Act 1975*), *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*, *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966*, *Fisheries Act 1968*, *Land Conservation Act 1970*, *Environment Protection Act 1970*, and *National Parks Act 1970* (since replaced by the *National Parks Act 1975*).

The following is a brief summary of the main provisions of these Acts as they affect use and management of natural resources and the environment in Victoria.

Clean Air Act 1958

This Act is administered by the Environment Protection Authority and prohibits the emission of dark or dense smoke from industrial chimneys. It also requires new industrial fireplaces to be smokeless so far as practicable and new fireplaces to be fitted with equipment for arresting air impurities.

Game Act 1958

This legislation was essentially prohibitive in intent and sought to control or prevent specific deliberate acts considered detrimental to wildlife.

In conjunction with the ministerial review of the Conservation Acts, the Game Act has now been repealed and is replaced by the *Wildlife Act 1975*.

This Act introduces into Victoria new techniques for the management of native fauna and provides for measures to meet the needs of birds and animals in terms of the increasing demands and pressures created by modern society.

The Act does not stringently protect all wildlife, but it does enable some protection to be given to nearly all vertebrate animals native to Victoria. These include amphibians and reptiles. Under the Act, wildlife may be classified into categories, each of which has a different degree of protection or control. These are endangered wildlife, which comprises the very small number of species threatened with extinction; wildlife which are notable because of their rarity, special beauty, or other significant quality; and protected wildlife which consist of those species which require some protection, but not to the extent envisaged by the other categories.

Provision is made in the Wildlife Act for the expansion and adequate care of land within the State wildlife reserves system and particularly for the establishment of different classifications where modern wildlife conservation techniques can be developed and practised without being compromised by other ancillary objectives.

Wildlife reserves may be classified as :

- (1) State Game Reserves, which will be developed as hunting areas in which hunters may take game during the prescribed open seasons.
- (2) State Game Refuges—areas in which work will be carried out to preserve, restore, or create game habitat. Hunting will be prohibited absolutely.
- (3) State Faunal Reserves—areas which will be reserved for the preservation and propagation of species of wildlife other than game. The taking of wildlife in these localities will be prohibited.
- (4) Game Management Stations, which will be regional research centres where intensive management studies, research, and pilot schemes for wildlife management will be developed and assessed.

The Act provides for the development of wildlife co-operative areas and for the creation of wildlife sanctuaries. Among other things, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, who is appointed under the Act, is required by the legislation to carry out research and management designed to serve the needs of wildlife conservation. Provision is made in the Act for the issue of various types of licences to regulate activities which make use of the wildlife resources or which have implications for the conservation of wildlife or which affect the discharge of laws relating to wildlife.

Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958

This Act constitutes the Soil Conservation Authority which is charged with the :

- (1) Prevention and mitigation of soil erosion ;
- (2) promotion of soil conservation ;
- (3) determination of matters relevant to the use of all lands including Crown lands, in such a manner as to attain the above objects ; and
- (4) promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of water resources available to them.

The Authority, after consultation with the Land Conservation Council, is also vested with the responsibility of determining the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands in catchment areas, which of such lands may without deterioration of, or detrimental effect to, water supply catchment be used for forest, pastoral, agricultural, or any other purpose or for any one or more purposes, and the conditions under which various forms of land-use may be permitted.

Provision is made for the establishment of Soil Conservation Districts and for the appointment of District Advisory Committees to consider and report

to the Authority upon any matter relating to land utilisation or soil erosion or conservation within its district or referred to it by the Authority.

The Authority is empowered, among other things, to make grants or loans for the purpose of carrying out specific projects in pursuit of the objects of the Act.

At the request of two or more persons occupying land in the area, and with the approval of the District Advisory Committee, and following a resolution approving the proposal by a meeting of owners and occupiers of land, an area may be declared a Group Conservation Area for the purpose of undertaking a project for erosion control and conservation. Owners and occupiers in a Group Conservation Area have obligations to perform certain work.

Port Phillip Authority Act 1966

This short Act creates the Port Phillip Authority of five members which is responsible for advising the Minister on methods of co-ordinating development in the Port Phillip area, preserving the existing features and natural beauty of the Port Phillip area, preventing deterioration of the foreshore, and improving facilities in the Port Phillip area for the benefit of the community.

The consent of the Authority is required before any structure is erected, or works undertaken on, or vegetation removed from any land in the Port Phillip area. The area is defined as meaning the foreshore and the inshore waters.

Fisheries Act 1968

Administered through the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, this Act regulates commercial fishing and inland angling in Victoria. It provides for the issue of licences for commercial fishermen and for the licensing of registered fishing boats. The Act also provides for the issue of amateur fishing licences which entitle the holder to angle in any inland waters and to take fish of any species in open season.

Under the amended Act, fish culture permits may be issued to farm or create a fish habitat for breeding, raising, or growing fish in any Victorian waters or on any Crown land or on private property.

The legislation makes it an offence to keep or release noxious fish, particularly European carp, and empowers the Minister to take any action necessary to prevent the spread of noxious fish. Any person who takes a noxious fish and immediately kills it is not liable to any penalty under that part of the Act dealing with noxious fish.

The Act creates a number of offences including the use of explosives in taking fish, taking or having undersized fish, using prohibited equipment, poisoning of waters, and so on.

Under the Act the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife is required to carry out experimental or research activity or field studies in respect of various matters affecting fisheries.

A Commercial Fisheries Council of four persons is appointed under the Act, including representatives of the interests of professional fishermen and the interests of wholesale and retail traders of fish. This council advises the Minister on all matters concerning the development and management of commercial fisheries and on the welfare of the fishing industry and reports on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or Director.

Amendments made to the Fisheries Act by the *Fisheries Act 1975*, among other things, create a Commercial Fisheries Section and also a Fisheries Management Committee for the better management of commercial fisheries. Within the Commercial Fisheries Section, a Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel is constituted together with a Licensing Appeals Tribunal.

The basic function of the Fisheries Management Committee is to recommend to the Minister the number of persons to be licensed in each particular fishery,



the management of such fishery, and the number of licences to be held in reserve against the allowing of appeals by the Licensing Appeals Tribunal.

The Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel is responsible for considering applications for commercial fishing licences and registrations having regard to the recommendations of the Fisheries Management Committee and to make recommendations to the Director as to whether such applications should be granted or refused. It is also responsible for conducting a review of such licences and registrations at least once every three years, for preventing licences and registrations from becoming inactive, and having regard to conditions in the fishing industry from time to time and to report thereon to the Director.

Appeals against the refusal of the Director to grant applications for commercial fishing licences or for their renewal may be made to the Licensing Appeals Tribunal. This replaces the former system whereby licences were issued by the Minister.

Land Conservation Act 1970

This Act containing thirteen sections, constitutes the Land Conservation Council, which consists of twelve persons. The main function of the Council is to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister concerning the use of public land in order to provide for balanced land-use in Victoria.

It is also responsible for making recommendations to the Governor in Council about the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* and for advising the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of land (whether public land or any other land, however vested) in any water supply catchment area.

Before any recommendations are made to the Minister about the future use of public land, the Council is required to carry out an investigation of the particular study area and to publish a report of its investigation. Notice of publication of a report must be given in the Victorian Government *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating throughout Victoria, and in a newspaper circulating particularly in, or in the vicinity of, the area or district investigated, and submissions invited about the report.

After consideration of these submissions, the Council publishes its Proposed Recommendations and further submissions are invited. The Council then formulates its Final Recommendations and these are submitted to the Minister. Copies of every recommendation must be presented to the Victorian Parliament for consideration and determination.

Environment Protection Act 1970

This Act is directed towards controlling the discharge into the environment of substances which constitute a danger or a potential danger to the quality of the environment. It constitutes an Environment Protection Authority, an Environment Protection Council, and an Environment Protection Appeal Board.

The Environment Protection Authority has a number of powers, duties, and functions under the Act including co-ordinating all activities relating to the discharge of wastes into the environment, preventing or controlling pollution, improving the quality of the environment, issuing licences to control waste discharges and emissions, undertaking surveys and investigations into pollution, and promoting and co-ordinating research in relation to any aspect of pollution.

The Act prohibits any person from discharging, emitting, or depositing wastes into the environment without a licence. The discharge or deposit of wastes into Victorian waters, the discharge or emission of wastes into the atmosphere, the discharge of wastes into or the deposit of wastes in or on the soil, and the emission of noise are required at all times to be in accordance with the State's environment protection policy which may be declared by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Authority. The State's environment protection policy is required to establish the basis for maintaining environmental quality sufficient to protect existing and anticipated beneficial uses in the area.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the grant, amendment, or removal of a suspension of a licence may appeal to the Authority. Appeals against determinations of the Authority in respect of licences may be made to the Environment Protection Appeal Board. The decision of the Board is final but the Board may refer any question of law to the Supreme Court and any parties to an appeal may appeal to the Supreme Court on a question of law.

Under the Environment Protection Act, the Authority may delegate to protection agencies, that is, any person or body having powers or duties under any other Act with respect to the environment or any segment of the environment in any part or parts of Victoria, all or any of its powers or functions with respect to the issue of licences, the investigation of offences, the enforcement of the Act, and research.

The Environment Protection Council is an advisory body with the function of generally advising the Authority on matters pertaining to its responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions, and upon any matter referred to the Council by the Authority.

Legislation enacted in 1975 amended the Environment Protection Act to make it an offence to create unreasonable noise by using vehicles, appliances, or musical instruments on any residential premises. Offences are also created in respect of noisy motor cars on a public highway and motor boats used on Victorian waters. The Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act empowers the Authority to require a vehicle or ship to be made available for testing.

National Parks Act 1970

This Act, which was formerly one of the Conservation Acts, was repealed by the *National Parks Act 1975*. The new Act introduces into Victoria a number of new policies and broadens the scope of the National Parks Service in national parks management and, in addition to the traditional form of national parks, provides for the development of different types of parks to meet differing community needs.

The Act is administered by a Director of National Parks, subject to the general direction and control of the Minister, and provision is made for the appointment of a National Parks Advisory Council with the main function of advising the Minister generally in relation to the administration of the Act and on particular matters on which its advice is sought by the Minister. The Act

also enables the Minister to appoint advisory committees in respect of a park or parks for the purpose of making recommendations to the Director relating to the care and control of the park or parks in respect of which it is appointed.

The legislation provides for zones to be declared within parks and also enables permanent works to be carried out and maintained to provide facilities for visitors.

A National Parks Fund is established under the Act which provides, among other things, that money may be spent on the purchase or acquisition of land which is bought for the purposes of a park, or for the payment of the costs and expenditure incurred in administering the Act.

Mining leases and licences for operations in a park may not be issued without the consent of the Minister who must first obtain the advice of the National Parks Advisory Council. Any lease, licence, or consent may be revoked by either House of the Victorian Parliament. The Minister may grant long-term tenancies for the purpose of providing various services and selling commodities to the public in national parks and other parks.

Ministry for Conservation and its agencies

Ministry for Conservation

In January 1973 the Ministry for Conservation was constituted under the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972* and became responsible for promoting the following objects:

- (1) Protection and preservation of the environment; and
- (2) proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of Victoria.

These responsibilities for environment protection and land-use management had previously been undertaken in a largely unco-ordinated way by separate Victorian Government instrumentalities and were in some cases regarded as secondary to their other responsibilities.

The 1960s witnessed a change in public attitudes in Victoria, as, following overseas trends, conservation and the environment became issues of increasing significance. The rise in interest was reflected in a series of changes among the governmental structures in Victoria responsible for environment management, culminating in 1973 with the formation of the Ministry for Conservation. The Ministry brought together six conservation organisations which were previously located in several separate departments under the jurisdiction of a number of different Ministers. These were the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the National Parks Service, the Soil Conservation Authority, the Land Conservation Council, the Port Phillip Authority, and the Environment Protection Authority. Later, in 1975, the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Office (later renamed the Victoria Archaeological Survey) became part of the Ministry. The central co-ordinating section of the Ministry, which has developed since the Ministry was constituted in 1973, includes four specialist branches whose activities supplement those of the agencies: Environment Assessment, Environment Studies (Port Phillip Bay, Westernport Bay, and Gippsland Lakes), Conservation Planning, and Information and Extension. It also contains a personnel and training section, a library, and a central drafting section.

Other bodies closely associated with the Ministry include the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park at Healesville, and the Victoria Conservation Trust.

Agencies

To understand the responsibilities of the Ministry as a whole, it is useful to examine the background of its agencies, a number of which have their origins in the latter part of the nineteenth century, such as the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and a number of which are relatively new, such as the Environment Protection Authority.

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Victoria's first legislation to preserve wild animals—the Game Act—received Royal Assent in 1862, and was designed primarily to protect the game which colonists introduced from the northern hemisphere. Consequently, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is the oldest of Victoria's conservation agencies, a Fisheries and Game section being part of the Department of Trade and Customs before Federation. From 1901, the Fisheries and Game Section was administered by the Department of Public Works; in 1909 these activities were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913 a separate office for the Fisheries and Game Branch was established under the control of the Chief Secretary.

The activities of this branch were mainly centered around stream stocking and enforcement work until the 1940s. After this time, however, increasing emphasis was placed on research, the first biologist being appointed in 1941. Over the next twenty years progress was made in research and management programmes. In 1946, the Snobs Creek Hatchery and Research Station was built at Eildon. In 1948, research was extended to cover mammals and birds and, in 1953, game research began with the appointment of a biologist (game birds). In 1959, the wildlife reserves system was established and the Serendip Wildlife Research Station was developed at Lara.

Since the 1960s, increasing emphasis has been placed on a broad ecological approach to environment management. In 1963, an environment studies section was formed within the Division and in 1970, research facilities were opened at the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research at Heidelberg. The increasing emphasis on environment management for fish and wildlife was further borne out by the Division's participation in the Port Phillip Bay Environment Study and the Westernport Bay Environment Study.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division is responsible for administering the *Wildlife Act* 1975 and the *Fisheries Act* (substantially amended in 1975). The Division administers the State wildlife reserves and operates fisheries and wildlife officer stations throughout Victoria.

National Parks Service

The National Parks Authority was formally established in 1956, although the history of reserving areas as national parks dates back to 1866, when Tower Hill was reserved under the Land Act. In 1898, Mt Buffalo and Wilsons Promontory National Parks were declared and, in 1908, the National Parks Association was formed, but replaced in 1914 by the Town Planning and National Parks Association. From 1926 to 1930 several national parks were acquired; however, progress was slow as there was little public interest in them and finance was not available to manage them.

In 1949 a sub-committee of the Town and Country Planning Association approached the Minister for Lands requesting the Victorian Government to establish a constituted authority for the control of Victoria's national parks. This led to an investigation by the Parliamentary State Development Committee resulting in the recommendation of the formation of a National Parks Authority. In 1956, the National Parks Act was passed and the Authority was established. Following the passing of the *State Development Act* 1970 and the *National Parks Act* 1970, control of national parks came under a special division of the Department of State Development known as the National Parks Service. The Service was transferred to the Ministry for Conservation in 1972 and, under the *National Parks Act* 1975, is now responsible for the development and management of national parks and other parks throughout Victoria. Areas under the control of the National Parks Service are being significantly expanded, as the Land Conservation Council reviews land-use of Crown lands throughout Victoria.

Soil Conservation Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority was created in 1950, to replace its predecessor, the Soil Conservation Board. Like the two agencies discussed above, however, its origins date back to the nineteenth century when, in 1887, a committee of inquiry was formed to examine problems of river siltation arising from mining operations. This resulted in the formation of a Sludge Abatement Board in 1905. In 1917, the Minister for Public Works called for the setting up of an Erosion Enquiry Committee which resulted in the formation of a River Erosion and Flood Protection Branch of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In 1930 a Sand Drift Central Committee was formed which presented a report on erosion in 1938. In 1940 the Victorian Government appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the problems of erosion. This led to the passing of the Soil Conservation Act administered by the Soil Conservation Board.

In 1945, a Bogong High Plains Committee was established and in 1946 a Royal Commission was held into the grazing of forests. This led to the passing of the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1949 and the formation of the Soil Conservation Authority and the Land Utilisation Advisory Committee in 1950, to administer the Act.

In 1960, the Authority initiated a broadscale programme to control erosion in the catchment area of Lake Eppalock. The significant success of this programme led to amending legislation being introduced in 1962, allowing the Authority to undertake similar group conservation projects throughout Victoria.

The Authority, as well as being responsible for erosion control and prevention is also responsible for land-use management in all alpine areas above 1,200 metres and provides an advisory service in land-use planning. These responsibilities are set out under the consolidated *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1958 and associated legislation.

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established in 1971 to replace the Land Utilisation Advisory Council, formed in 1950, at the same time as the Soil Conservation Authority. The Advisory Council's functions were to define catchment areas and advise the Minister and the Soil Conservation Authority on land-use in any catchment area. In 1966, the Council was charged with recommending the best use of Crown lands in Victoria. There was no provision for public participation on the Council, however, and as a result of public interest in land-use management and the controversy over the future of the Little Desert, the Land Conservation Act was passed and the Land Conservation Council established to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land throughout Victoria.

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was formed in 1967 following the passing of the *Port Phillip Authority Act* 1966. The Authority was created to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development and improving the condition of the Port Phillip Bay area. A consultative committee consisting of the Authority and ten other members advises and reports to the Minister on all matters referred to it by the Minister or the Authority.

Environment Protection Authority

As public awareness and concern about pollution of the environment had increased during recent years, by the late 1960s there was considerable discussion in Victoria on the adequacy of government machinery available to deal with environmental problems. Pollution control responsibilities were spread

among numerous State and local government agencies with the result that many problems received inadequate and unco-ordinated attention. A need was seen for comprehensive and effective administration of pollution control and subsequently the Environment Protection Act was proclaimed in March 1971, formally establishing the Environment Protection Authority, and the Environment Protection Council, whose function is to advise the Authority. In July 1971, the first members of the Authority were appointed, and by March 1973 the Act had been fully proclaimed.

The Authority is essentially a pollution control agency, with responsibilities for the control of air, water, and noise pollution, solid waste management, and the control of litter. Control of pollution is achieved essentially through a licensing system for wastes discharged into the environment. To help with licensing and enforcement work throughout Victoria, the Authority has the assistance of five delegated agencies: the Commission of Public Health, the Dandenong Valley Authority, the La Trobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Closely allied with the Authority but independent of it administratively is the Environment Protection Appeal Board, whose function is to determine appeals on waste discharge licensing issues.

Victoria Archaeological Survey

The Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act was declared in May 1972 in recognition of the need to locate and preserve Aboriginal relics throughout the State and to build up a body of information on Victoria's prehistory. Proclamation of this Act led to the formation of the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Office under the Chief Secretary's Department. In November 1975 the Office, now renamed the Victoria Archaeological Survey, became part of the Ministry for Conservation.

The Survey is responsible for administering the Act and carries out archaeological investigations and research throughout Victoria which is the main means by which new relics are located. The Act provides for the creation of archaeological areas, to which public access may be restricted where necessary, as a means of protecting significant archaeological discoveries.

RESOURCE-USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Organisational framework

The breadth of issues involved in conservation and protection of the environment is such that the Ministry for Conservation cannot achieve all of its objectives, acting alone. Other government departments, organisations, statutory bodies, and individuals all have an effect on the environment through their daily activities and the establishment and implementation of policies. In the long-term, conservation of resources can only be achieved if the community as a whole adopts an attitude of care and concern for its environmental assets, and recognises that rational ways must be sought to protect as well as use these resources, for the benefit of both present and future generations.

Everyone in the community is at one time or another involved in some form of planning; it may be the apportionment of time for daily tasks, or it may concern the long-term planning of one's career or lifestyle. There are, however, statutory organisations, which have been specifically set up to carry out the task of planning and managing of resources, such as land.

In Victoria, land-use planning is carried out by three distinct yet inter-related tiers of government. At the apex of the hierarchy is the Town and Country Planning Board, with responsibilities for the preparation of broad planning guidelines for resource use in this State. The Board acts as an independent advisor to its Minister and the Ministry for Planning. Regional

planning bodies such as the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Western Port Regional Planning Authority constitute the second tier, and have been established in order to achieve a comprehensive approach to the planning of those areas which have a high degree of physical, social, and economic unity. The detailed planning is carried out by municipal councils—forming the third tier. The task of each tier is to work within previously determined constraints, on the basis of the natural characteristics of the land and along lines determined by the interplay between government, the people, and the various resource-use agencies.

Although the Ministry has no direct responsibilities in the implementation of these policies, it has a significant contribution to make in the early planning stages. It is at this point, before binding decisions are made and finances committed, that environmental implications of proposed developments can be most effectively evaluated.

Planning, however, does not involve land-use allocations alone. The more fundamental questions of social need, resource availability and distribution, and problems of management must first be determined. Sometimes where these fundamental considerations have been neglected, it becomes necessary for planning organisations, the Ministry, and individuals to resolve differences of opinion through the formal planning appeals procedure.

Some of the Ministry's agencies have planning responsibilities and the National Parks Service and Fisheries and Wildlife Division, for example, prepare master plans and management strategies for their parks and reserves. These agencies are not planners in a statutory sense, however, and their role—which can be substantial—is to provide advice to outside planning bodies, generally on the environmental constraints that apply to specific planning proposals. For example, the Soil Conservation Authority has prepared maps and descriptions of all the various land systems throughout Victoria and this basic information can be interpreted for planning bodies so that they can plan land-uses appropriate to the area's natural capability.

There are two sections within the Ministry specifically set up to advise on planning resource use. The Environment Protection Authority has a planning branch which provides advice and expertise to planning authorities and individual persons. Pollution control criteria are developed by the Authority's air, water and noise control, and land waste management branches, and these are used to



develop criteria for land-use planning. In this way, it is expected that potential pollution problems can be pinpointed and overcome before development occurs. The Conservation Planning Section plays a similar role, concentrating on the wider aspects of environmental planning and the co-ordination of inputs from the agencies into the State planning and decision-making process.

Land-use determination thus requires the consideration of a range of environmental factors—the allocation and use of resources and their distribution, the control of pollution, soil capability, conservation concepts, aesthetic considerations, and so on. Although professional advice can be given to planners on environmental constraints, it is recognised that where conflicts arise in land-use planning, the ultimate decision must depend on the weighting of different planning concepts. This responsibility rests with the appropriate statutory planning bodies.

Land-use

Historical background

Historically, land management has changed in purpose and intensity, with changes in public interest and economic circumstances. Initially, the emphasis was on the expansion of agricultural settlement. Crown lands were first occupied by unauthorised squatters. In 1860, the Victorian Government began regulating the sale and occupation of Crown land. In the period of rapid alienation that followed, allotments were surveyed and sold, often with little assessment of the capability of different land types for agriculture.

In later years, governments began research and extension services to overcome the spread of vermin and noxious weeds, soil erosion, and other problems associated with pasture establishment and agricultural productivity. Attempts to improve productivity on existing cleared land were generally more successful than alienations of Crown land for farming, because Crown lands were mostly too mountainous, too dry, or too infertile for agriculture. Also, there is considerable potential for increased agricultural productivity from existing private lands and the alienation of Crown lands for this purpose has now virtually stopped.

Little thought was given to the management of Crown lands until it was realised that forests were being heavily exploited. Valuable forest areas were surveyed and dedicated as reserved forest in the 1920s. Forests on unoccupied Crown lands were also protected, but it was not until after the disastrous fires of January 1939 that the intensity of fire protection and forest management was increased. The public interest in significant landscapes and the conservation of flora and fauna has been growing rapidly. This is reflected in the growing numbers of national parks and other Crown reserves set aside in recent years and the intensity with which they are managed for these purposes. A large number of small public reserves are currently managed by local committees of management in the public interest. Recently, steps have been taken to provide greater technical support to these committees.

The public interest in the management of private lands has also increased, particularly where major changes in land-use are proposed. In the preparation of planning schemes, consideration is now being given to all the resources that may be derived from the land and not just the primary use to which it may be put.

Present practices

The use and management of land and the resources from land is a major part of the management of total resources. In general terms, the Soil Conservation Authority advises on and sets constraints on the use of land. The National Parks Service and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division also provide advice, but directly manage land set aside for their control.

The Environment Protection Authority is concerned with the protection of land by managing waste discharges. The preservation and protection of particular

environments is mainly the role of the National Parks Service and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division while the proper and balanced management and utilisation of land for various purposes is mainly the concern of the Land Conservation Council, the Soil Conservation Authority, and the Ministry for Conservation's Assessment, Planning, and Studies Sections. Conservation includes the preservation, protection, and balanced utilisation of resources.

The planning and management of land-use includes the following stages :

- (1) Collection of bio-physical and socio-economic data to characterise the land and understand the inter-relationships between elements of the environment ;
- (2) evaluation of the suitability of the land for various purposes ;
- (3) evaluation of the current and future needs of people for land for various purposes at the local, regional, and higher levels of government ; and
- (4) preparation and implementation of management plans.

The involvement of the Ministry for Conservation in these four stages depends upon the detail of planning and the responsibilities of the particular agency under its own Act. These responsibilities usually vary with the status of the land, i.e., whether it is public or private land.

Soil Conservation Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority began the study and characterisation of land in rural areas to determine how land should be managed to prevent soil erosion and achieve stable production. The Authority's Land Studies Section has published ten study reports covering about two thirds of Victoria's land area. These studies identify and classify various kinds of land according to their natural features, erosion hazard, and productivity after an assessment of the ecological relationships involved. The basic and smallest mapping unit, called a land component, has conditions uniform for a particular form of land-use within defined limits. Larger units are mapped from recognisable patterns of land components which are based upon features considered to be the most important for the purpose in mind. They are called land units, land systems, and land zones, with increasing size.

The Soil Conservation Authority is currently preparing a map of land systems for Victoria based on information from earlier studies and more recent field surveys. These studies provide a basis for the Authority and other organisations, for example, the Land Conservation Council, to assess the capability of the land for various uses. Thus, land studies have helped the Authority to understand the changes in the hydrological balance from particular types of land-use which has resulted in soil salting, tunnel erosion, and other forms of land deterioration. With this understanding it is possible to manage the land, restore the hydrologic balance, and increase productivity.

Land-use planning and management have been very successful with organised groups of farmers in what are called Group Conservation Areas. Whole catchments or areas of concern are studied, characterised, and planned. Assistance is provided to control erosion which has arisen from past mismanagement, provided the landholder agrees to modify the use and management of land according to a prepared farm plan. Advice can also be given on request to any landholder at a more detailed level, for example, on how individual components of land should be managed and fenced from other components.

In a proclaimed water supply catchment the Soil Conservation Authority may prepare a plan called a Land-use Determination in the interests of the public and the water supply. The uses which are determined must be compatible with the primary use of the catchment for water supply. The Authority's policy of co-operation and education is usually sufficient to manage land-use under the Determination. Where this is not so, land-use conditions can be applied with the approval of the Minister for Conservation.

Land Conservation Council

In planning the use and management of public land in Victoria, the Land Conservation Council carries out investigations and makes recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land.

For each study area the Council collates information on the nature of the land and its resources, the existing uses, and the capability of land to meet the likely demand for various resources. Consideration is also given to the influence that the main environmental, social, and economic features of the region could have on public land. Information is supplied by government departments, universities, and other groups as well as from research commissioned by the Council itself.

A descriptive report on the natural resources is published as a basis for interested people to make written submissions within 60 days to the Council. All submissions are carefully considered before the Proposed Recommendations are published and made available to authorities and persons with an interest in the area. Submissions are again invited within 60 days so that the future needs of people for land for various uses can be considered by the Council before making its Final Recommendations.

The Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to:

- (1) Preservation of ecologically significant areas;
- (2) conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest;
- (3) creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, areas for leisure and recreation, and reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- (4) preservation of species of native plants; and
- (5) land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

The study areas for which descriptive reports and Final Recommendations have been published to mid-1976 are shown in Figure 1 on page 23.

The Council has recommended the creation of various types of parks with some to be managed by the National Parks Service. Reserves for wildlife and areas for reference and education have also been recommended. There are recommendations for areas for which the primary uses are for the production of water, wood, and agricultural products. Because the needs of the community may change with time, it is important that not all public land is committed for the future. Areas of uncommitted land have been set aside for this reason.

Where several land-uses are compatible, land should be available for the most beneficial combination of such uses, i.e., multiple use. Primary uses are defined and the levels above which secondary uses are unacceptable assessed. The Council considers the desired combination of uses when recommending the management body for a particular area.

National Parks Service

The National Parks Service manages land in a system of parks to represent fully and protect adequately Victoria's many diverse habitats, scenery, and features. National parks have significant natural features such as wilderness areas, and are managed to preserve and protect these features of scenic and scientific interest for the use, enjoyment, and education of the public.

Other parks are also managed for recreational and educational purposes. These parks may be areas that are not suitable for national parks because of their limited size or limited significance for natural features, but are still valuable for the protection of flora and fauna and for their scientific interest. They may be areas that can demonstrate the effect of man's activities, such as agriculture, on the countryside.

Management plans must be prepared for each type of park. Such plans must include measures to protect the park from fire damage and measures to

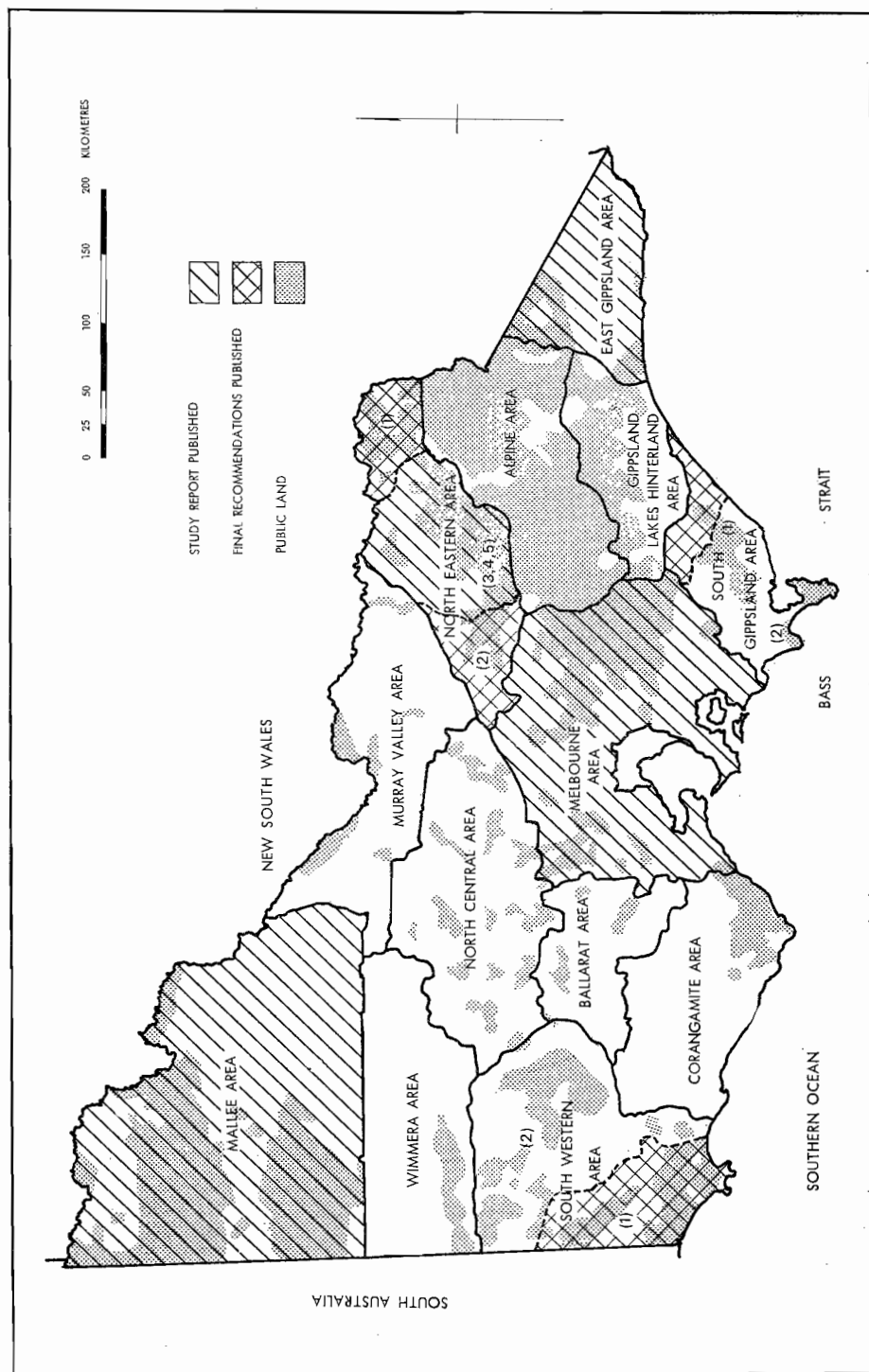


FIGURE 1. Victoria—Land Conservation Council study areas.

eradicate or control exotic flora or fauna. Parks are managed to promote their use and enjoyment where this does not threaten features which must be protected. The location of parks under the control of the National Parks Service by mid-1976 is shown in Figure 2 below.

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division manages land for the conservation of wildlife. The wildlife reserve system permits the physical management of land and habitat so that the carrying capacity of wildlife can be controlled. The location of reserves under the control of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division by mid-1976 is shown in Figure 3 on page 28.

There are 33 State Game Reserves where hunters may take game during the open season, three State Game Refuges which are sanctuaries for game, and sixteen State Faunal Reserves to conserve the habitat of wildlife other than game. The *Wildlife Act* 1975 provides for Wildlife Management Co-operative Areas on private land or on Crown land vested in other authorities. For these areas, the Division assists with the preparation and implementation of a management plan.

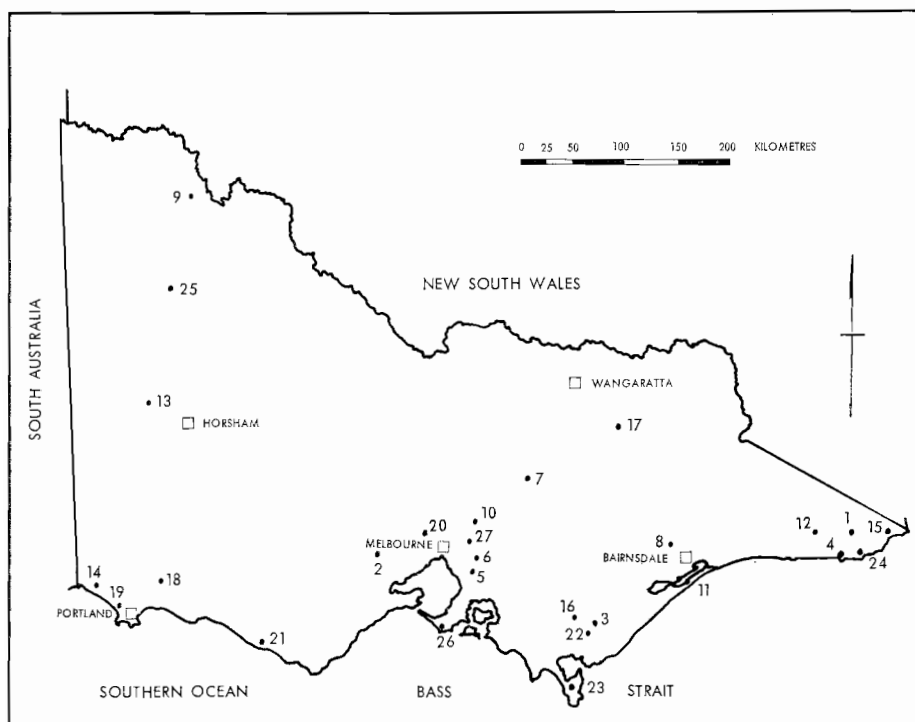


FIGURE 2. Victoria—location of parks under the control of the National Parks Service.

LEGEND. Names of parks, followed by area in hectares, corresponding to numbers in above figure :

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Alfred (2,300) | 7 Fraser (3,100) | 18 Mount Eccles (400) |
| 2 Brisbane Ranges (1,132) | 8 Glenaladale (163) | 19 Mount Richmond (1,700) |
| 3 Bulga (36) | 9 Hattah Lakes (17,800) | 20 Organ Pipes (65) |
| 4 Captain James Cook (2,750) | 10 Kinglake (5,700) | 21 Port Campbell (700) |
| 5 Churchill (193) | 11 The Lakes (2,100) | 22 Tarra Valley (140) |
| 6 Fern Tree Gully (450) | 12 Lind (1,166) | 23 Wilsons Promontory (49,000) |
| | 13 Little Desert (35,300) | 24 Wingan Inlet (1,900) |
| | 14 Lower Glenelg (27,322) | 25 Wyperfeld (58,500) |
| | 15 Mallacoota Inlet (5,250) | 26 Cape Schanck Park (900) |
| | 16 Morwell (140) | 27 Warrandyte Park (135) |
| | 17 Mount Buffalo (11,000) | |

It is hoped that the Wildlife Reserve system will ultimately include a sample of each physical environment and associated fauna found in Victoria as a system of reference areas. Private land with a high value for wildlife is being purchased to add to the reserve system.

The largest proportion of natural habitat remaining in Victoria is on public land. It is the general policy of the Land Conservation Council that wildlife and fish habitats on public land be conserved and restored if practicable, especially in the case of wetlands and water frontages.

Conclusion

Land studies were an important part of the Westernport Environment Study which was directed by the Environment Studies Section of the Ministry for Conservation. A mathematical tool called a Land Activities Model has been developed and used to investigate the relationships between alternative patterns of land-use, various waste water management alternatives, and water quality in Westernport Bay. The model has been developed for computer techniques which enables various future patterns of land-use to be evaluated quickly for their environmental effects. With the information available from this study, decisions on land-use and management can be made so that a balanced use of the region's resources can be achieved while, at the same time, maintaining or enhancing environmental quality.

Authorities that are directly involved in the planning of future land-use, councils and the Town and Country Planning Board, can obtain advice from the agencies of the Ministry. Its Conservation Planning Section is co-ordinating this advice and developing guidelines and principles for planners to use so that future land-use will enhance the environment. Major works can directly or indirectly affect land-use. The Environment Assessment Section helps the Victorian Government and private developers to identify the environmental effects of proposed works before such works are approved and assists the developer to prepare an environment effects statement where this is considered necessary.

Water

Water is one of the most significant and basic natural resources. It is essential to the maintenance of life in all its forms and furthermore it is a fundamental contributor to the beauty of rural and urban surroundings, to recreational opportunities, and to the economic viability of primary and secondary industries. Care of water resources, with respect to quality as well as quantity, thus becomes a subject of great significance to any community, and one which must be effectively provided for to ensure long-term stability.

The overall planning, management, and control of Victoria's water resources is the responsibility of the Ministry for Water Resources. Generally, Melbourne's water supply is managed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, while rural supplies are controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Mines Department carries out investigations into groundwater resources, while some aspects of water pollution are the responsibility of the Health Department.

The Ministry for Conservation is closely involved in the environmental aspects of water. The Environment Protection Authority is responsible for pollution control and operates through the establishment of policies and the licensing of effluent discharges to water, to meet those standards. The Fisheries and Wildlife Division is responsible for the ecological aspects of rivers and water bodies, while the Land Conservation Council advises on Crown lands forming river frontages. The Soil Conservation Authority has the broad responsibility for catchment management and erosion control. In addition, the environmental effects of significant dams and other river works are assessed by the Ministry before decisions about them are made.

Most Australians live in cities supplied with an abundance of cheap water and, under these artificial conditions of plenty, find it hard to appreciate that they live in the world's driest continent and that water resources must be prized if the environment is to be protected and enhanced. To achieve this, the aquatic environment needs continuing care, which includes such aspects as maintaining the biological and chemical quality of water supplies; protecting catchments; heeding the problems posed by inland cities; finding ways of overcoming the special problems of European carp, water hyacinth, and salinity; protecting river frontages; and ensuring that rivers perform their environmental as well as their hydraulic functions.

The present figures and projections available for Melbourne's water consumption show that demand is expected to increase from the maximum level of 380 litres per person per day in 1975 to a maximum of 500 litres by the year 2000. Factors contributing to this increase include the growing use of automatic washing and dishwashing machines, sink garbage disposal units, non-recycling swimming pools, and greater attention to lawns and gardens. Such a projected increase in water consumption per head of population amounts to almost one third over the 25 year period, even without population growth.

Melbourne is now drawing heavily on other catchments to satisfy this growing demand. It, therefore, becomes important to take special care of our water resources, to restrict wastage, and to curb unnecessary demands. There are several ways which have been suggested for achieving these ends, including the application of pricing policies designed to give incentives to the prudent water user, recycling and re-use of water, restricting garden watering late at night, planting native plants and drought resistant species in parks and gardens, controlling the design and operation of water consuming devices, and restricting distribution losses which can occur within the system.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to provide for the many competing present and future demands for domestic, recreational, agricultural, and industrial water. The means adopted for satisfying these demands could also have far reaching environmental effects. For these reasons the future development of water resources will involve more emphasis on environmental studies, environmental impact statements, and multi-objective planning. All these techniques will help in considering how to align the many competing uses for the limited water resources available.

Fish and wildlife

Before European settlement, fish and wildlife in the area now known as Victoria inhabited a wide variety of environments to which they were well adapted. Man has since had an impact on all of these environments and on the animals they contained. The problem now is to maintain as many animal populations in as many places as possible, despite the fact that the present environments have experienced great changes.

There are still several important terrestrial environments in which no irreversible changes have occurred. These include high rainfall sub-alpine vegetation, wet sclerophyll forests in mountainous areas, dry sclerophyll foothill forests, savannah woodlands and grasslands, heathlands, arid mallee vegetation, and flood plain forests. Most of these, however, have been changed to some extent by forestry activities, agricultural practices, and other factors.

Terrestrial environments

Perhaps the major problem in the conservation of land animals in Victoria is the need to acquire quickly portions of particular types of environments which are large enough to maintain viable populations of the animals and plants they contain. Speed is necessary because some environments are rapidly diminishing and all are subject to growing and competitive demands for uses other than wildlife conservation. Moreover, not enough is known about most

of Victoria's animals to allow an estimate to be made of how large each portion should be. Planning is made even more difficult by the certain knowledge that the area required to maintain a particular species must also conserve many other species with which it has an ecological interdependence.

Where appropriate, wildlife and fish populations are directly manipulated by such methods as the capture and relocation of animals, the liberation of fish, and limitations on the harvesting of fish and wildlife. Koalas, for example, are taken from very successful breeding grounds on Phillip and French Islands to suitable habitat on the mainland—more than 7,000 koalas have been released during the last 25 years, to recolonise areas where they were once common.

Wildlife populations are frequently manipulated indirectly by means of habitat management and this type of approach is made on 54 wildlife reserves embracing 50,000 hectares. These include State game reserves, where hunting is permitted during an open season; game refuges where hunting is prohibited; and faunal reserves which accommodate particular species of wildlife in which hunting or disturbance is prohibited. Management practices include fencing and fire break construction, such as have been carried out in the Wathe Faunal Reserve to minimise threats to the Mallee fowl and other wildlife populations. In the Kerang area, water is pumped into swamps to provide suitable habitat during breeding and hunting seasons.

A substantial effort is being made to extend management activities to lands which are privately owned. Success here always depends on the co-operation of land-owners. There is a Wildlife Act which makes provision for co-operative management of land with wildlife potential between the Victorian Government and private landowners and this approach may hold promise in certain areas for some species.

The Serendip Wildlife Research Station at Lara, near Geelong, provides a site for research into wildlife in captivity and free flying waterfowl. Wildlife management techniques on farm lands are also being investigated. Of special note on this site are projects for the re-establishment of rare or endangered species such as the Cape Barren goose, the Magpie goose, and the bustard.

Other important research includes studies of waterbird biology in the key wetland regions of Victoria, and the effect of harvesting wild duck by sport hunting. Coastal wetland surveys are undertaken as part of an Australia-wide programme.

Aquatic environments

The aquatic environment has changed almost beyond recognition over the last century. The main factors responsible have been the building of dams; the creation of large lakes, which are quite new to Australia; river regulation, which produces changed temperature and flow regimes; extensive bucket dredging of river flats for gold; removal of trees and other vegetation from river banks, resulting in more rapid erosion; widespread watering of stock at rivers; pollution of various types; reclaiming of billabongs and backwaters for agricultural purposes; de-snagging and straightening of river courses; and the drainage of thousands of hectares of marsh lands.

The introduction of exotic fish and plants to Victoria's waterways has also produced some significant changes both in the water systems and in native fish populations. The effects of the recent rapid spread of the European carp over the last decade to more than half of Victoria's waterways have yet to be determined precisely, but there is little doubt that native fish and waterfowl have suffered significantly. The water hyacinth is another noteworthy introduction. Although its range is presently restricted, it could spread to most parts of the aquatic system of south-eastern Australia in the foreseeable future and choke the slower moving waters.

The marine, estuarine, and coastal environments are extremely valuable areas for fish and wildlife and most of them have suffered changes to some

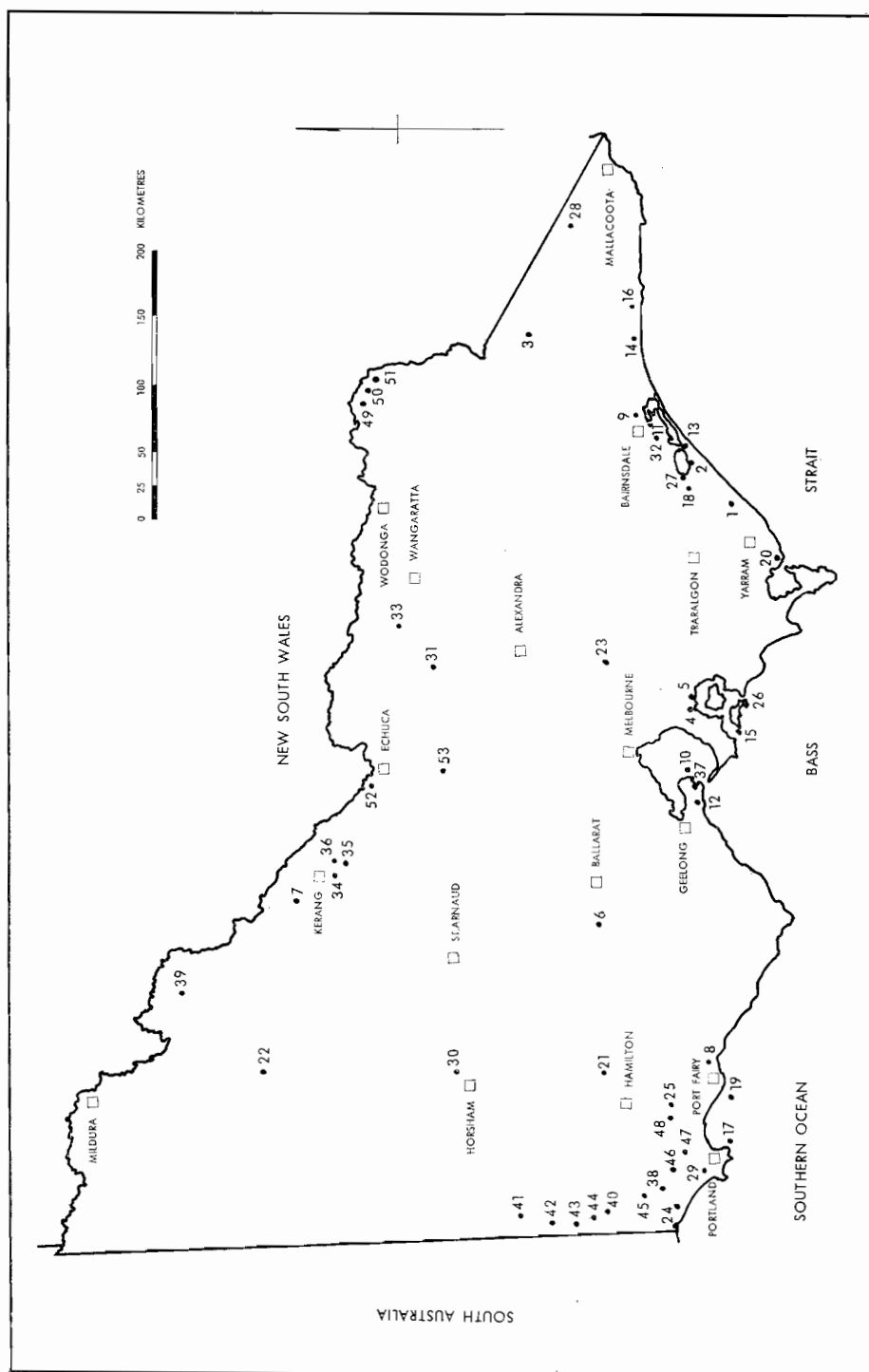


FIGURE 3. Victoria—location of reserves under the control of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. (For explanation of numbers in this figure, see foot of page 29.)

extent because of rapidly expanding recreational and industrial uses in recent years.

In attempting to manage and conserve the existing animals in their changing environments, there is a basic task of collecting a wide variety of data describing the biological, chemical, and physical aspects of their environments. There have been extensive environmental studies in Port Phillip Bay and Westernport Bay aimed at preserving the essential environmental qualities in those areas. A major environmental study is planned for the Gippsland Lakes and its catchment and this work may preserve one of the major recreational and wildlife resource areas of Victoria. These studies include detailed examinations of water movement and interchange, inventories of marine and terrestrial organisms, population dynamics of key species, and basic productivity measurements—all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies.

In the ocean and estuaries there are commercial fisheries for many species ranging from abalone, a relatively newly fished inshore species, to shark which is often caught many kilometres offshore. The maintenance of these fisheries requires considerable information about the fishermen and fish populations concerned, and while the major concern until quite recently has been to ensure that each of the fisheries produced a maximum crop without jeopardising its future, another important management factor that must now be considered is the overall welfare of the fishing industry. This brings the economics of each fishery under close scrutiny.

The discovery of concentrations of heavy metals such as zinc, mercury, and cadmium in some marine and freshwater animals has produced particular management problems. In localised areas, the source of these contaminants is usually easy to locate, but in the open ocean, both their origins and their levels in the animals are often difficult to explain. Because in some large or long-lived species the level of a heavy metal has exceeded concentrations permitted by public health authorities in food, extraordinary management methods have been adopted to prevent the landing of fish above the critical length.

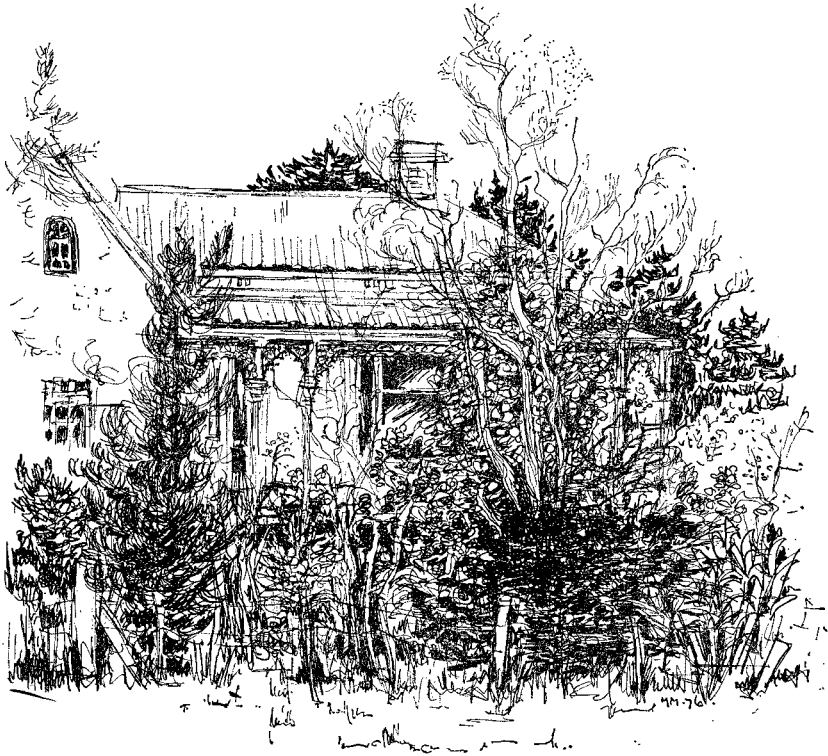
To satisfy the recreational demands of anglers, thousands of hatchery produced Brown and Rainbow trout are distributed each year into lakes and streams where there is no natural spawning. Little attention has yet been given to the rehabilitation of important native fish in their new environments; however, plans are proceeding for the establishment of a major warm water hatchery and research station which it is hoped will produce large numbers of small native fish in the same way that trout are turned out from existing hatcheries. As a first step in this programme a pilot project has been established at a warm water lake in which several native species spawn naturally each year.

LEGEND. Names of reserves corresponding to numbers in Figure 3 on page 28:	1 Jack Smith's Lake	11 Macleod Morass	27 Dowd's Morass	42 Tooloy Lake Mundi
	2 Lake Coleman	12 Lake Connewarre	28 Kowat	43 Kaladbro Swamp
	3 Rocky Range	13 Lake Reeve	29 Bat's Ridge	44 Kerr Swamp
	4 Quail Island	14 Ewings Morass	30 Darlot's Swamp	45 Red Hill Swamp
	5 Chinaman Island	15 Seal Rocks	31 Morphett's Swamp	46 Lake Crawford
	6 Lake Goldsmith	16 Lake Curlip	32 Blond Bay	47 Lake Sinclair
	7 Koorangie	17 Lawrence Rocks	33 Dowdle Swamp	48 Lake Condah
	8 Tower Hill	18 Sale Common	34 Tragowal Swamp	49 Clark Lagoon
	9 Jones Bay	19 Lady Julia Percy	35 Hird Swamp	50 Jeremal
	10 Mud Island	20 Nooramunga	36 Johnson Swamp	51 Tintaldra
		21 Bryans Swamp	37 Edwards Point	52 Murphy Swamp
		22 Wathe	38 Burgess Swamp	53 Gaynor Swamp
		23 Yellingbo	39 Wandown	
		24 Long Swamp	40 Church Swamp	
		25 The Stones	41 Beniagh Swamp	
		26 Cape Woolamai		

Landscape

Some of the most difficult and controversial aspects of conservation and environment protection lie within the broad range of issues associated with intangible values. Landscape aesthetics is an example of an issue which is difficult to resolve because of the innumerable subjective interpretations and value judgements implicit in its evaluation. In other fields, the basic resource can be measured in "hard" terms of species distribution, numbers of wildlife, rarity, stability, and so on. Areas can be reserved for their scientific and recreational importance and there are techniques available to identify these values and to suggest management programmes designed to maintain or enhance them. Reliable techniques, however, have not been devised in the field of landscape aesthetics, and without this solid grounding it is difficult to evaluate scenery without significant qualifications being placed on the reliability of the results obtained.

Nevertheless, conserving the beauty of Victoria's landscape resource is a matter of considerable concern. It affects the decisions of people in determining places to live, drive, walk, picnic, etc., and also the cost of land is significantly affected by the beauty of the environment within which it exists. In addition, many people are not particularly concerned about the scientific attributes of reserves such as national parks, but they value very highly the perceptual experience of being in a wild and untamed environment, i.e., the landscape or wilderness experience. Accordingly, when change takes place in a locality due to particular management practices or other required development—at times this



must occur even in parts of parks and reserves—it must be related to the landscape if this intangible resource is to be conserved.

The Ministry for Conservation's policy in relation to landscape, for both public and private land, is based on the premise that land should be utilised and managed for purposes consistent with the attributes of the land itself. Thus the first requirement for land is that there be a usage associated with it which in the long-term can be carried out without detriment to the capacity of the land to carry out that purpose. Second, the use should be organised in such a way that the visual integrity of the landscape is preserved. There is a rule of thumb which, although not universally true, applies to many situations: good land-use leads to good landscape and bad land-use to poor landscape.

Whilst the Ministry has obvious responsibilities in relation to public lands and the reserves it manages, it is also interested in the preservation of landscape on private land. It encourages planning authorities to take account of landscape, not only in the so-called scenic areas, but on all land. It is concerned that the regional diversity of landscape throughout Victoria is maintained and is opposed to regional landscaping measures which tend to stamp a uniformity on the landscape of the whole State. Examples of this are the spread of "suburban" brick veneers throughout the country areas, and the widespread planting of non-indigenous (sometimes "native") plants along roadsides.

There are difficulties associated with the conservation of rural landscapes, but these appear to be minor in comparison with the problems inherent in the creation of viable urban areas that are functional and pleasant. In suburban areas the problem relates to the need for civic programmes designed to create identity with diversity. At present, the diversity is created by each individual creating a landscape to his own taste around his dwelling. The suburb becomes indistinguishable from any other suburb in its fragmentation and lack of coherence, and on a metropolitan scale is recognised as part of the suburban sprawl. Identity can be created for suburban precincts so that residents relate to their locality, and diversity between precincts can be designed to emphasise this identity. One simple way of achieving this is by promoting the use of a restricted range of tree species within a new suburban setting.

In the long established inner suburbs, the character of the locality is often pronounced. In this situation, the dynamics of city growth suggest that change is inevitable and efforts would need to be directed towards the management of that change so that the scale, character, and charm are retained rather than in resisting change as such.

The central business district is an environment of special significance. Vitality within it arises from the activity of people and, if the people leave, so does that vitality. Landscaping the central business district seeks to create a set of environments within which people can participate in the diverse functions of the area. This is not confined to a consideration of building façades; rather, it recognises the busy nature of the area and the need for it to be functional but at the same time retaining its identity.

The preservation of landscape covers wide and diverse situations. The landscape experience is difficult to define because it is subjective and the actions that are required to maintain aesthetic values are therefore often difficult to specify. Despite these difficulties, the preservation of the visual values in the environment will continue to be a basic objective of conservation in Victoria.

Pollution control

Introduction

Early pollution control legislation in Victoria arose out of concern about problem areas administered by a number of different departments: the Health Department over the health effects of air and water pollution, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division over the water pollution impact on fisheries conservation,

the Local Government Department over visual pollution and noise nuisance, and so on. Each department introduced its own legislation, with varying degrees of effectiveness, to cover its own particular area of concern.

The Environment Protection Act was introduced in 1970 and set up a new body—the Environment Protection Authority—to provide an overview, and to replace many outdated laws. The Authority, part of the Ministry for Conservation, has over-riding responsibility in Victoria for control of all forms of pollution—of air, of water, of land, and by noise—and must consider all the beneficial uses of the environment enjoyed by the community at large. In this way the Authority must consider not merely the human health hazards or the effects on animals, including fish, of a polluted environment, but also the rights of the farmer to unpolluted water for irrigation or stock watering, the rights of industry to water suitable for industrial purposes, or of people to bathe safely at the seaside or enjoy the visual amenity of an unpolluted countryside.

Environment protection policies

The Environment Protection Act introduced an approach to pollution control new to Australia. Instead of concentrating on each major source of pollution to see how much it could reasonably be reduced—the old “best practical means” approach—the Act introduced the concept of environmental quality management. This approach to pollution control is based on an initial assessment of the air or water quality or ambient noise levels required to meet the general needs of the community as a whole.

The levels are achieved through the declaration of State Environment Protection Policy for each segment of the environment. The first of these Policies (based on the regional environmental studies), for the waters of Port Phillip Bay, was proclaimed on 10 April 1975. This Policy divides the Bay into a number of segments, based on the differing beneficial uses of the water and related to physical and biological differences between the segments—for example, bathing, fish conservation, industrial water supply, and navigation—and stipulates appropriate water quality criteria to maintain these uses. The boundaries of the segments were defined from the information developed by the First Phase of the Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study. The Policy also sets out an attainment programme and a target date by which time it is anticipated adequate water quality will be achieved. Community input to Policies at the drafting stage ensures that the Policies represent the views of as wide a section of the public as possible.

A number of other Policies are in an advanced stage of preparation. The Act intends that all sections of Victoria will ultimately be covered by Environment Protection Policies, so that in addition to Policies for bays, rivers, and lakes, there will also be Policies for air-sheds setting out desired air quality criteria, and noise Policies laying down maximum noise levels to be allowed in different areas at various periods during the day or night.

Pollution control

Once the Policy has set out a rationale for pollution control, the Environment Protection Act sets out three methods for controlling pollution, bearing in mind the high cost to the community of a clean environment. First, the Authority can take legal proceedings against anyone who pollutes the environment either wilfully or by negligence; second, it can limit the discharge of wastes by means of a licensing system; and finally, it can exercise regulatory control—for example, by regulations controlling the installation or use of equipment or materials which cause pollution.

Prosecutions under the Environment Protection Act can result in fines of up to \$5,000, and approximately thirty such prosecutions have been undertaken each

THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT



A flight of wild birds over Lake Connewarre, near Geelong.

The photographs in this section have been reproduced by courtesy of the Ministry of Conservation.



Commercial fishing in Victoria has developed greatly over the past ten years. A new management system has been devised to protect the fish, the fishermen, and the consumers.

The world's smallest penguin, the Little (or Fairy) Penguin, nests in burrows in sand dunes at several locations along Victoria's southern coast.





Victoria's coastal areas are an important and much used community resource, but their continued welfare requires careful management. Maintenance of vegetative cover on the primary dunes is the basic aspect of management.

Tree planting to restore natural vegetation along the edge of wetlands is important in providing for the needs of water bird populations.





Saw Banksia (*Banksia serrata*). A native species commonly found on the eastern coastal plains of Victoria. Action is being taken to preserve the species on public land.

Snow covered Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) in open forest with a dense leguminous understorey. Snow Gum is found in the Eastern Highlands, especially at altitudes of about 1,500 metres.





Myrtle-beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) forest and associated species. This native species is usually associated with Mountain Ash in high rainfall areas (more than 1,500 mm per annum) in South Gippsland, the Eastern Highlands, and the Otway Ranges. Action is being taken to preserve the species.

Scattered Snow Gums (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) among granite outcrops in the Mt Buffalo National Park.



Soil Conservation Authority officers advise farmers on good land management, including the control and prevention of soil erosion.



Legislation is being progressively introduced as a basis for control of excessive motor vehicle noise. A noise control officer from the Environment Protection Authority tests the noise level of a motor cycle.

Management programmes to provide adequate habitat are helping wildlife species to flourish. This koala will be relocated to colonise a new area.





Victoria's extensive wildlife reserves system provides habitat for wildlife populations. Reserves are also an integral part of Victoria's game management programme and provide hunting opportunities for the public.

Soil is a vital community resource, the productivity of which must be maintained. This once valuable farm land has been degraded by water erosion—the result of inappropriate land-use.





Pollution is an inevitable consequence of human activities. The Environment Protection Authority has overriding responsibility for control of all forms of pollution—including air—for the benefit of the community.

Sub-divided land in Melbourne's outer metropolitan areas is in demand for residential development. The Soil Conservation Authority provides a service to municipal councils to minimise the problems arising from land development.



Monitoring of Melbourne's waterways provides a basis for measuring improvements brought about by pollution control programmes.



year. These have ranged from the factory whose emission of waste gas affected a number of children at a near-by school, or the commercial building from which oil was allowed to escape through a surface water drain into the Yarra River, to the farmer whose piggery manure contaminated a local swimming pool or the farmer who dumped a number of dead cattle in a nearby creek.

Pollution is an inevitable consequence of industrial activity, and the waste discharge licence system recognises that industry must dispose of its wastes somewhere. Every significant discharge to water, to air, or to land must be licensed and the licence will normally carry conditions which ensure that the wastes are adequately treated before disposal and can be assimilated into the environment with the minimum adverse effect. Licence conditions remain in force in perpetuity, unless amended or revoked, but a fee is payable annually in recognition of the cost of issuing and maintaining surveillance of the licence. Breaches of licence conditions again attract heavy penalties.

The regulatory powers under the Act enable controls to be placed on forms of pollution not amenable to the first two methods. For example, the Victorian Government has enacted regulations limiting the level of lead which may be added to petrol sold in Victoria on the advice of the Environment Protection Authority. This should prevent the concentration of lead in the atmosphere from rising significantly above its present level.

Environment Protection Authority

The authority carries out its responsibilities through its branches which are Administration, Air Quality, Water Quality, Land Waste Management, Noise Control, Investigations, Planning and Research, Legal, Laboratory Services, and Information Services.

Geographically, part of the licensing and enforcement function is delegated to a number of government agencies—the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Dandenong Valley Authority in respect of water; the Health Commission in respect of waste disposal to land; and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board in respect of disposal to air, land, and water.

Environment protection involves a great deal more than merely controlling pollution, and the Authority carries out comprehensive monitoring programmes of air and water quality in addition to conducting surveys into urban noise levels and the composition and disposal patterns of domestic garbage. It undertakes an advisory role to statutory planning authorities and to industry to minimise future deterioration, together with an education and information role to the community at large. Many special studies and investigations are also undertaken into specific problems such as the eutrophication of certain inland lakes, the effects of motor vehicle exhaust emissions on the Melbourne air-shed, and the impact of freeway noise on urban areas.

MAJOR ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

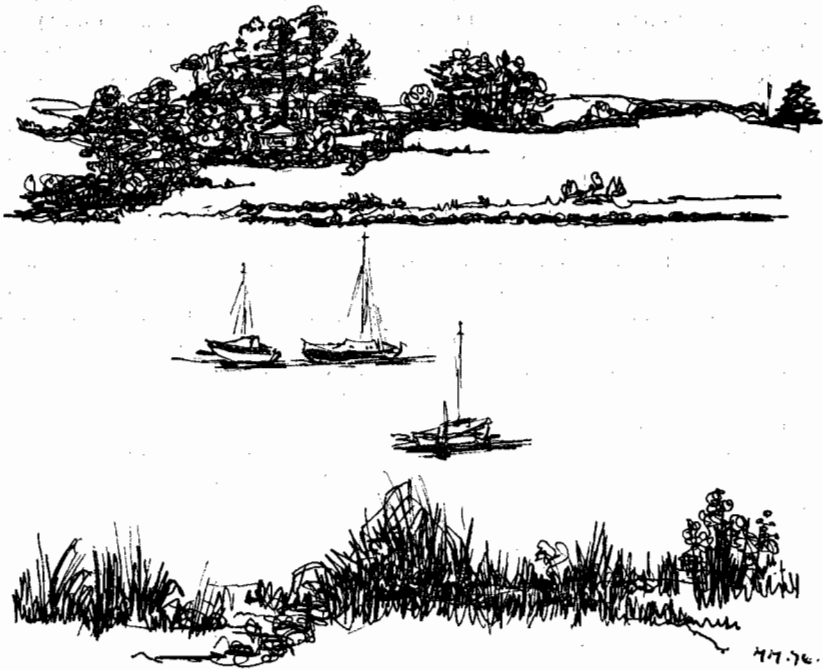
Coastline

Erosion mechanisms

The coastal landform is a zone of varying width comprising complexes of shore, beach, cliffs, and dunes. This zone is commonly referred to as the foreshore. Over the ages, wind, sea, and natural events engage in a constant process of building and destroying these landforms. At the same time, an environmental association of the sea, wind, sand, soils, and vegetation develops delicately balanced ecosystems, unique to coastal areas, which contribute to their stability.

Large sections of the Victorian coast comprise sandy beaches, backed by vegetated coastal dune systems. The dune closest to the sea is the frontal, or

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primary, dune, which is the most vulnerable to damage. This is followed landward by secondary dunes, with interdune corridors between them, and the hinterland. Vegetation is the primary factor in maintaining the natural stability of a dune system.

The primary dunes are the key to beach stability, as they protect both the beach which they face and the other dunes and hinterland behind them. They are formed by wind blown beach sand being trapped by vegetation along the back of the beach. This sand builds up until a natural angle of slope prevents the sand from adding height to the primary dune. As new vegetation colonises the crests and upper slopes, development of natural dune systems is achieved. The protection from damage of the vegetation on the primary dunes is important for dune stability.

When seasonal storms are coupled with high tides, large masses of sand are moved from the beach and primary dune to form offshore sand bars, which protect the beach and dunes against the severest wave action. Later, wind and tide action returns the sand to the beach, where the dunes ensure that it is again trapped, thus naturally repairing the storm damage to the primary dune. In this way, a dynamic association, extending from seabed to the dune limits, is completed. Its major element is the total sand content of the dunes, beach, and that part of the seabed which contributes sand to the system.

The vegetation of the secondary dunes consists mostly of shrubs, dwarfed and wind-pruned on the seaward slope and crest of the dune, but increasing in height on the lee side and the corridor floor. Like the primary dunes, the secondary dunes will erode if this protective vegetation is removed or damaged. However, the interdune corridor can be safely used for tracks and camping.

The hinterland is often a woodland of eucalypts, with an understorey of heath and bracken, or it may be heathland. This part of the system is suitable for car parks or camp sites, which should preferably be located in this area.

Victorian beaches are popular recreational amenities but in many areas the dune systems are suffering severely from the resulting pressures. This in turn reacts on the beaches. The beach, being mostly loose sand, plays its own part in the recycling process and tolerates intensive use. Any major permanent loss of sand from the dunes, however, is a loss to the overall system. Eventually the beach level may be reduced by the amount of the loss. The sand loss often takes the form of a breach in the primary dune, caused by destruction of the protective vegetation, followed by wind erosion. This takes the sand out of the system by blowing it inland, usually in the form of drifts.

Work on stabilisation or restoration of damaged areas is best begun at the source of the instability and not on the drifting sand. The latter can be controlled by sealing the breach in the dune and rebuilding the dunes. Rebuilding is usually a two-step operation, involving, first, the control of drifting sand. Permeable fencing is used to seal the breach and to allow wind blown sand to build up over it. Earth moving machinery can also be used to fill the eroded gaps with drift sand. The second step is the replanting of the repaired dunes with stabilising vegetation. The main requirements are the use of correct planting techniques during the winter, followed by fertilising and fencing out of the new plantings.

Plants used on frontal dunes are the indigenous hairy spinifex or the exotic marram grass and sea wheat, both of which have adapted successfully to Victorian beach conditions. Classed as "pioneer" colonising plants, they all tolerate sea spray, high salinity, sand blast, periodical burial, and low soil fertility, but are intolerant of concentrated foot or vehicle traffic.

As pressures increase on the more popular beach areas, such as those along the Otways coastline and the Mornington Peninsula, the prevention of damage to dune systems becomes necessary if the beaches are to be maintained as recreational assets.

Management

The present management for Victorian coastal resources is fragmented. The Port Phillip Authority is responsible for controlling activities on a land belt 200 metres wide around Port Phillip Bay, and 800 metres wide along the Bass Strait coast from the Barwon River in the west to Cape Schanck in the east. Responsibility for control of the rest of the coastline is dispersed between authorities such as abutting shires, the Crown Lands Management Section of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, or committees of management appointed under the Land Act to administer various foreshore reserves. The Ports and Harbors Division of the Public Works Department has various responsibilities over all coastal waters and for certain public works along foreshores. The Soil Conservation Authority is responsible for providing advisory services and works directly to the relevant authorities on the control and prevention of coastal wind erosion. The Authority may also provide finance to those authorities to assist erosion control programmes undertaken by them, and it may directly participate in works projects.

A desirable management programme for Victoria's coastline has four major requirements:

- (1) An inventory of coastal resources to assess the actual resources;
- (2) integrated planning of coastal resources with planning of the hinterland to provide balanced use for recreation, scenery, nature conservation, preservation of archaeological and historic sites, ports, and access for commerce and industry;
- (3) an administrative system to provide for integrated planning and management, involving the use of data obtained from resource inventories and environmental studies; and

(4) a continuing programme of supervision and restorative maintenance to ensure avoidance of future erosion.

The Ministry for Conservation is investigating and correlating all available data with the objective of recommending the best means of satisfying these requirements.

Alpine area

The Alpine area of Victoria represents parts of the southerly termination of the eastern Australian highlands which have been uplifted throughout various geological eras. It consists of approximately 1,200,000 hectares of hilly and mountainous land ranging from the highest "bare" true Alpine areas with their grasses, heaths, and herbfields, to the sub-alpine woodlands, down to the mountain forest, with a variety of tree and other species, including the economically important mountain ash and alpine ash.

The environment is often harsh, with low winter temperatures and high rainfall (sometimes more than 2,550 mm in a year). At elevations above approximately 1,350 metres, snow lies for periods ranging from one to four months each year and the retention of water as snow is most important, as the water later becomes available during the spring thaw. Soaks and moss-beds are also important as natural reservoirs in the mountain catchments. The Kiewa hydro-electric scheme produces electricity from the waters falling and stored at high altitudes on the Bogong High Plains.

Aboriginals lived in the general area and regularly visited the higher areas to feast on Bogong moths, long before Europeans first visited and explored the area in the mid 1800s. Thereafter, at various times, the area was travelled and explored by prospectors in search of gold, selectors in search of grazing lands, and bushrangers, the best known of whom was Bogong Jack. Many of the present roads, such as the tourist road over Mount Hotham which was first constructed as a coach road in the 1880s, follow the same routes as those originally taken.

Much alluvial and reef gold was found in the Alpine area after 1851 but production decreased markedly in the early 1900s and, although production increased again during the Depression of the 1930s, there are only a very few gold mines in operation now. However, exploration for minerals still continues in the Alpine area.

The Alpine area now provides for several uses and resources. The area is an invaluable source of water, and the Victorian Government has directed that the sustained yield, in perpetuity, of maximum quantities of high quality water is the prime function of Victoria's Alpine areas. To implement this directive and to protect the often fragile nature of the environment, the Soil Conservation Authority has statutory control over all land-use in Victoria on lands which are higher than 1,220 metres and any proposed change in land-use must be referred to the Authority.

Much wood is produced from the Alpine area and the ash forests are managed intensively for wood production by the Victorian Forests Commission. Fires, such as the disastrous bushfires of January 1939, can have very serious consequences in the Alpine area and fire protection is another important facet of the Commission's activities.

Grazing of cattle on the High Plains continues, although less extensively than previously, and is carefully managed.

The Mount Buffalo National Park is the only national park in the Alpine area now. However, the Land Conservation Council has investigated its Alpine Study Area and has made recommendations for the future use of land in that study area. Recommendations for other lands in the Alpine area which are not within the boundaries of the Land Conservation Council Alpine Study Area have already been published.

Another important and growing use of the Alpine area is for summer and winter recreation. Bushwalking in the Alpine area is popular in summer—the Alpine walking track, commencing at Mount Erica and joining the Kosciuszko National Park at the Victorian border, traverses some of the highest country in the Victorian Alpine area. The popularity of skiing has risen in recent years, and there are five major ski resorts administered by four different government departments—the Victorian Forests Commission, the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, the State Electricity Commission, and the National Parks Service.

Management control of the Alpine area is shared between a number of different government departments—the Victorian Forests Commission (protected and reserved forest), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (unalienated Crown land, except reserved forest), the State Electricity Commission (the Kiewa Works Area), the National Parks Service (Mount Buffalo National Park, including Tatra Inn), the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (inland waters), the Soil Conservation Authority (all land higher than 1,220 metres), and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division (fisheries aspects of inland waters, including the maintenance of quality of trout species in the streams). The Land Conservation Council is recommending the future use and management of land in the Alpine area.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

Introduction

Many of Victoria's most important resources are contained in the Port Phillip, Westernport, and Gippsland regions. Port Phillip Bay is the State's major port and most of the population and most of the industry is located in this region. Westernport Bay, a natural deepwater harbour, is under consideration for development as Victoria's second major port. The land adjoining these deep waters is flat, which makes it economical for industrial development, close to sea transport. The Latrobe valley is rich in brown coal, an important energy source, and oil rigs lie off the Gippsland coast. These three regions represent 15 per cent of the State's land mass, yet 77 per cent of Victoria's population lives there. They are also significant as recreational areas for local, interstate, and overseas visitors.

Increasing concern for the protection of the environment has heightened the need for care in the utilisation of the resources of these regions, so that environmental change is controlled. Natural ecological systems are so complex and interrelated that modification of one system can lead to the unintentional modification of another. Until recently, resource management decisions tended to lack understanding and information on this interaction in ecological systems.

The programme of regional environment studies has evolved out of the need to develop the best possible understanding of the relationships of the ecosystems, and their susceptibility to change. In this context "regional" means a set of co-ordinated investigations designed and carried out to provide information and understanding of the land, water, and other systems present in a region so as to constitute a total view of those systems and their interrelationships. In the case of the Westernport, Port Phillip, and Gippsland regional environment studies, the most appropriate geographical boundaries to define the region are the catchments of the bays and lakes. While this statement is generally accurate, there can be no hard and fast rule in the development of environmental understanding. For example, when investigations into the atmosphere are to be undertaken, the land catchment boundaries are no longer relevant. Similarly, if attention is to be given to social issues, environmental study areas may well extend beyond any one catchment. The studies, therefore, are "regional", examining the environmental consequences of changes within the whole region. In this context, the words "region" and "catchment" are

interchangeable, because the catchments of the three study regions are those areas which have drainage characteristics that result in the transport of wastes generated by change to the receiving bodies of water.

The Port Phillip Regional Environment Study began in 1968 and involved two government agencies, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the then Fisheries and Wildlife Department. The Westernport Bay Environment Study began in 1973; involved in its intensive first phase (1973-1974) were some fifty separate investigations carried out by approximately thirty different research groups. These groups were drawn from government agencies, universities, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, and private consultants. The Gippsland Lakes Environment Study will be even broader in nature than the Westernport Study. Thus the concept of regional environmental studies has evolved and gradually included increasing emphasis on the effect of activities in the catchment area on the receiving waters.

The studies are necessarily inter-disciplinary, because no single scientific discipline has sufficient breadth to delineate the component parts of the natural systems and to predict the effects that various forms of resource use will have on these systems. For similar reasons it is now accepted that the studies require a wide range of participation so that researchers and managers from various organisations can combine their skills and experience to reach a common goal. The Westernport, Port Phillip, and Gippsland Lakes regional environment studies are directed by the Ministry for Conservation, although many other organisations are participating in the individual investigations. Within the Ministry, the Environment Studies Section is the multi-disciplinary group responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the studies.

Investigations undertaken in the environmental studies programme are broadly based and include the natural and social sciences and the technologies. Because of the large volume of data gathered, computer techniques are employed to analyse, store, and recall the data.

In a sense, environmental studies may be related to the feasibility studies that have long been applied to development activities. Feasibility studies usually involve tabulating the readily measurable factors (e.g., cost of land, site preparation, utility needs) and weighing their economic costs against market values including potential demand for raw materials and products. It is now no longer acceptable for these factors to be viewed in isolation from the environmental consequences of man's use of land and the resources contained in them. One result is that developers now encounter higher costs for waste treatment facilities, to meet the more stringent environmental quality standards demanded by the community.

In the light of information gathered from the studies and other sources, balanced resource management decisions should now be possible, and developers placed in a position where they can cost the methods needed to meet acceptable environmental quality standards.

The regional environment studies are carried out to provide the background information and understanding needed; this information and understanding is used by government departments in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities for environmental management activities. Some of the management responsibilities are:

Land-use planning. Overall responsibility is vested in the Town and Country Planning Board under the Town and Country Planning Act. At a more detailed level, land-use planning activities are undertaken by regional planning authorities, (Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Regional Planning Authority, Western Port Regional Planning Authority) and by local municipal councils.

Waste management. Comprehensive waste management responsibilities are vested in the Environment Protection Authority under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. Other government agencies assist in the waste management activities under the delegatory sections of the Environment Protection Act.

Water supply, sewerage, and drainage. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for the country, are the principal agencies concerned with these services.

To provide detailed advice to these management agencies, and to the other organisations with relevant responsibilities, environmental studies need to investigate land, water, air, and living segments of the environment and their interrelationships.

Communities tend to set different values on their various objectives; if environmental quality, including aesthetic values, is to be maintained, then additional information will have to be collected for many years to come.

Port Phillip Regional Environment Study *

The motivation for a comprehensive survey of the characteristics of Port Phillip Bay grew out of a scheme proposed in 1967 by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board recommended the construction of the South-eastern Purification Plant at Carrum to treat sewage from a major portion of the Melbourne metropolitan area, and proposed to discharge the treated effluent into the Bay. This discharge was expected to commence in 1973 and to continue for an interim period until it became financially practicable to build an outfall pipeline to Bass Strait.

It was believed that the short-term effects of the discharge would be negligible. However, the Board and the then Fisheries and Wildlife Department agreed to conduct a joint study of the Bay and its tributary region, to assess the nature and extent of any consequential environmental changes.

The initial reason behind the study became irrelevant in early 1969 when the Victorian Government directed that the outfall from the purification plant to Bass Strait was to be constructed by the time the plant was commissioned. However, the Victorian Government also saw the long-term value of having a "data bank" relating to Port Phillip Bay and its resources, and directed that the two government agencies continue the study with a modified set of objectives. In summary, these objectives were to:

- (1) Develop quantitative descriptions of the characteristics of Port Phillip Bay;
- (2) establish the effect of discharges on the beneficial uses of the Bay; and
- (3) determine a continuing programme to evaluate quantitatively future changes in the Bay.

The study is being undertaken in two phases. Phase I has been completed and is described in a major report; the more problem oriented Phase II began in 1975.

The report on Phase I provides basic knowledge, not previously available, about the general relationships between the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the Bay, the present and future discharges of waste material from land, and their effects upon the Bay. Phase I was a fact-finding mission. Initial work was concentrated on collating known facts: population, land-use in the tributary region, drainage and sewerage systems, and beneficial uses of the Bay, and foreshores. Additional data collection programmes were undertaken in order to describe the tidal and chemical characteristics of the Bay's waters, the forms of life, and their abundance.

From the evidence collected in Phase I it can be concluded that Port Phillip Bay, considered as a whole, "is at present a relatively unpolluted body of water". However, the limited inshore work undertaken indicates that recreational

* A comprehensive report on Phase I of the Port Phillip Regional Environment Study appears on pages 48-50 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*.

waters are polluted in some areas, either continuously or for limited periods of time. These contaminated areas are found in the immediate vicinity of the mouths of drains and creeks.

The exploratory work of Phase I shows that Port Phillip Bay can be treated as an integrated set of environmental segments, within each of which the water and/or beneficial uses have similar unifying characteristics. The central segment is a mixing pond for all waste materials, whereas the shoreline segments reflect the character of the land adjacent to them. It is possible to assign responsibility for shoreline conditions in any segment to particular authorities and to the people who live in the catchment tributary to that segment.

The initial report of the study received both praise and criticism. The quality of the work was praised, but the scope of the investigation was criticised. The principal criticisms stemmed from the fact that in Phase I the study made no assessment of the presence and effects of toxic materials such as trace metals, and that conditions at the shoreline were given inadequate attention. It was also felt that activities on land should have been given greater emphasis.

In 1975 the Port Phillip Regional Environment Study became the responsibility of the Ministry for Conservation.

The programme for Phase II acknowledges the criticisms of Phase I, and will concentrate more on management problems of regional significance. The plans for Phase II, drafted in July 1975, include proposals for investigations of:

- (1) Marine conditions offshore from the metropolitan sewage farm at Werribee;
- (2) heavy metal contamination in Corio Bay;
- (3) the beaches and foreshores of Port Phillip Bay;
- (4) the urban waterways of Melbourne; and
- (5) air quality, the motor car, and industrial discharges.

Westernport Regional Environment Study*

Introduction

The Westernport Regional Environment Study is established within the Ministry for Conservation and has been jointly financed by government and industry. The Study is essentially a pre-planning exercise designed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the Westernport region and to apply this knowledge to the formulation of guidelines for the future development and management of Westernport and its many resources.

Western Port Bay is located about 50 kilometres east of Melbourne (see Figure 4 on page 41). Historically, the Westernport region was first developed for agriculture; later, urban centres were established, and during recent years some heavy industry has commenced operations. Until the 1960s there was little need for Westernport as a port location. The Bay was used in a limited way for commercial and recreational fishing, pleasure boating, and water sports. The value of the wildlife of the Bay and hinterland, in particular Phillip Island, had been recognised for many years and had become a significant tourist attraction.

During the 1960s, however, there was a world-wide increase in the importance of deep-draft shipping, particularly for bulk cargoes. As a consequence, the importance of Western Port Bay as a sheltered deep-water port grew substantially. No other harbour on the Victorian coast and few in Australia are as suitable for deep-draft vessels. At the same time, pressure grew for urban and industrial development at Westernport. This arose partly as a result of the availability of natural gas and crude oil from the nearby Bass Strait fields and the easy access

* The term "Westernport" is most often used when referring to both the waters of the bay and the land surrounding it, while the term "Western Port" is commonly used when referring specifically to the waters of the bay. The Westernport Regional Environment Study referred to in the text was in fact a study of both the waters of the bay and the land surrounding it.

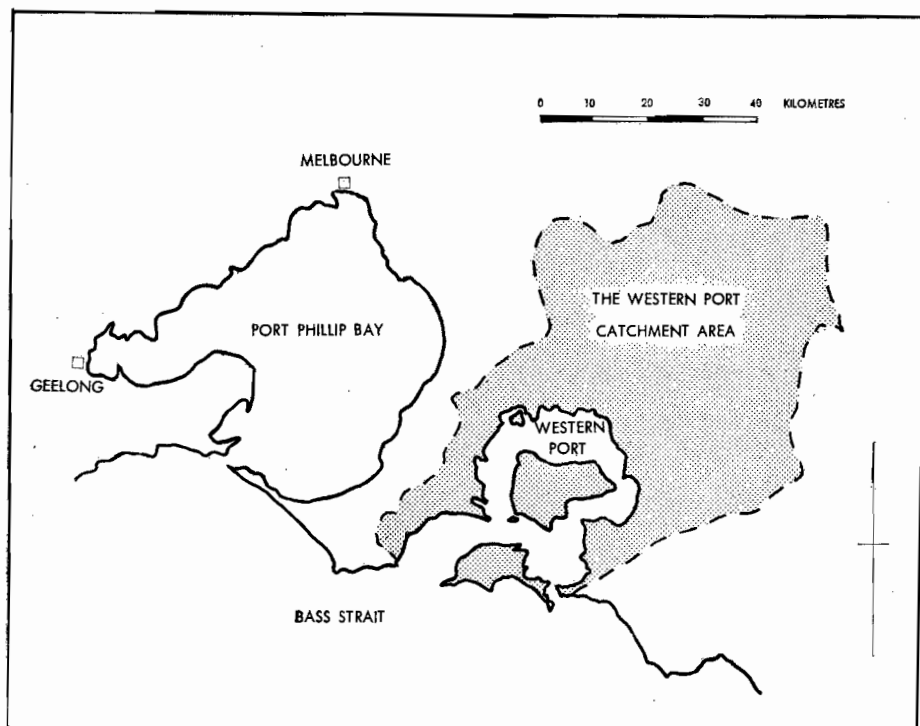


FIGURE 4. Victoria—Western Port and its land catchment.

to the brown coal resources of the Latrobe valley. Also, Westernport is central to the entire market of south-eastern Australia and, in particular, is close to Melbourne's markets and work force. Moreover, the natural deep-water port is flanked by large tracts of flat land suitable for siting industries and cargo-handling facilities.

In due course, a number of proposals were put forward for the development of Westernport as a deep-water port, as a large-scale industrial area, and as an area to accommodate a significant part of the anticipated growth of the Melbourne metropolitan area. There were also associated proposals for major reclamation of the tidal flats of the Bay. Legislation was enacted by the Victorian Parliament to facilitate development, and by 1970 major industries (comprising an oil refinery, a gas fractionation plant, and the first stage of an integrated steel works) had been established on the western shores of the Bay. Port facilities to serve these industries had also been developed.

A number of private individuals and organisations concerned with protecting the environment of the region opposed these developments. There was a growing awareness that the Bay was a multi-purpose resource and that many of its uses could conflict with each other. There was concern particularly that the quality of the Bay's waters should be maintained and hence that development in the region should be carefully planned. It was also realised that this type of planning needed to be based on a sound knowledge of the workings of the natural system consisting of the Bay and the land area draining to it. Thus the concept of a major multi-disciplinary environmental study was put forward by the government agencies concerned. The concept was accepted by the Victorian Government and was also supported by the industries that had already been established in the region.

Phase I of the Study was to extend over two years and was initiated in January 1973. The Victorian Government imposed a two year moratorium on

any further industrial development, pending the completion of the Study's first phase.

Organisation and funding

While the Study was established within the Ministry for Conservation, overall responsibility for the conduct of Phase I of the Study resided in a four-man executive committee comprising three government officials and a representative of industry. The executive committee was backed by a larger Study Committee, whose major function was to give advice on the technical aspects of the Study and its projects.

At an early stage it was realised that if the Study were to achieve its aims within the constraints of time, money, and other resources available to it, it would require close direction and co-ordination. Thus the "core group" concept was developed and accepted. A full-time Study director was appointed and a core group of full-time staff was established within the Ministry.

This group included biological, physical and social scientists, engineers, and administrators. The Study director and core group were closely involved in the design and running of each of the Study projects, and were directly responsible to the executive committee for the assessment of results and the formulation of guidelines for the future management of the Westernport region. The Study projects were carried out by various government, university, and consultant organisations. Wherever possible, existing manpower and other resources were used, but in a number of cases it was necessary to establish new groups to carry out work of a very specialised nature.

In addition to the Executive and Study Committees, a Committee of Review was appointed by the Victorian Government during Phase I to examine and advise on Study objectives by making an impartial assessment of programmes, and of agency, consultant, and university contractor activity. It was also required to report to the Victorian Government on the organisation, operation, and effectiveness of the Study.

The original budget assigned to Phase I of the Study amounted to \$1m; the Victorian Government contributed \$700,000 and the major industries at Westernport the remaining \$300,000. In October 1973 further funds were allocated so that the Victorian Government contributed \$1,085,000, the major industries \$400,000, and the State Electricity Commission \$50,000.

Aims and scope

The general aim of the Study is the development of guidelines for the future management of Western Port Bay. These guidelines are to be based on a comprehensive understanding of the Bay, its land catchment area, and the region in which it exists, in terms of its physical, chemical, biological, social, and economic characteristics.

Work done in Phase I of the Study

At the beginning of Phase I the Study programme covered about twenty separate projects which concentrated largely on investigating the water quality in the Bay and the biology and chemistry of its beaches, salt marshes, mangrove areas, and tidal mudflats. Relatively few projects dealing specifically with the land area itself were included at that stage.

From its inception the Study programme has been periodically reviewed. New directions were incorporated into it and projects dealing with almost all segments of the environment were initiated. These additional investigations dealt with such factors as the air pollution potential of the region, the forecasting of possible industrial development, and the social, economic, and environmental aspects of future development in the region.

By the end of Phase I, more than fifty separate projects had been completed. This work involved about thirty separate groups from government agencies,

universities, and private consultants. The main categories of work in the Study programme follow :

WESTERNPORT REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT STUDY : SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

Project	Components
Land studies	Geology; soils; climate; air quality; inputs to the Bay
Marine studies	Physical characteristics; chemical characteristics; populations and community structure; mangrove, seagrass, and related studies; toxicology
Social and economic studies	Land and bay uses; human settlement patterns; industrial development; agriculture; recreation; history; social survey
Development of mathematical models	Land activities; water quality; ecosystem
Environmental quality control programme	Water quality control; air quality control; solid wastes management

As an aid to using and integrating the results from the land, marine, social, and economic studies, several mathematical models were developed in and for the Study. One of these was developed as a simulation model to indicate patterns of water movement in the Bay and to predict changes in water quality which might result if the amount of wastes discharged to the Bay were increased. Another model, the Land Activities Model, was developed for use in investigating the relationships between alternative patterns of land-use, various waste-water management alternatives, and water quality in the Bay. This model has been used to compare similarities and dissimilarities between different patterns of future development. The real value of this work has been in the determination of the costs and benefits of various management and development possibilities for the region. Further, it has helped other projects in the Study by drawing attention to critical areas where information has been deficient.

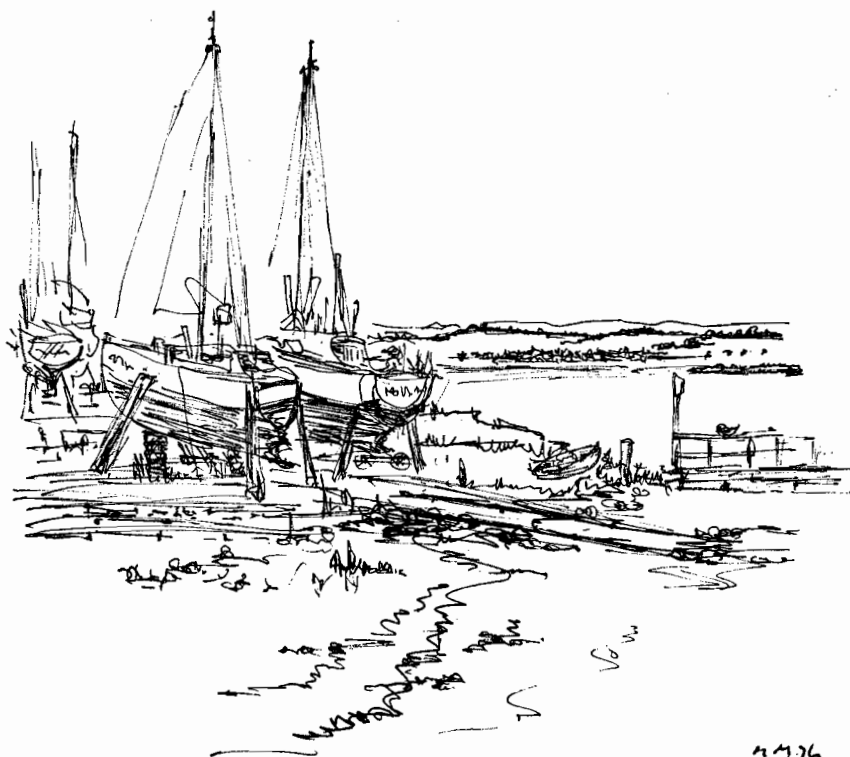
Results of Phase I of the Study

A major report on the first two years of the Study was published in 1975. This report summarised the findings of the various projects and, based on these findings, interim advice and guidelines were formulated for the future planning, development, and management of Westernport. The major findings of the report included the following :

- (1) Six coastal areas were identified as containing valuable natural habitats. These areas should be carefully managed to ensure that key elements of the Westernport environment are protected.
- (2) Some industry could be located at Westernport provided adequate waste treatment facilities were established. Housing and recreational facilities could also be extended, with appropriate environmental safeguards.
- (3) The Bay's life systems are especially susceptible to changes in levels of the nutrient phosphorus. Considerable care will be needed with any future development at Westernport to ensure that phosphorus levels do not rise significantly.
- (4) Additional port facilities will be sought as an integral part of any industrial development in the Crib Point-Hastings area. The report warned that port development and associated dredging and spoil disposal could cause significant environmental damage. To minimise this, all specific proposals should be carefully and individually assessed.

Phase II of the Study

The advice and guidelines formulated by the Study will need to be reviewed and updated periodically and a programme of continuing work is being carried out for this purpose. This programme includes further studies of the land and



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marine areas, the tributary streams, the atmosphere, and the social and economic systems of the region, with high priority being given to refining guidelines which place severe constraints on future development in the region.

Implementation of Study results

The Westernport Regional Environment Study was established basically to provide information for "decision makers" with statutory responsibility for the planning, management, and development of the region. These bodies include the Town and Country Planning Board, the Westernport Regional Planning Authority, local councils, the Environment Protection Authority, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and local sewerage and drainage authorities.

An inter-departmental committee was appointed by the Victorian Government in 1975 to report on the administrative and legislative arrangements necessary to give effect to the findings of the Westernport Study. As a result, a Co-ordination Group was set up as a framework for management of the Westernport catchment area.

This is designed to protect the unique ecology and special recreational features of Westernport and to ensure a balanced approach to the resolution of competing demands for the use of the catchment's resources, within appropriate environmental and planning constraints. These arrangements superseded the temporary moratorium on major development in the Westernport catchment, and ensure that no development can take place unless it meets the relevant environmental and planning requirements.

The Co-ordination Group comprises representatives of local farming interests, industry and conservation groups, local councils, the Westernport Regional Planning Authority, and government agencies who are assisted by a small support staff unit. It operates within the structure of the State Co-ordination

Council. The Group works closely and continuously with the Core Group of the Westernport Study, the Westernport Regional Planning Authority, and other planning authorities to ensure that it operates within the planning guidelines and the environmental guidelines set out in the Phase I Report and future studies as they proceed.

One of the major tasks of the continuing Study is to ensure that its results are in a form that will enable them to be readily applied to the needs of the various decision makers. The process of implementing the results is a continuing one—providing information for needs ranging from Statements of Planning Policy and Environment Protection Policies covering major parts of the region, to environmental assessment of particular development proposals.

Gippsland Lakes Regional Environment Study

The Gippsland Lakes and their associated catchment contain an important segment of Victoria's natural resources. Perhaps the most significant are the large deposits of brown coal, fresh water, large natural areas rich in plants and animals, the Lakes system as a recreational area, and extensive forests.

Some uses of these resources are complementary while others are in conflict, so that the development of an overall understanding of the environmental implications of using these and other resources in the area is essential before their use is committed.

The Gippsland Lakes, an interconnected system of shallow coastal lakes covering an area of approximately 400 square kilometres, are located about 230 kilometres east of Melbourne. The catchment extends from the Great Dividing Range to the coast and has an area of approximately 20,550 square kilometres. Three substantial rivers, each having a lesser annual flow than the Yarra River, discharge into the Lakes system. These are the Latrobe, Thomson, and Mitchell Rivers.

Several extensive development projects which are likely to have widespread environmental implications have been proposed for the region. These include the Thomson River Dam, the Loy Yang electricity generating proposal, and a large number of proposals for real estate development around the Lakes coast.

One of the first tasks of the Gippsland Lakes Regional Environment Study, being conducted by the Ministry for Conservation, has been to co-ordinate the existing information about the region, including such matters as existing environmental problems, previous scientific investigations, proposals for development, and present resource usage patterns. This is part of the pre-planning requirements for the development of the Study programme. On the basis of this information, a set of objectives relating to the needs for environmental management has been formulated, including the need:

- (1) To describe the region in terms of its physical, chemical, biological, institutional, social, and economic aspects;
- (2) to evaluate the interaction of these characteristics with present and proposed uses of the region's resources; and
- (3) to use the results of (1) and (2) to propose guidelines for management policies for the region which will ensure optimum use of its resources consistent with a high quality environment.

Australian research workers unfortunately do not have the advantage of lengthy investigation and study relating to particular areas. By contrast, Chesapeake Bay in the United States of America and the River Thames in England have been studied for more than one hundred years, but lack of background scientific information on the Gippsland Lakes region is particularly apparent. In recent years, some valuable work has been carried out by universities, government, and private individuals on the Lakes area, and this will provide a basis for the Study's operations; however, in many respects the Environment Study began in an information vacuum.

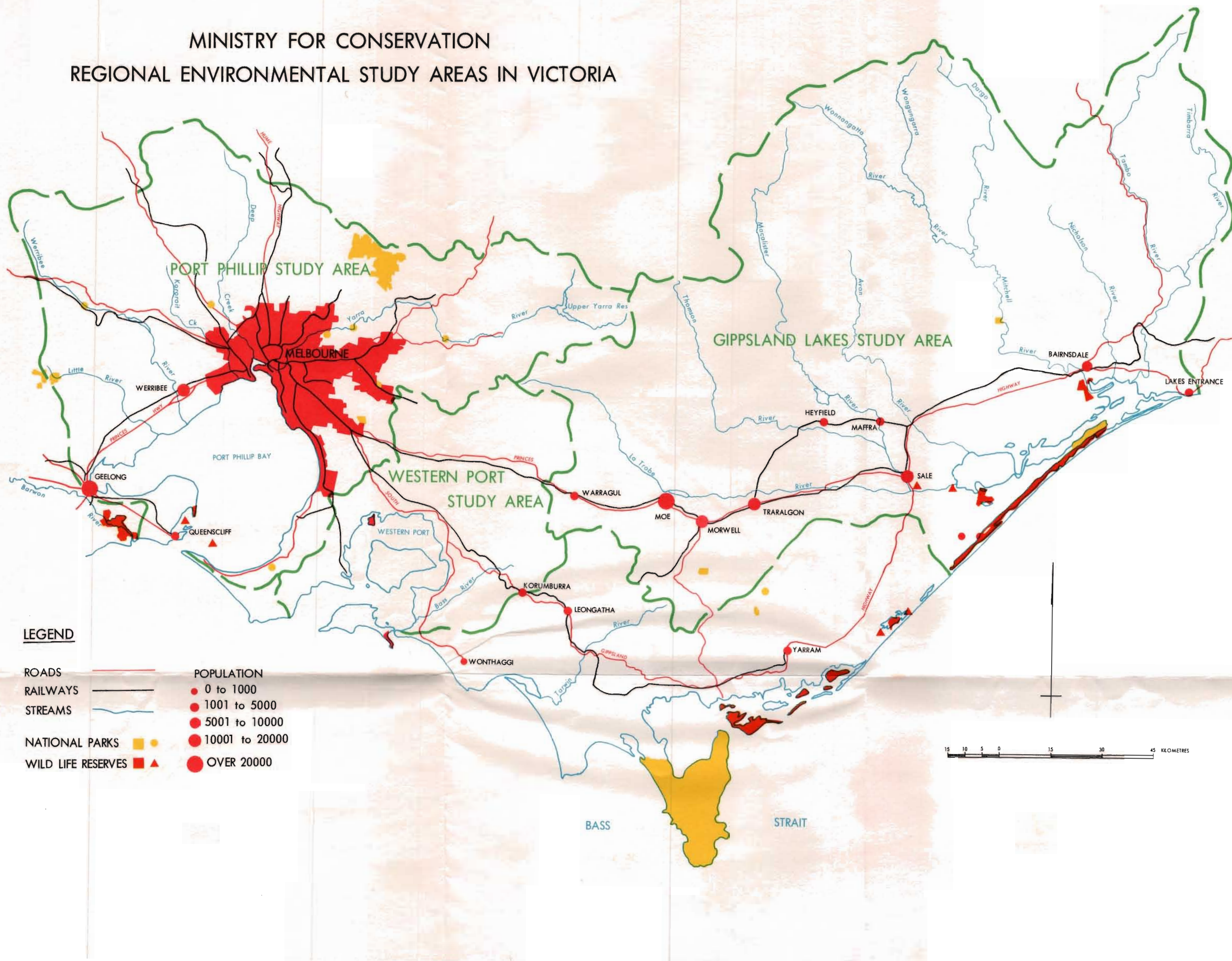
The Ministry for Conservation's Environment Studies Section is now carrying out the basic preparation for the Gippsland Lakes Study. Existing maps and navigation charts are inadequate for Study operations, so new and updated material is being prepared within the Ministry, in co-operation with the Lands Department. Preparations are also being made to obtain suitable aerial photographs of the most important parts of the region.

The initial aim of the programme will be the evaluation of the natural resources and features of the region. Mapping, inventories, and basic chemical and physical characteristics will be the main information sought in the early projects. When this preliminary work has been completed, the interaction of environmental factors resulting from resources usage can be assessed to provide a sound basis for rational use of the region's resources.

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MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREAS IN VICTORIA



GEOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT *

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

One of the significant aspects of public administration during the past decade has been the rise of interest in conservation and environment protection. Victoria, in the 1960s, saw an unprecedented expansion in conservation activities; several new organisations were established and major legislation was passed, as the State prepared to face a range of problems, the importance of which had previously been little recognised. In January 1973 these activities were drawn together with the formation of the Ministry for Conservation.

Since 1900, there have been a number of government departments in Victoria with an interest in specialised aspects of conservation, but by the early 1960s it had become apparent that the main problem was one of organisation. There were too many separate bodies and too much miscellaneous legislation to provide a co-ordinated approach to those environmental issues which were increasingly becoming a matter of public concern. To provide this co-ordination, the Ministry for Conservation was established by bringing together the experience and knowledge of six major government agencies which had previously worked separately in the field of conservation and environment protection. These agencies are: the Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and Soil Conservation Authority. More recently, additional organisations have been added to the Ministry: the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, the Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

The responsibilities of the Ministry are to achieve protection and preservation of the environment and to ensure proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of the State. To meet these responsibilities it co-ordinates the activities of its component agencies, each of which is engaged in a number of areas of environmental activity. The work of these agencies is also assisted by a central co-ordinating group which has been developed since the Ministry was formed in 1973, and whose activities include environment assessment, conservation planning, information and extension services, and broad-based regional environmental studies of those areas of Victoria where major development is likely to occur.

There is also recognition that conservation problems frequently transcend departmental, State, and political boundaries, thus requiring the Ministry to integrate and co-operate in work with a wide range of persons and organisations.

* This section should be read in conjunction with Chapter 1.

Environment assessment and studies

Among the most significant responsibilities of the Ministry's central co-ordinating group is that of environmental assessment. In many parts of the world, the management tool of "environmental effects studies" (sometimes referred to as environmental impact statements) has become established; in Victoria, procedures have been established to provide environmental assessments of the likely effects of major government and private development projects. Already, government departments throughout Victoria as well as some private groups planning development have recognised the need for a proper understanding of the environmental effects of their activities. They have voluntarily accepted responsibility for studying the likely environmental effects of their projects and are co-operating with the Ministry for Conservation during the course of these studies.

The assessment team offers advice to developers at an early stage to ensure that the framework for an environmental effects study is sufficiently comprehensive. This may need to take into account the potential of land and water resources affected, the sociological implications, and possible alternatives—including the "do nothing" alternative. On completion, the study report is examined by the Ministry and a recommendation made to the Victorian Government.

A key factor in making valid environmental decisions is an adequate knowledge of the ecological effects of development proposals. At present two broad-based regional studies—of Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay—are being undertaken by the Environmental Studies Section of the Ministry, and a major new study has commenced for the Gippsland Lakes area and its catchment in eastern Victoria. The object of these studies is to provide comprehensive scientific information for planning and decision making purposes. First stage work has been completed for both Western Port and Port Phillip Bays, involving data gathering and resource mapping. The second stages, now under way, are concentrating on specific problem areas defined in the earlier work. (See also pages 37–46.)

Conservation planning

Associated with the Environmental Assessment Group and the Environmental Studies team is the Conservation Planning Group. The group contributes useful advice to Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments, local councils, and other groups so that environmental matters such as use, allocation, and distribution of resources will be taken into account at an early stage of planning for new projects.

The development in Victoria of conservation practices, including conservation planning, has arisen from the fact that man is an integral part of and, dependent on, his environment for his survival. A failure to understand or respect this dependence can lead to damaging consequences. The resolution of environmental problems lies in a rational approach to the use and management of resources so that human needs, both now and in the future, are provided for in a manner which does not permanently damage the environment's natural balance.

The role of the Conservation Planning Group then became one of taking account of the environmental constraints seen to be necessary by natural resource managers and incorporating these constraints into the planning process, where the ultimate decisions are made with respect to development and use of the community's resources.

Further reference, 1976

Environment Protection Authority

Early pollution control legislation in Victoria arose out of concern in a number of areas administered by different departments: the Health Department

over the health effects of air and water pollution, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division over the water pollution impact on fisheries conservation, Local Government over visual pollution and noise nuisance, and so on. Each department introduced its own legislation with varying degrees of effectiveness to cover its own area of concern.

The Environment Protection Act was introduced in 1970 and set up a new body—the Environment Protection Authority—to provide an overview, and to replace the outworn earlier laws. The Authority has over-riding responsibility in Victoria for control of all forms of pollution—of air, of water, of land, and by noise, and must consider all the beneficial uses of the environment enjoyed by the community at large. In this way the Authority must consider not merely the human health hazards or the effects on animals and fish of a polluted environment, but also the rights of the farmer to unpolluted water for irrigation or stock watering, the rights of industry to water suitable for industrial purposes, or the citizen's right to bathe safely on our beaches or enjoy the visual amenity of an unpolluted countryside.

Environment protection policies

The Act introduced an approach to pollution control new to Australia. Instead of concentrating on each major source of pollution to see how much it could reasonably be reduced (the old "best practical means" approach), it introduced the concept of environmental quality management, an approach to pollution control based on an initial assessment of air or water quality or ambient noise levels required to meet the general needs of the community as a whole. This is achieved through the declaration of a State Environment Protection Policy for each segment of the environment, and the first of these policies, for the waters of Port Phillip Bay, was proclaimed on 10 April 1975. This policy divides the Bay up into a number of segments based on the differing beneficial uses of the water—bathing, fish conservation, industrial water supply, navigation, etc.—and stipulates appropriate water quality criteria to maintain these uses. The policy also sets out an attainment programme and a target date by which it is anticipated adequate water quality will be achieved. Community input to policies at the drafting stage ensures that they represent the views of as wide a section of the public as possible.

The Authority intends that Environment Protection Policies will ultimately cover all sections of Victoria, so that in addition to policies for bays, rivers, and lakes, there will also be policies for air-sheds setting out desired air quality criteria, and noise policies laying down maximum noise levels to be maintained in different areas at various periods during the day and night.

Pollution control

Once a policy has set out a rationale for pollution control, bearing in mind the high cost to the community of a clean environment, the Environment Protection Act has three methods of controlling pollution: first, by proceeding against anyone who pollutes the environment either wilfully or by negligence; second, by limiting the discharge of wastes by means of a licensing system; and finally by regulatory control, for example, of the manufacture, sale, or use of equipment or materials which cause pollution. Prosecutions under the Environment Protection Act can result in fines of up to \$5,000 and approximately 30 such prosecutions have been undertaken each year since the proclamation of the Act.

Pollution is an inevitable consequence of industrialised man's activities and the waste discharge licence system recognises that industry, in particular, must dispose of its wastes somewhere. Every significant discharge to water, to air, or to land must be licensed and the licence will normally carry conditions which ensure that the wastes are adequately treated before disposal and can be

assimilated into the environment without detrimental effects. Licence conditions remain in force, unless amended or revoked, in perpetuity, but a fee is payable annually in recognition of the cost of issuing and maintaining surveillance of the licence. Breaches of licence conditions again attract stiff penalties.

The regulatory powers under the Act enable controls to be placed on forms of pollution not amenable to the first two methods. For example, the Victorian Government has on the advice of E.P.A. enacted regulations limiting the level of lead which may be added to petrol sold in Victoria. This should prevent the concentration of lead in the atmosphere rising above its present level.

Environmental administration

To carry out this task of co-ordination and control, the E.P.A. has a staff of about 200 of whom 80 are technically qualified in a wide range of professions. The three members of the Authority are appointed by the Governor in Council and the staff divides into 10 branches. Geographically part of the licensing and enforcement function is delegated to a number of government agencies, specifically, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Dandenong Valley Authority in respect of water, the Health Commission in respect of disposal to land, and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board in respect of disposal to air, land, and water.

Environment protection involves a great deal more than controlling pollution and the Authority carries out comprehensive monitoring programmes of air and water quality in addition to conducting surveys into urban noise levels and the composition and disposal patterns of domestic garbage. It undertakes an advisory role, as well as an education and information role, for the benefit of statutory planning authorities, industry, and the community at large in order to minimise future degradation. Many special studies and investigations are also undertaken into particular problems such as the eutrophication of certain inland lakes, the effects of motor vehicle exhaust emissions on the Melbourne air-shed, and the impact of freeway noise on urban areas.

Further reference, 1976

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established in February 1971 with the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act 1970*. The Council of twelve members is composed of an independent chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, and the heads of the following government agencies: the Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Mines Department, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the National Parks Service. The other three members are persons with experience in various aspects of conservation and are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria (public land being defined as land which is not within a city, town or borough; and which is unalienated land; and includes land permanently or temporarily reserved under the Land Act, State forest, land vested in any public authority other than a municipality or sewerage authority, and land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works);
- (2) to make recommendations to the Governor in Council on the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas; and
- (3) to advise the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of all land in any water supply catchment area.

The legislation provides for consideration of land for all purposes, but it specifically requires that uses which tend to have been given less consideration

and even a low priority since first settlement, should not be neglected in the future. In making any recommendation the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant; the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest; the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest; the creation and preservation of areas for leisure and recreation, and in particular of areas close to cities and towns for bushland recreation reserves; the creation and preservation of reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife; the preservation of species of native plants; and land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

Victoria illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some compatible, others conflicting or competitive. Where there are conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions must be made on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria.

The Council has divided the State into 17 study areas. However, before the Council can make recommendations for a study area it must conduct an investigation and publish a factual report describing the resources and the forms of land-use in the area. Notices of intent to commence an investigation in an area are published in the *Victorian Government Gazette* and in newspapers, including those circulating within the districts concerned.

The report is compiled by the research staff of the Council from information supplied by government departments, universities, various organisations including local groups, and from information arising out of research commissioned by the Council. The report is a factual description of the resources of the area and contains chapters on the physical characteristics of the land such as the geology, physiography, climate, soils, flora, and fauna. The report also describes the ways in which land in the study area is used. These uses include nature conservation and recreation, the production of food, fibre and timber, minerals and road making materials, and the provision of transport and power distribution systems. An account is given of these uses in terms of their physical requirements and the demands that each use places on the resources of the Study Area are assessed. The hazards to which the land may be prone such as soil erosion, salting, fire, and pests and their effects on land-use are also described.

When investigation of the Study Area is completed, notices are published indicating the availability of the report and inviting the public to make submissions to the Land Conservation Council on how the public land can best be used to serve the needs of the community. The publication of the report ensures that both the Council and members of the community will have the same information available for their consideration. It also enables all interested parties to participate, in an informed fashion, in the process of considering how public lands should be used. It is hoped that in making submissions, members of the community will use as a basis the information provided by the study. The Council makes its recommendations only after due consideration of all submissions. The recommendations made by the Council are initially published as Proposed Recommendations, a copy of which is sent to all parties from whom submissions were received and to all government agencies and local authorities in the study area concerned. Further submissions are then received and considered by the Council prior to publication of the Final Recommendations which are forwarded to the Minister for the Victorian Government's consideration.

Of the 17 study areas, the Land Conservation Council has published descriptive reports for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East District 1, North East District 2, North East Districts 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, East Gippsland, Mallee, Corangamite and the Alpine Study Areas. Of these, Final Recommendations have been published for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1 and 2, Melbourne, North East Districts 3, 4 and

5, Mallee, and East Gippsland. It is anticipated that proposed recommendations will be published for the Corangamite and Alpine Study Areas during 1977.

The final recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area are of particular significance as about 3 million people, representing nearly 80 per cent of the population of the State, are surrounded by or live in the area covered by these recommendations. In addition to making specific recommendations about individual areas of land, this report includes recommendations on general policies regarding the use of public land on coasts, water frontages, and road reserves, and for land used for the production of sand and gravel. The 16 colour maps accompanying the recommendations are of particular value as they show, in considerable detail, the public land in the vicinity of Melbourne and clearly indicate the nature and location of all recommendations.

To date, the Land Conservation Council has recommended the creation of numerous national, State, regional, and multi-purpose parks. The Council has also established several new categories of land-use and has recommended that land be set aside for the following purposes:

Reference Areas. Areas of land which are typical or important examples of a particular land type and which should be preserved in their natural state as far as possible, in order to serve as a standard against which altered or manipulated parts of the land type can be compared.

Education Areas. These are areas of land containing major land types to be used for environmental education.

Bushland Reserves. Relatively small and frequently isolated areas of land carrying remnants of native vegetation which provide diversity in predominantly agricultural regions and which should be used for passive recreations such as picnicking and walking.

Uncommitted Land. Areas of land of known or unknown capability which have been set aside to provide for the future needs of the community, both foreseen and unforeseen.

In addition to the above, the Land Conservation Council has reserved areas for the preservation of flora and fauna and set aside many small areas of public land to be used for recreation at a varying intensity according to the condition of the remaining natural vegetation. Areas have also been recommended to be used for timber production, mining, public utilities, and agriculture.

Further reference, 1976

Soil Conservation Authority

Under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1958 and associated legislation, the Soil Conservation Authority has extensive responsibilities involving mitigation and control of erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land-uses to achieve these objectives; the provision of advisory and technical services to landholders and other government authorities directed towards the efficient use and development of land and on-farm water resources; the protection of water catchments; supervisory responsibility over all activities which may disturb the soil at altitudes over 1,200 metres; and the control and prevention of erosion along the Victorian coastline. In meeting these responsibilities, the Authority has to recognise the range of characteristics and capabilities of the widely differing land types involved. These are determined by the interactions of climate, geology, topography, hydrology, soils, and flora and fauna.

At the time of its inception in 1950, authoritative Victorian land resource data was sparse and fragmented. As its activities developed, the new Authority recognised the need to understand the interaction between the environmental factors. Such an understanding would enable it to recommend improved land management practices; these would allow the desired production from the land without damaging its productive ability, or adversely affecting other land-uses.

The data would also have considerable value for other research workers and organisations concerned with soils and other land resources. Techniques for collecting the necessary information about the land and its interpretation were therefore developed.

Some basic assumptions assist in the collection and collation of this data. Areas of land which are reasonably uniform for management purposes are usually characterised by the presence of specific combinations of environmental factors—soil, native vegetation, topography, climate, and rock type. These areas of land are referred to as *components*. Because they are often small, individual identification and accurate mapping of each component would involve excessive work. The components, however, are usually associated with others in an easily identified pattern. These pattern areas may be mapped, and are referred to as *land systems*. The features of the components within the land systems are described, and their relationship to one another can be shown on a landscape cross section, usually taking the form of a diagrammatic profile. Land systems have been mapped at a reconnaissance level over the whole of Victoria, and some 60 per cent of the State's area has been covered by systematic land system surveys.

To enable land to yield more of the produce demanded of it, it is often necessary to change one or more of its environmental features. Forest vegetation may be cleared and replaced by grassland; soil may be regularly disturbed by cultivation; in urban areas, large areas of the land may be covered with paving materials and constructions, such as roads, airports, and buildings, which prevent water reaching the soil. Even the use of native forests for recreation can cause some featural change in the environmental associations of the forests. Because land is a dynamic entity, such changes in one feature usually affect others. In some instances, these effects occur over a short time and soon become obvious. Often, the changes are slow and cumulative and they do not become apparent until the problem assumes severe proportions.

The effects of some kinds of land-use are studied by the Authority through special research projects. One such is the Northern Slopes Project, in which the effects on soil erosion of changing forest vegetation to pasture, and the redistribution of salt in the soil, are being studied. Another is the Conservation Cropping Project, in which quantitative studies are being made of the effects of various cropping practices.

A long term research study is concerned with determining the hydrologic characteristics of several types of water catchments. Changes which result from changes in land-use are measured, such as in the Parwan Experimental Area, near Bacchus Marsh. This area has been used to study the effect of changing from annual pasture to deep-rooted perennial pasture. At Stewarts Creek, near Daylesford, one of several sub-catchments which had native forest cover has been converted to pasture, and another has been planted with pines. This will enable comparative studies of the effects on stream flow to be made. Another area in the high rainfall forests at Reefton, in the Upper Yarra district, is being studied to evaluate the effect of normal forest management practices on the hydrology of the catchment. A set of small catchments on Long Corner Creek, in the Buffalo River valley, is to be used to study the effect of converting the typical forest in that area to pine plantations.

Before changes in land-use are made on these experimental catchments, to make the planned studies possible, a long period of calibration is needed to enable the research teams reliably to predict the results of different weather patterns on the stream flow. After the changes, a further long period of study is needed to provide sufficient data for reliable interpretation.

From such projects, much information has already been collected about the characteristics of Victoria's land, and the effects of land-use on it, and the studies are continuing. So that this information can be used by those who are

involved with land-use and management decisions, procedures are now being developed which will enable the effects of different kinds of use and management to be evaluated systematically. This involves the development of land capability rating systems for a range of important land-uses.

Further reference, 1976 ; Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, 1963 ; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966 ; Farm water supplies, 1968 ; Group conservation, 1969 ; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1970 ; Land Conservation Council, 1975

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority is a statutory body appointed under the provisions of the *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966*. The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and four part-time members representing various government agencies who have interests relating to coastal areas.

Port Phillip Bay is an important natural resource providing recreational enjoyment for the populations of the City of Melbourne and nearby communities. Because of this importance the Authority has the responsibility of recommending to the Victorian Government appropriate methods of controlling uses and demands in ways that will preserve beaches and the natural beauty of the foreshores. Any works or the erection of structures within the Port Phillip area are subject to a consenting system prior to their undertaking and the Authority, in the consideration of these proposals, takes into account the future uses of the areas involved, the effect on public interest, and the aesthetic acceptability of any work.

A number of surveys aimed at providing basic data upon which many of its decisions are made have been carried out by the Authority. These have included beach usage, beach populations, car parking, and vegetation management.

Plans and maps of the entire coastal area are being continually prepared by the Authority and cover aspects of ground cover, facilities, jurisdictional boundaries, and land forms.

A recent appointment by the Authority has resulted in the employment of an experienced horticultural adviser who is responsible for advising management bodies on techniques and methods of plant care along the coastal strip. The maintenance of coastal vegetation is most important if the recreational amenity of foreshore areas and beaches are to be preserved.

To assist the Authority in its function, a Consultative Committee under the provisions of the Act deals with matters referred to it by the Authority or the Minister of Conservation. This Committee comprises members of the Authority and representatives of government and other government agencies with one member representing the public interest.

Further reference, 1976 ; Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975

National Parks Service

Responsibilities

The National Parks Service, until 1975, was involved in running only traditional national parks and, in many of these parks, the day-to-day management was the responsibility of Committees of Management. The new National Parks Act, which was proclaimed on 1 December 1975, made basic changes to the responsibilities of the Service.

First, it provided for the Service to run not only traditional national parks, but many other types of parks as well. Second, the National Parks Service became directly responsible for management of all parks, with Committees of Management becoming advisory committees to retain local and specialist assistance.

The new Act, together with the activities of the Land Conservation Council, has increased the responsibilities of the Service which was reorganised in 1975 with substantial increases in staff and resources. The Service now has five

branches at Head Office—Management, Administration, Resources and Planning, Protection, and Interpretation.

The organisation has also been decentralised into regions by establishing five districts—South-western, based on Portland; Nepean, with headquarters on Arthurs Seat; East Gippsland, with headquarters at Bairnsdale; South Gippsland, with headquarters in Wilsons Promontory National Park; and North-east, with headquarters in Wangaratta. Each district is managed by a superintendent with administrative staff to support him. Some parks are supervised from head office, but eventually all parks will be allotted to districts.

The new Act provided for Rangers to become public servants. The Service has continued to recruit and train new field staff and at the end of 1975 it began the first sub-professional training course in co-operation with the Forests Commission. This course was attended by senior rangers and consists of three separate sessions held at the Creswick School of Forestry. At the conclusion of the course, participants will be issued with a Certificate of Applied Science, which is recognised by the Education Department.

The additional responsibilities have made the Service into a major recreation and land manager responsible for protecting a wide variety of resources and enabling people to use and enjoy the parks. The Service now manages the popular ocean beaches between Cape Schanck and London Bridge on the Mornington Peninsula—the Cape Schanck Coastal Park. Other new parks included in the 1975 Act are at Brisbane Ranges and Warrandyte, both of which are important conservation and recreation areas close to Melbourne.

The Service has taken over Tatra Inn Ski and Holiday Resort in Mount Buffalo National Park and has now become heavily involved in providing skiing facilities, with both Dingo Dell and Cresta skiing facilities under its management. It has also spent much effort and money in improving its numerous camps, the largest being at Tidal River in Wilsons Promontory National Park.

Park protection

Park protection involves many aspects, such as fire protection, law enforcement, control of noxious weeds, exotic plants and exotic animals, and control of damage by people. Fire protection is one of the most important of these. The National Parks Act gives the Director the responsibility of protecting the parks from injury by fire, and under the Forests Act, it is the duty of the Forests Commission to undertake fire prevention and suppression in parks under the control of the Service. That Act also provides that protective works be undertaken only by agreement with the Service. The Forests Commission and the Service have set up a joint Fire Protection Committee. Substantial sums are allocated by the Service for fire protection works to reduce hazards in the parks. The Service issued, in 1975, its policy on fire management so that its neighbours and the public will know its attitude towards both wildfire and the use of fire in reducing hazards and in maintaining habitat.

The National Parks Service is concerned with fire prevention and suppression, public safety, educating the public in matters relating to fire, and the place of fire in the natural environment. Specialised prevention and suppression methods must be used if the Service is to carry out the objects of its Act and protect the many fragile ecosystems in parks. Whenever the choice exists, prevention measures adopted are those which cause least damage to park values; thus, for example, burnt or slashed firebreaks rather than bulldozed, graded, or ploughed breaks are used and, in suppression work, minimal use of earth moving equipment and maximum use of aircraft and chemical retardants is favoured.

Although wildfires resulting from natural causes are recognised by the Service as natural phenomena, all wildfires in parks, irrespective of their cause, are controlled. A number of Australian plant and animal communities require the influence of fire, but the Service believes that this is best retained by the

use of prescribed fire of the appropriate intensity and frequency rather than letting haphazard wildfires burn. Much more is still to be learned about the place of fire in the natural environment before it can be safely used on a broad scale; the Service uses caution in manipulating natural communities with prescribed fires. It also believes that use of fires by the public for cooking and warmth are an important part of park enjoyment and aims to provide facilities which will minimise the risk of such fires escaping.

The fire protection plans for parks have to take into account the protection not only of the environment, but also that of people, and this is becoming a more onerous duty as the use of parks in summer time increases.

Park interpretation and research

The Service has made progress in some of its newer fields of endeavour—park interpretation and education. Interpretation programmes which have been provided in a number of parks have been very popular. Haining Farm, which is used to teach city school children about farms, is also proving successful.

The Service's involvement in research is still very limited and it is continuing its policy of "farming out" its research needs to academic institutions.

Land resources

The land under the control and management of the National Parks Service is set out in the following tables :

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE AT JUNE 1976

Item	Hectares
<i>A. National parks</i>	
1. Alfred	2,300
2. Brisbane Ranges	1,132
3. Bulga	36
4. Captain James Cook	2,750
5. Churchill	193
6. Fern Tree Gully	450
7. Fraser	3,100
8. Glenaladale	163
9. Hattah Lakes	17,800
10. Kinglake	5,700
11. The Lakes	2,100
12. Lind	1,166
13. Little Desert	35,300
14. Lower Glenelg	27,300
15. Mallacoota Inlet	5,250
16. Morwell	140
17. Mount Buffalo	11,000
18. Mt Eccles	400
19. Mt Richmond	1,700
20. Organ Pipes	65
21. Port Campbell	700
22. Tarra Valley	140
23. Wilsons Promontory	49,000
24. Wingan Inlet	1,900
25. Wyperfeld	56,500
Total—national parks	226,285

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
AT JUNE 1976—continued

Item	Hectares
B. Other parks declared under the National Parks Act	
1. Cape Schanck	900
2. Warrandyte	135
Total—other parks	1,030
C. New parks approved by the Victorian Government and managed by the National Parks Service pending legislation to bring them under the National Parks Act	
1. Arthurs Seat, Greens Bush, and Seawinds	625
2. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	16,720
3. Cape Nelson	176
4. Discovery Bay Coastal Reserve	8,097
5. Haining	61
6. Holey Plains	10,800
7. The Lakes Coastal Reserve	15,420
8. Mt Worth	164
9. Warby Range	2,750
10. Werribee Gorge	207
11. Westerfolds	123
Total—new parks	55,143
D. Land Act Reserves (mainly small blocks of purchased land) managed in conjunction with 11 existing parks	
Total—all parks	816
	283,279
<hr/>	
Percentage of total area of Victoria	1.24
Percentage of public lands of Victoria	3.11

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1-35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium

Australia's largest reference collection of living and dried plant species and library of taxonomic and horticultural literature is deposited in the Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium in Melbourne. The community needs these resources for scientific, legal, horticultural, and recreational purposes and the demand for services has increased significantly in recent years.

Horticultural display

During the last two years the National Herbarium has, with the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria, served as the focal point for the display of specialist horticultural collections of living plants ranging from cacti, succulents, bromeliads, daffodils, dahlias, and chrysanthemums, to bonsai and beautifully landscaped indoor plant displays.

Legal activities

The growing interest of sections of the community with drug plants has involved the National Herbarium staff with identification of drug plants in the various forms in which they are disguised to avoid detection and diluted with other plant materials for profit. In 1970-71, 9 hours of professional time was spent identifying drug plants; 1971-72, 21 hours; 1972-73, 200 hours;

1973-74, 250 hours; and 1974-75 (following the introduction of charges) 121 hours. The principal species involved was *Cannabis sativa*.

Identification

Identification of plants is a very different science from that of taxonomic description of new species. The demand for the identification of plants has become so great that charges have been introduced for this service for the first time. Furthermore, the demand for plant identification in resource surveys has become so substantial that amateurs are becoming self-supporting consultants in this field.

The criteria on which plants are recognised and described as new species are those that must also be used if the identity of a species is in doubt. For scientific and legal purposes of identification, this requires the comparison of the unknown plant with the original description and specimen. This time consuming and therefore expensive process of identifying plant species too often curtails other work on plants, particularly surveys, and so new ways for rapidly identifying plants are being explored in the Herbarium.

Scientific activities

Herbarium botanists working on the Australian flora during the past 150 years have been fully occupied describing plant species new to botanical science. From 1929 to 1969, 612 vascular plant species were added to the flora of Victoria and between each of the years 1967 and 1969, 15 new species were added and 18 old species re-defined. In the six years from 1970 to 1975, more than 42 new native species have been described, 30 species introduced, 61 native species re-defined, and 6 introduced species re-defined. Thus, on average, 10 to 15 species are added to the Victorian flora each year.

A sound knowledge of the rate at which the flora and vegetation resources are changing can only arise from a thorough understanding of the number of plant species and how they are distributed.

The last complete census of Victorian plants was carried out in 1969. In order to assist census work it was found necessary to divide Victoria into regions each covering an area of 1 degree latitude by 1.5 degrees longitude.

The census showed that the number of vascular species stood at 3,232. It was noticed that many more species are found within a restricted range than over a wide distribution. This pattern is brought out clearly in the table below. The implications of this are significant for the preservation of large numbers of small areas of high species diversity.

VICTORIA—PLANTS : VASCULAR SPECIES : DISTRIBUTION

Number of regions (1 x 1.5 degrees) in which plants are distributed	Number of species found in regions	Number of regions (1 x 1.5 degrees) in which plants are distributed	Number of species found in regions
1	552	11	92
2	450	12	108
3	360	13	76
4	271	14	59
5	275	15	49
6	210	16	48
7	182	17	38
8	161	18	21
9	142	19	12
10	124	20	2

NOTE. The total number of species at the end of 1969 was 3,232, comprising 689 spp. introduced and 2,543 spp. native.

Floristic surveys

With the growing realisation that plants provide the most reliable indication of environmental quality and land utilisation strategies, the demand for biological resource surveys has grown during the past five years.

The application of a floristic definition of a plant community was first tested in the Dandenong Ranges in 1971 and extended to the Cranbourne sand dune flora in 1972; the methods are now to hand for surveying communities throughout Victoria. The urgency for such a floristic survey is very evident near Melbourne, where one of the last of the three remaining communities of the Western basalt plains flora, along a railway reserve near Altona, is fast approaching extinction. The very existence of these species could eventually be known only from paintings and dried specimens in the Herbarium. However, the Royal Botanic Gardens has taken preliminary steps to domesticate some of these species with horticultural potential, and restocking of national parks and reserves is possible through such urban renewal programmes as the joint Commonwealth-Victorian Government Western Region Tree and Shrub Programme.

Floristic mapping is important in adopting sound land management strategies for maintaining healthy Australian flora and compatible fauna in reserves throughout Victoria. This, in turn, gives Victorians the greatest opportunity to enjoy such flora and fauna under the most natural conditions possible in reserves. Considerable effort is now required to extend these surveys to define all plant communities in Victoria.

Cranbourne Annexe

The Royal Botanic Gardens Annexe at Cranbourne is an area reserved for the display of Australian flora. To ensure that the development of the area is compatible with sound biological and regional planning constraints, surveys of both aspects have been carried out. By 1971 more than 150 vascular plant species had been recognised.

The floristic survey of 1972 and 1975 demonstrated the existence of two floristic and structurally distinct plant communities. These two communities are best shown in the table on page 60. The first of these is sub-divided into groups 1 to 4, and the second is sub-divided into groups 5 to 8. The most common species in the first community are *Leptospermum myrsinoides*, *Casuarina pusilla*, *Epacris impressa* (the Victorian floral emblem), *Monotoca scoparia*, *Leucopogon virgatus*, *Hypolaena fastigiata*, *Amperea xiphoclada*, and occasionally by *Eucalyptus viminalis*. This community is found on the top and slopes of the highly acid sand dunes on deep podsol soils with a high permeability to water. There is a sharp transition between the first and second floristically defined community, often in the space of two or three metres. The most common species in the second community are *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Leptospermum juniperinum*, and *Gahnia sieberana*. *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa* is occasionally found in this community which occurs in interdunal depressions, on humus podsol soils subject to seasonal waterlogging.

Outside the Cranbourne annexe reserve, but within 30 metres of it, flat clay soils support a *Eucalyptus radiata* woodland with an understory predominantly of grasses (*Themeda australis*, *Danthonia pallida*, and *Poa*). Thus, under the same climatic conditions, sands and clay soils support structurally different vegetation, and on the sandy soils two quite different plant communities have been recognised. The floristic composition of each depends upon the degree to which the soils are waterlogged.

Research by zoologists from Monash University has demonstrated the presence of sixteen mammals, six of which are introduced species in the area. The grey kangaroo (*Macropus gigantea*), last sighted in the reserve in 1969, is a grazer, and areas of grassland such as the woodland area west of the annexe would be necessary to support a population of these animals. Koalas are also native to the

VICTORIA—PLANT COMMUNITIES IN THE VEGETATION AT THE
CRANBOURNE ANNEXE OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

Plant	COMMUNITY 1					COMMUNITY 2					Plant
	Sand hill vegetation ; well-drained sandy soil					Dune depressions ; waterlogged, peaty soils					
	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7	GROUP 8			
Hill tops	Upper slopes of hills—mature vegetation	Upper slopes of hills in early stages of regeneration	Lower slopes of hills	Water table close to soil surface ; above part of the year to form a swamp	Possibly close to regeneration stage of surface ; Group 5 ; for most of year ; perennial swamp	Water table above surface ; for most of year ; perennial swamp	Depressions where soil has high clay content				
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	1	1						Grey Parrot-Pea			
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	2	2						Hill Sword-Sedge			
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	1	1						Common Flat-Pea			
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	1	1						Common Rice-Flower			
<i>Casuarina pusilla</i>	2	2						Dwarf She-Oak			
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Pink Beard-Heath			
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tassle Rope-Rush			
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Silky Tea-Tree			
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Common Heath			
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Prickly Broom-Heath			
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Common Beard-Heath			
<i>Campylopus spp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Moss			
<i>Cladonia spp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cup Lichens			
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Coast Manna Gum			
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scented Sundew			
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Smooth Parrot-Pea			
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Broom Spurge			
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Common Aotus			
<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Spike Wattle			
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Silver Banksia			
<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Prickly Guinea-Flower			
<i>Platyace heterophylla</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Slender Platysace			
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bundled Guinea-Flower			
<i>Stypanandra caespitosa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tufted Blue-Lily			
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Red-Fruit Saw-Sedge			
<i>Lepidospermum juniperinum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Prickly Tea-Tree			
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scented Paper-Bark			
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mealy Stringybark			
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Spreading Rope-Rush			
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Pithy Sword-Sedge			
<i>Calorophus lateriflorus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Zig-Zag Bog-Rush			
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Swamp Paper-Bark			
<i>Lophocolea seneteres</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Liverwort			
<i>Lepyrodia muelleri</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Common Scale-Rush			
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dodder-Laurel (parasite)			

NOTE. Each column of figures represents the species content of a single 5 x 5 m sample-plot (quadrat). The numbers 1-5 represent the area covered by any species within a quadrat. 1 = the species covers less than 5 per cent of the quadrat area. 2 = the species covers between 5 per cent and 20 per cent of the area. 3 = the species covers between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of the area. 4 = the species covers between 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the area. 5 = the species covers between 75 per cent and 100 per cent of the area.

area but have not been sighted for three years, possibly because their food trees were removed during the 1960s. A few black-tailed wallabies (*Wallabia bicolor*) occur in both of the heath communities. Their numbers could be increased with protection from interference from feral dogs. Echidnas (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) are found in most groups, but feed most often in the sandy soils of groups 1 to 4 where ants are most abundant.

Twenty short-nosed bandicoots (*Isodon obesulus*) live in an area of 8 hectares which is a high density for this species. Their greatest density is found in group 3 plants. Half their number can be found in plant groups 2 and 4 and only very rarely in groups 5 and 6. The species feeds by scraping shallow holes in the soil to procure both insect and vegetable food, and they start breeding in August.

The rare New-Holland mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*) is known from only four areas in Victoria. All these localities support coastal heathland dominated by *Leptospermum myrsinoides*. At Cranbourne eleven individuals show a preference for group 3 flora and are found to a lesser extent in plant groups 2 and 4, but never in groups 5 or 6. This species appears to feed above ground on seeds. The native swamp rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) is the most abundant small mammal present and burrows to feed on roots and underground storage organs of plants.

All marsupials and rodents that live in these heaths show greatest avoidance of the plant communities in the wettest interdunal areas although some species avoid them more than others.

The most popular plant group (3) for mammals is clearly in the drier *Leptospermum myrsinoides* community which was regenerating well after clearing and burning in 1969.

In addition to the mammals there are 86 bird species, 66 of which breed locally.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoriae* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ("An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land") as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoriae* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ("An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies"), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

Boundaries

On 2 May 1851 "The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851" was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria No. 47*) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';
 'the South Australian frontier';
 'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';
 'the sea';
 'the sea shore';
 'the sea coast';
 'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';
 'including all the islands at Port Fairy';
 'Port Phillip Bay';
 'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';
 'the waters of Port Phillip';
 'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';
 'including French and Phillip Island and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was finally clarified with the passing of the New South Wales Constitution Statute (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae* c.54 of 16 July 1855) which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

In 1866 following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. This he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 115 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09''.42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41''.36$ to a point distant one league (that is, 5.56 kilometres) from high waterline at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being ' . . . on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, . . . , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude . . . ' . Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846 surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847 after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868 a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of careful observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.60 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The

length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

The *Imperial Act* 13 & 14 Victoria c.59 of 5 August 1850 which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new Colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude 39° 12' south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government passed the Seas and Submerged Lands Act (No. 161 of 1973), and it received the Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the airspace over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the sea-bed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 50 feet (15.24 metres) below the surface. Since 3 July 1973 the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are: (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 25 feet (7.62 metres), sometimes 20 feet (6.10 metres), or 30 feet (9.14 metres)—e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and

THE BOTANICAL ART OF MARGARET STONES

Botanical art goes back to the civilisation of Minoan Crete. It was used with woodcut prints in the manuscripts of Greek herbalists for the accurate identification of plants of medicinal value; was extended more widely as woodcuts were superseded by engraved and etched plates; and reached high technical standards in eighteenth century Europe and Britain. The highest standard of botanical art combines accurate botanical observation and attention to detail with artistic skill in an elegant display of plant form. Few artists have achieved such exacting standards in this discipline.

A limited number of Australian women artists are maintaining these high traditional standards of botanical art. Refined modern techniques of mechanical reproduction bring their work to the attention and enjoyment of a wider range of readers in the community, although there is as yet no botanical journal specialising in the publication of these illustrations of flowering plants.

If voucher specimens from the plants that are drawn are correctly identified and lodged in the National Herbarium, where they are given a number identical to one in the drawing, the botanical art also becomes a work of scientific value.

Margaret Stones is one of the world's leading exponents in the field of botanical art. Born in Colac, Victoria, on 28 August 1920 and trained at the Swinburne Institute of Technology and the National Gallery School, Margaret Stones now lives and works in London. Since 1956 she has been associated with the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, contributing to the illustrations in Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, a scientific journal of botanical art which was first published in 1787.

The M.M. Gibson (Gardens) Trust and the Gardens Branch Research Committee of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Victoria have encouraged a number of Victorian artists with latent ability in the field of botanical art to further their skills by commissioning drawings of species of scientific interest in the Victorian flora. In 1975 the Gibson Trust also provided assistance for Margaret Stones

Acknowledgement is made to the M. M. Gibson (Gardens) Trust for permission to reproduce Miss Margaret Stones' botanical drawings.

to return briefly to Victoria, and commissioned her to draw some of the remnants of the basalt plains grass and shrub flora on the western approaches to Melbourne during the spring of 1975 and the following summer. Examples of this work can be seen in Plates 1-4.

The indigenous grassland and herb-dominated vegetation of the basalt plains has suffered more extensive changes than any other in Victoria. Some species are believed to be extinct, others are extremely rare (see Plate 3), and it is unusual to see a plant native to the region. Most of the area passed from Crown land into private ownership during the early to mid-nineteenth century and was farmed intensively. The few areas of woodland were reduced to provide wood for fuel, fencing, and buildings, and converted into grasslands for agricultural and pastoral purposes. *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (grey box) shoots and seedlings are attractive to sheep, and grazing has prevented regeneration of this species. The most significant effect of grazing on the original grassland has been the disappearance of tall perennial *Themeda australis* (kangaroo grass) (see Plate 1), and to a lesser extent the confinement of *Stipa aristiglumis* to a grassland of shorter perennial grasses *Danthonia* (see Plate 2) and *Stipa variabilis* (wallaby and spear grasses). With the addition of higher density grazing and fertilisers, these native grasses give way to short perennial grasses of mixed native and introduced species of *Danthonia*, *Enneapogon nigricans*, *Vulpia bromoides*, and various species of *Bromus* and *Medicago*. At high levels of trampling and grazing by stock, the vegetation has become dominated mainly by introduced annuals *Arctotheca calendula* (Cape weed), *Cynara cardunculus* (wild artichoke), *Silybum marianum* (variegated thistle) *Romulea* (onion grass), and *Trifolium* (clover). The pasture grasses most frequently seen sown on the plains are *Phalaris tuberosa* or *Lolium perenne* and *Holcus lanatus*.

As urbanisation superseded agricultural use of these soils, additional species have made their appearance on waste ungrazed ground of urban allotments, notably, *Avena* spp. (wild oats), *Poa annua* (winter grass), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort), *Sonchus oleraceus* (sow-thistle), *Hypochaeris radicata* (flat weed), and *Oxalis pes-caprae*.

The drawings of Margaret Stones illustrate the species in the earlier stages of this succession.

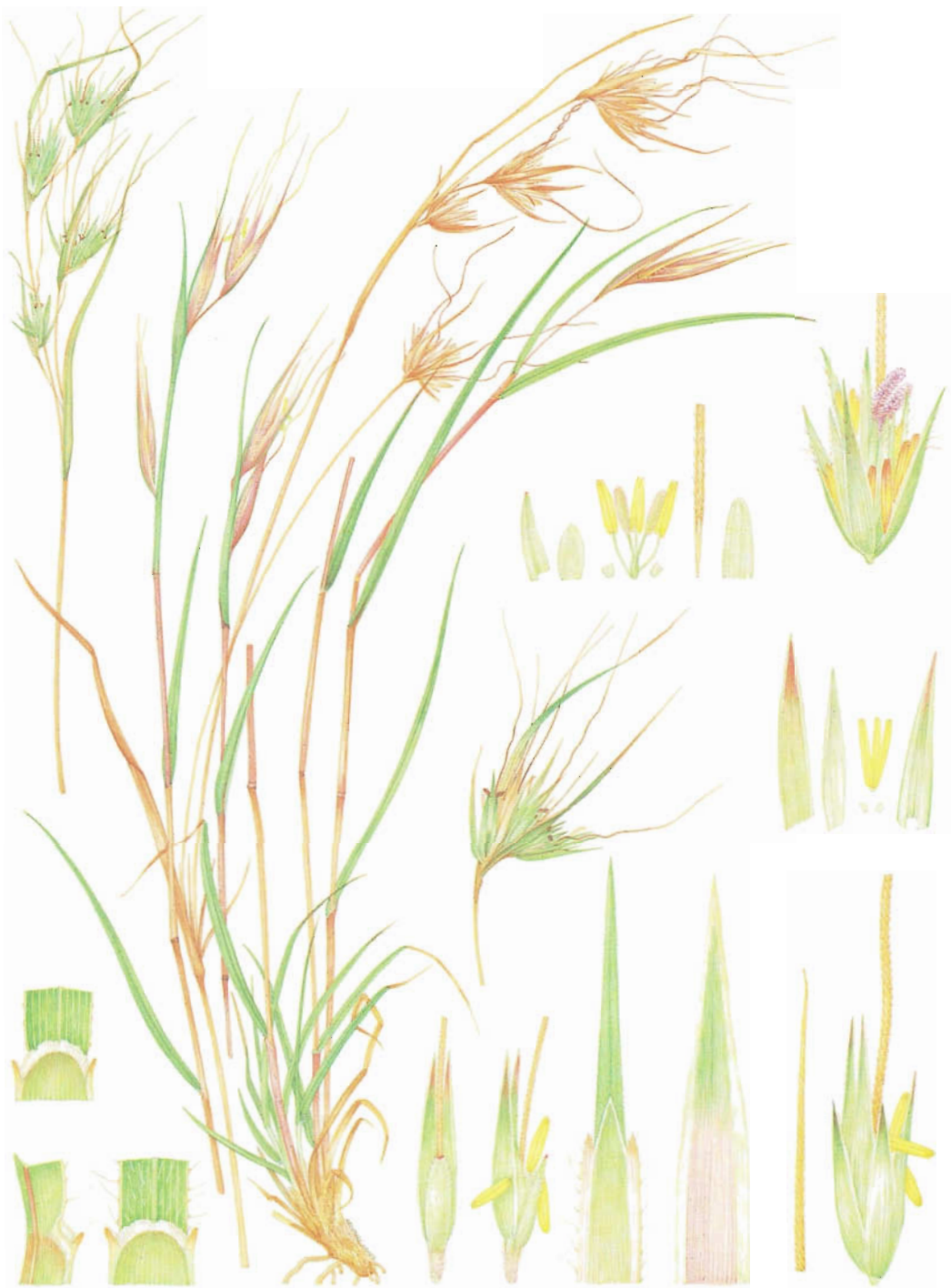


PLATE 1. *Themeda australis* R.Br. Stapf. 1810 1919. Kangaroo grass.
(MEL. 503468, 503469).

This tall perennial native grass was a dominant feature of the original grassland on the basalt plains. The early disappearance of this species from lands grazed by sheep has been recorded by numerous writers.



PLATE 2. *Danthonia setacea* R.Br. 1810. Bristly wallaby-grass. (MEL 503467).

This widespread species had never been published as present on the basalt soils until its discovery by the artist at St Albans in 1975 prompted this record. *Danthonias* are important "indicator species" of disturbance and grazing.



PLATE 3. *Rutidosus leptorrhynchoides* F. Muell. 1866. Button wrinklewort. (No Voucher specimen).
 This showy species is one of about ten that are confined to the basalt plains soils in Victoria, and it is becoming increasingly rare.



PLATE 4. *Goodenia pinnatifida* Schlechtd. 1848. (No Voucher specimen). This is an unusual form of this highly variable species, because it lacks the more characteristic pinnatifid leaf margins. Like many herbaceous plants on these soils, most of the plant is underground.

Tarwin. Crown Grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres.

(2) On sites for buildings with deep foundations—e.g., 30 metres, 61 metres.

(3) Some land at Morwell and Hazelwood—305 metres.

(4) Lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by Sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955–1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude $39^{\circ} 08' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}' E.$, is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the Australian continent; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude $33^{\circ} 59' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 58' E.$ The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $33^{\circ} 59' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 04' S.$ —a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is, therefore, slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	square kilometre	
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
Victoria	227,600	2.96
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	100.00

Mountain areas

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams.

Considerable physiographic and geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, and sedimentary, metamorphic, and tectonic structures all in evidence. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrain are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300 metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feather-top (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

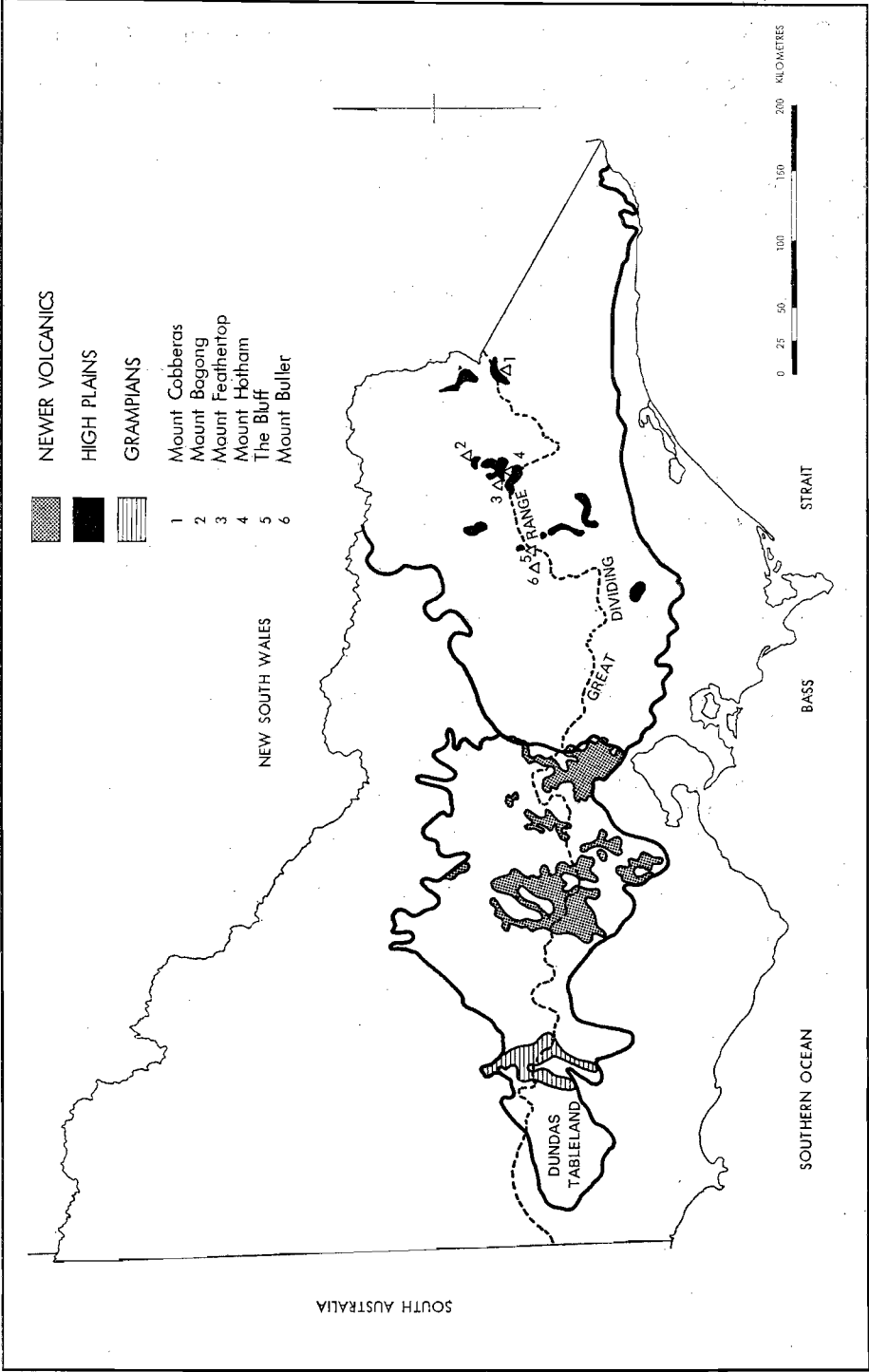


FIGURE 5. Mountain areas of Victoria.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to auriferous deep leads (gold-bearing gravels). Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metre)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobbaras No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems and provide recreation and wildlife preservation opportunities.

Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters and provide opportunity for port and harbour development.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

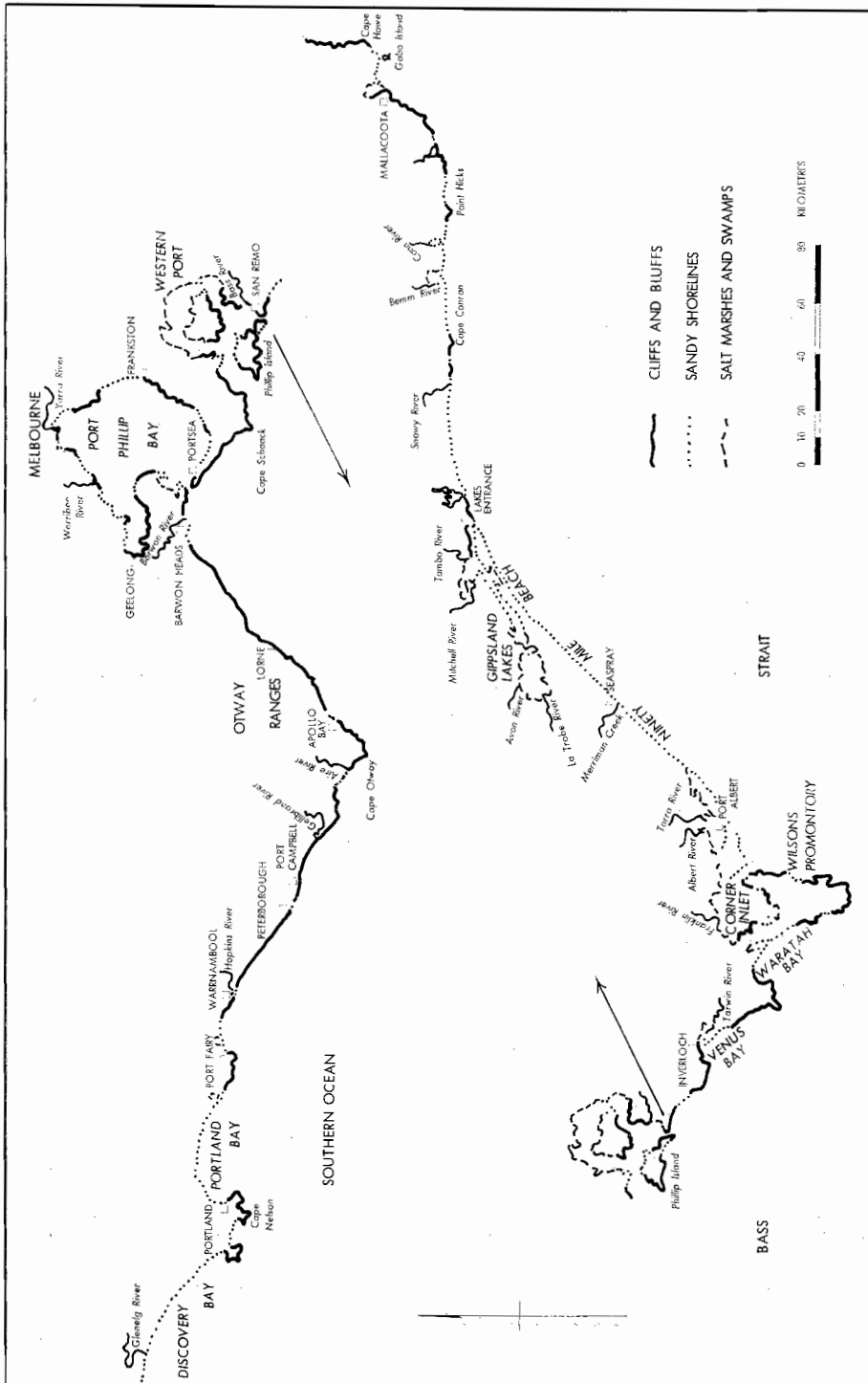


FIGURE 6. Predominant coastal landforms in Victoria.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones and clay rocks. Wave action has eroded along fractures and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island is cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Lipton, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these sand ridges are actively eroding and sand is spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion is noted along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge: in the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marsh form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and its adoption obviates the multitude of

local datums formerly in use throughout the State. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps has been published. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service and maintains an aerial photography library of approximately 300,000 photographs from which prints and enlargements may be obtained. Maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

Further reference, 1976 ; Hydrography, Coastline, 1966 ; Coastal physiography, 1967 ; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968 ; Marine animal ecology, 1969 ; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970 ; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971 ; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972

Physical divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the sections on geographical features, area, and climate.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Fig. 7 on page 73. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :

1. Murray Basin Plains:
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Riverine Plains
 - (c) The Wimmera
2. Central Highlands :
 - A. The Eastern Highlands
 - B. The Western Highlands :
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
3. Western District Plains :
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains
4. Gippsland Plains :
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. Southern Uplands :
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern Plains or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a north-south fracture known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of the Murray, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry former stream courses now choked with sand, and known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the *Mallee* country starts, with its irregular surface of undulating sand ridges, mainly of fine sand, which largely trend north-south and appear to be stranded coastal ridges and dunes left on the margin of a retreating sea. The Mallee is in fact the marine plain from the former Murray Basin, with a mere veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous Tertiary marine sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River, all the Mallee streams, because of low flow volumes, percolation and high evaporation, fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered with lunette ridges.

The *Wimmera* is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Murray Basin or the Mallee, as the sand-strewn surface of this basin is commonly known.

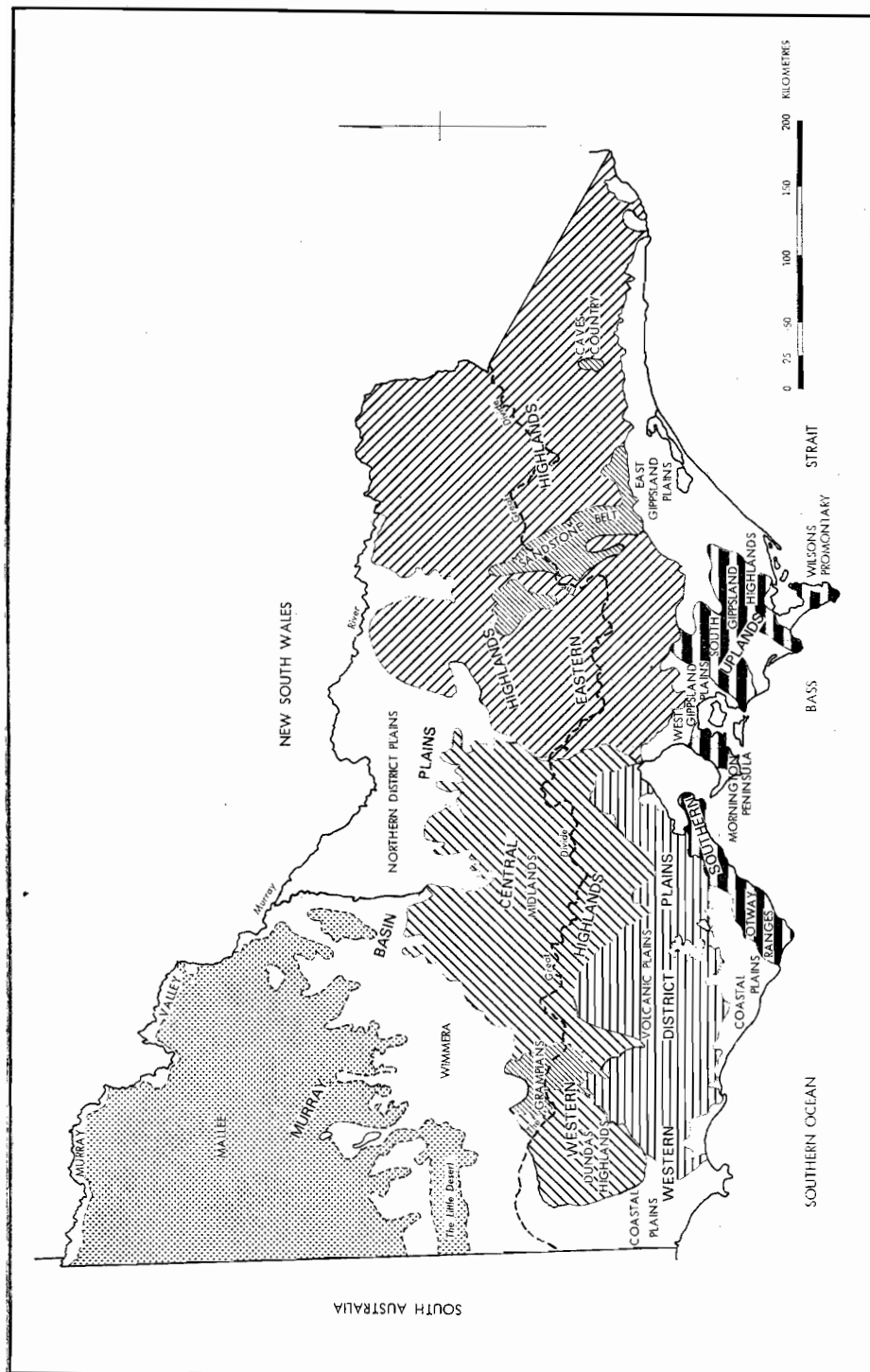


FIGURE 7. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of at least 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briagolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw-Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic mudstones.

The *Western Highlands*, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and generally are subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found only near fault scarps. The general elevation reaches a maximum of about 600 metres at Ballarat, but elevations are mostly considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of basalt from the Upper Tertiary cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip near Ballarat.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the declining general level of the highlands as they trend westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a warped plateau reaching to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River System.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, apart from where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps to cause, in some cases, gorges.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upwarping movements and faulting during late Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Werribee to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

Volcanic Plains

With an area of 2,300 square kilometres, the volcanic plains are the third largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area shows extensive minor irregularities known locally as "Stony Rises", formed by lava collapse during solidification: these are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced

extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the "Stony Rises" can thus be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Crater lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are fractured by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and fresh-water sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the Latrobe valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium-filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present-day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; earlier dunes are even found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

Southern Uplands

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J. W. Gregory as the "Great Valley of Victoria". These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive land-slipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunklands and the Port Phillip Sunklands. A subdued spit of calcareous dune rock extending westwards from the Peninsula to Portsea almost closes Port Phillip Bay.

Land surface of Victoria

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between the rock types present, themselves events in geological history, changes in elevation and deformation recorded in that history, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive lengths of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds or thousands of metres by uplifts.

Jurassic erosion surface

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobbores, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw-Baw Plateau: they are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels, are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of a sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold-bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic erosion surface on the Kinglake Plateau, the hill summits immediately east of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and even Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were out-poured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying auriferous gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarps, assisted by the melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port their present configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, with the resultant of larger streams with more erosive power, and changing Quaternary climates are recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

Geology of Victoria, 1976

Hydrology

Water resources

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow is accounted for between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

Rivers

Topography

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous mass in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream.

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland lakes in the Wimmera-Mallee region, with the Avoca, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system, to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the Latrobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed many years ago for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yaloak River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. Water quality of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, distinctive of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth for the formation of sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

Salinity

Rivers in the eastern highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower central highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

Flooding

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland

often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres (to 1969)					Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged		
	kilometre	square kilometre						
NORTHERN RIVERS								
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,368	6,123	675	80	Jingellic, N.S.W.	
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta	
Kiewa	185	1,145	632	2,071	166	84	Kiewa	
Ovens	228	5,827	1,572	4,143	221	29	Wangaratta	
Broken	193	1,924	247	1,091	19	84	Goorambat	
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,139	7,369	145	88	Murchison	
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore	
Loddon	381	4,178	231	740	9	78	Laanecoorie Reservoir	
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80	Coonooer	
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	..	77	Horsham	
SOUTHERN RIVERS								
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,814	4,002	381	33	Jarrahrmond	
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	5	Swifts Creek	
Mitchell	251	3,903	921	2,188	193	32	Glenaladale	
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr	
Macalister	202	1,891	496	1,533	45	51	Lake Glenmaggie	
Latrobe	251	4,144	940	3,240	271	55	Rosedale	
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip	
Yarra	246	2,328	804	1,494	176	52	Warrandyte	
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	39	Keilor	
Werribee	124	1,155	79	314	7	53	Melton Reservoir	
Moorabool	153	1,114	70	221	1	24	Batesford	
Barwon	188	1,269 (excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)	58	102	7	4	Inverleigh	
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	38	Wickliffe	
Glenelg	457	1,570	144	540	3	60	Balmoral	

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the Lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1889, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

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CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S on the south-eastern side of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State and varying in elevation from about 500 metres to nearly 2,000 metres. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds, causing the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Geographical characteristics

Northern plains

Average annual rainfall ranges from 250 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm along the northern fringe of the Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases towards the north. Sixty per cent of the average rain falls in the grain-growing season from May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect on the Mallee and the northern country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with widespread frost.

Highlands

Average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. The proportion of rain which falls between May and October ranges from 60 per cent in the west to 70 per cent in the east. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The low valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in winter and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the district. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C.

Gippsland

In west and south Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the Western District.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to east Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in the State. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the South Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of East Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

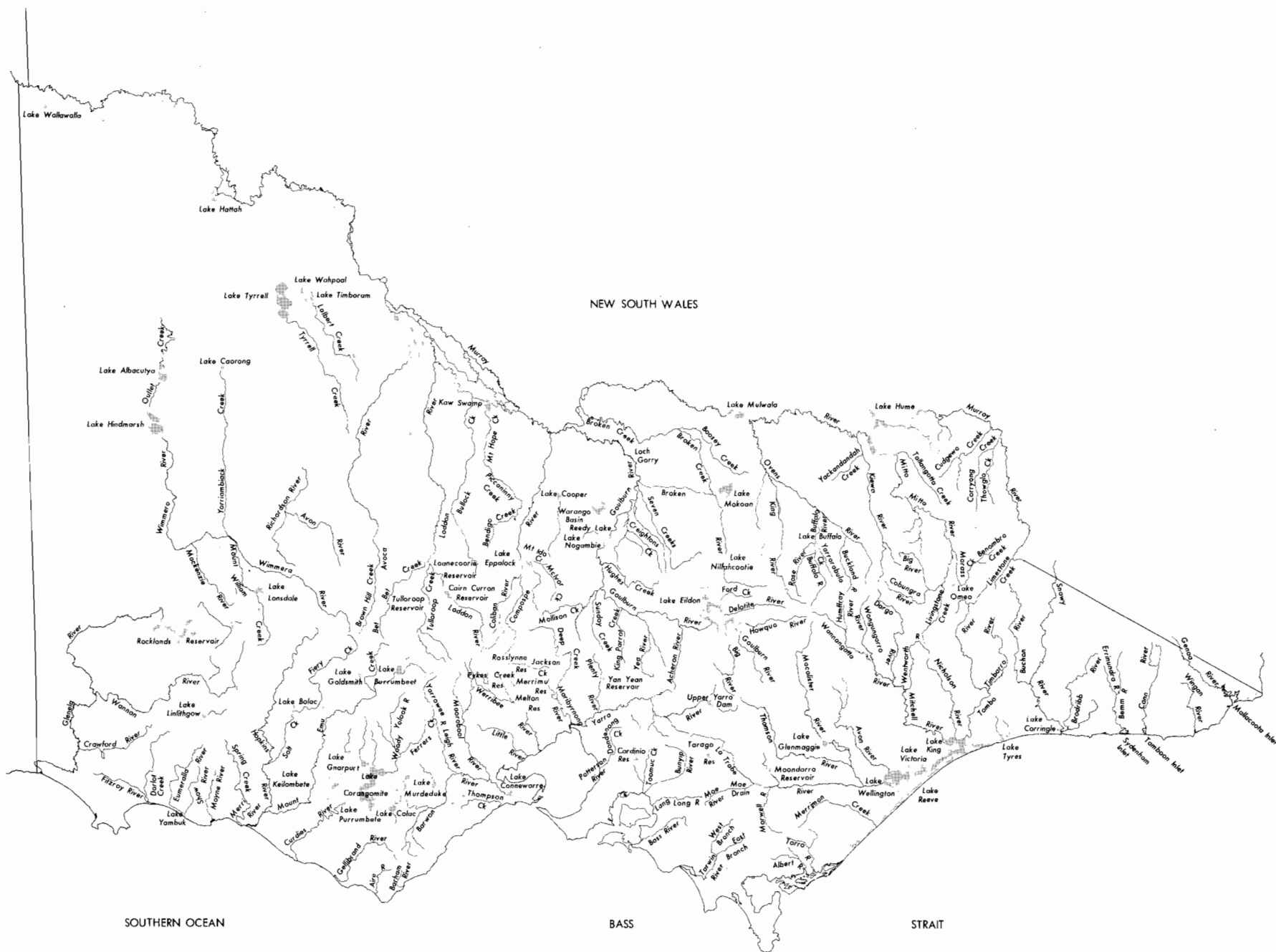
Circulation patterns

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitude 30°S and 35°S from May to October. Anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. These low pressure areas are rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

On occasions, in winter or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria, bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last for as long as a week.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



STREAMS AND LAKES OF VICTORIA

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

In summer the southern location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light east to north-east wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend northerly and increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Fig. 8 on page 84. Average annual rainfall ranges between 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There will be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

Except for East Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of the State are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the north-east, and rarely along the west coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the west coast and west Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following table, and the table at the top of page 86.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Under 300	18.4	9.6	55.2	..	..	1.4
300-400	36.5	23.6	38.5	..	..	29.7
400-500	27.5	30.0	35.0	..	18.5	25.1
500-600	34.9	24.6	40.7	22.6	23.5	22.1
600-800	52.3	50.0	40.9	76.2	81.7	64.2
800-1,000	29.0	47.1	12.9	65.2	38.1	35.8
Over 1,000	29.0	42.7	4.4	63.6	65.8	49.3

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL: AVERAGE AND 1975

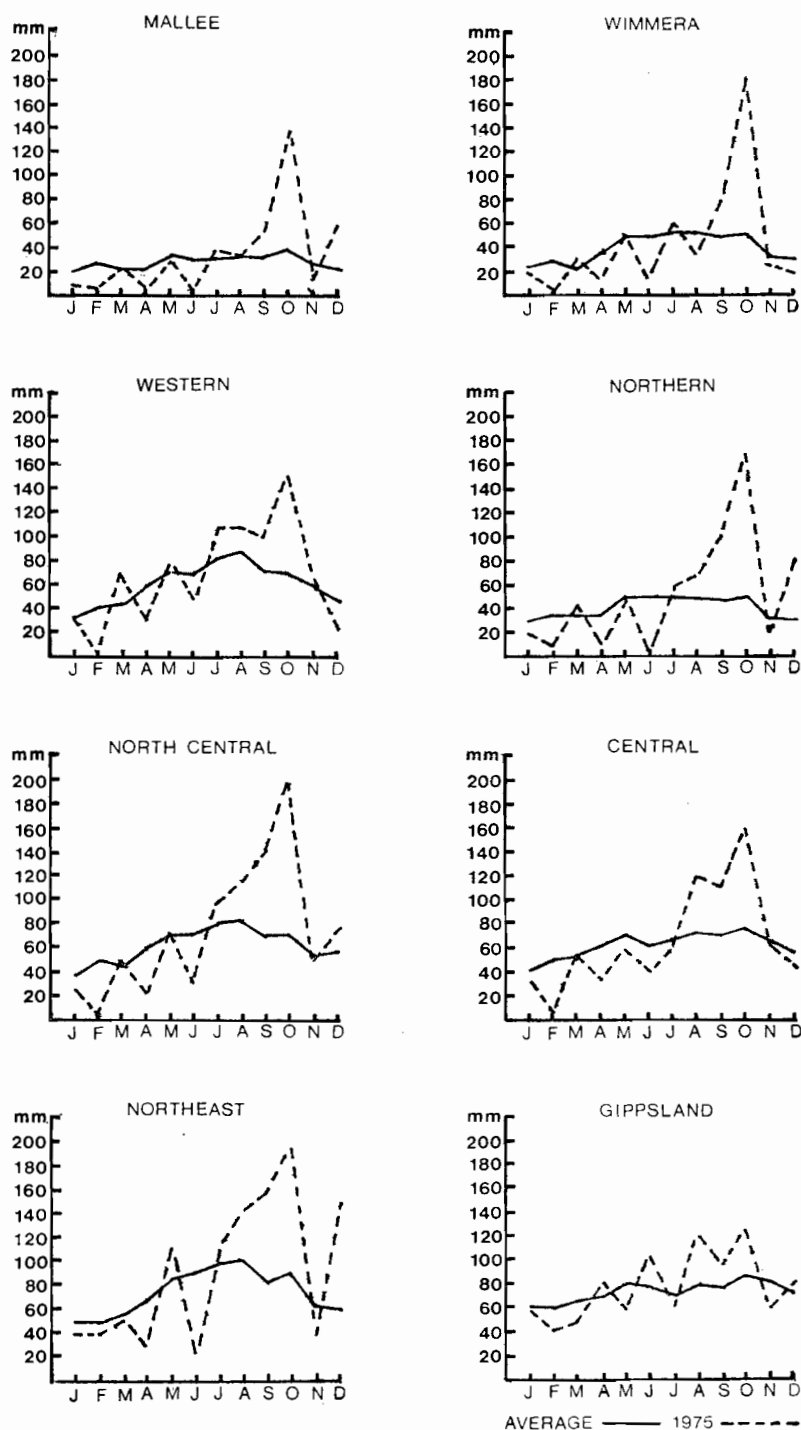


FIGURE 9.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gipps-land
1966	317	418	515	812	1,048	746	815	990
1967	130	221	240	408	448	417	434	593
1968	348	500	532	880	1,004	852	733	865
1969	408	443	481	690	878	679	664	915
1970	367	474	515	843	993	857	937	1,122
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
1973	634	764	905	1,144	1,307	856	933	908
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
1975	406	531	618	885	1,081	818	787	920
Average (a)	338	470	481	725	879	730	742	861

(a) Average for 63 years 1913 to 1975.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation

$\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Fig. 10) for the 63 years 1913 to 1975 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Gippsland	919	147	16.0
2 West Coast	778	126	16.2
3 East Central	895	150	16.8
4 Western Plains	635	114	18.0
5 East Gippsland	779	153	19.6
6 West Central	614	121	19.7
7 South Wimmera	506	109	21.5
8 North Central	725	168	23.2
9 North Wimmera	418	98	23.4
10 Upper North-east	1,119	273	24.4
11 Lower North-east	784	209	26.7
12 South Mallee	357	99	27.7
13 Upper North	522	145	27.8
14 Lower North	439	133	30.3
15 North Mallee	310	96	31.0

(a) Average for 63 years 1913 to 1975.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Droughts

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in east Gippsland in 1971. In 1972 this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

The publication *Droughts in Australia*, Bulletin No. 43 of the Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957, gives a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the north-west lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer because of the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and northern country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July. They are below 10°C over most of the Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C–15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray and on the far eastern coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is –12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of –22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS : SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Mildura	{ 1	28	19	25	25	22	29	23	26	29	27	31	25	20	301
	{ 2	28	32.1	30.8	28.2	23.4	18.7	16.0	15.2	17.0	20.1	23.6	26.8	29.7	23.5
	{ 3	28	16.8	16.3	13.9	10.4	7.4	5.2	4.4	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.0	14.6	10.3
Swan Hill	{ 1	90	21	24	24	25	34	36	31	35	32	34	26	24	346
	{ 2	74	31.4	29.7	27.8	22.8	18.2	14.8	14.3	16.1	19.3	22.9	26.7	29.9	22.9
	{ 3	68	15.4	15.3	12.9	9.6	6.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	6.5	8.8	11.5	13.8	9.6
Horsham	{ 1	101	22	27	25	34	47	50	46	48	45	43	34	28	449
	{ 2	66	30.0	29.8	26.1	21.5	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	21.0	24.9	27.7	21.5
	{ 3	67	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.7	6.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.5	9.8	11.9	8.5
Nhill	{ 1	88	22	25	23	31	41	48	46	48	43	41	30	28	426
	{ 2	70	29.6	29.3	26.3	21.5	17.3	14.3	13.6	15.1	17.8	21.1	24.8	27.7	21.5
	{ 3	71	12.7	13.2	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6	8.0
Ballarat	{ 1	65	38	50	47	57	70	63	69	77	73	68	56	52	720
	{ 2	65	25.0	24.7	22.0	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.6	19.4	22.3	17.2
	{ 3	64	10.8	11.7	10.0	7.7	5.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.7	9.5	7.2
Hamilton	{ 1	104	33	33	43	56	69	73	74	77	72	66	51	46	693
	{ 2	87	25.7	25.5	23.0	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.5	23.3	18.5
	{ 3	88	11.4	11.9	10.5	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	77	32	36	47	61	77	75	86	83	72	65	53	45	732
	{ 2	70	22.0	22.1	21.0	18.5	15.9	13.8	13.2	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.8	20.5	17.7
	{ 3	70	12.7	13.2	12.2	10.3	8.5	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.9	10.0	11.5	9.5
Bendigo	{ 1	113	33	35	37	41	54	61	55	56	53	52	37	33	547
	{ 2	109	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
	{ 3	107	14.1	14.3	12.3	9.2	6.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.4	8.8
Echuca	{ 1	96	27	29	34	35	43	45	40	43	39	43	32	29	439
	{ 2	92	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.1
	{ 3	90	15.3	15.3	13.1	9.6	6.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	6.6	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.6

NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	{ 1	95	41	40	52	53	65	72	71	74	66	70	56	48	708
		{ 2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		{ 3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
NORTH CENTRAL	Kyneton	{ 1	100	39	42	47	56	76	89	82	84	75	70	52	50	762
		{ 2	76	27.1	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.5	14.8	17.9	21.6	24.9	18.4
		{ 3	70	10.0	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.3	4.9	6.6	8.5	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	{ 1	104	32	39	42	45	50	49	46	48	51	51	47	40	540
		{ 2	64	25.1	24.9	23.2	19.9	16.6	13.9	13.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.2	23.3	19.4
		{ 3	65	13.3	13.8	12.5	10.3	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.0	11.9	9.4
CENTRAL	Mornington	{ 1	85	45	45	52	64	71	71	69	70	70	69	58	53	737
		{ 2	41	25.0	24.3	23.2	19.4	16.1	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.8
		{ 3	39	13.4	13.8	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.2	6.5	6.8	8.5	9.4	10.7	12.1	10.0
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	{ 1	95	51	54	54	47	55	57	52	56	62	72	63	62	685
		{ 2	89	25.2	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	14.9	14.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	21.1	23.5	19.9
		{ 3	90	12.8	13.3	11.8	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.1	9.8	11.6	8.6
NORTH-EASTERN	Wangaratta	{ 1	95	38	40	48	49	56	72	64	64	59	63	47	42	642
		{ 2	71	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.6	21.1	25.3	28.9	21.8
		{ 3	70	15.0	14.9	12.2	8.4	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.7
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	{ 1	25	50	61	56	66	97	76	81	97	88	87	85	68	912
		{ 2	25	24.8	24.3	22.6	18.3	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.9	15.2	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.7
		{ 3	25	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.5	11.1	8.9
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	{ 1	31	47	46	55	47	59	46	42	55	50	66	66	58	637
		{ 2	29	25.1	24.9	23.2	20.1	16.3	14.0	13.5	14.6	16.7	18.9	20.7	23.0	19.2
		{ 3	29	12.5	13.2	11.4	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.4	7.6	9.6	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	{ 1	70	61	52	64	51	55	57	50	51	57	69	66	69	702
		{ 2	68	24.6	24.7	23.1	20.4	17.1	14.4	13.5	15.3	17.5	19.6	21.6	23.5	19.6
		{ 3	67	12.4	12.7	11.2	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.4	11.2	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	{ 1	91	70	61	68	71	73	82	67	60	68	79	70	76	845
		{ 2	33	25.2	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	14.9	14.6	15.6	17.6	19.5	21.1	23.5	19.9
		{ 3	31	12.8	13.3	11.8	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.9	8.1	9.8	11.6	8.6

(a) Legend : 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1974).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1974).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1974).

(station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the north-east while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the north-east.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and northern country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the north-east, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When north-westerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

Evaporation

Since 1967 the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 64 in mid-1974, 62 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which are owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of east Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and this is shown by the wind roses for selected towns, which are shown in Figs. 11 and 12 on pages 93-4. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

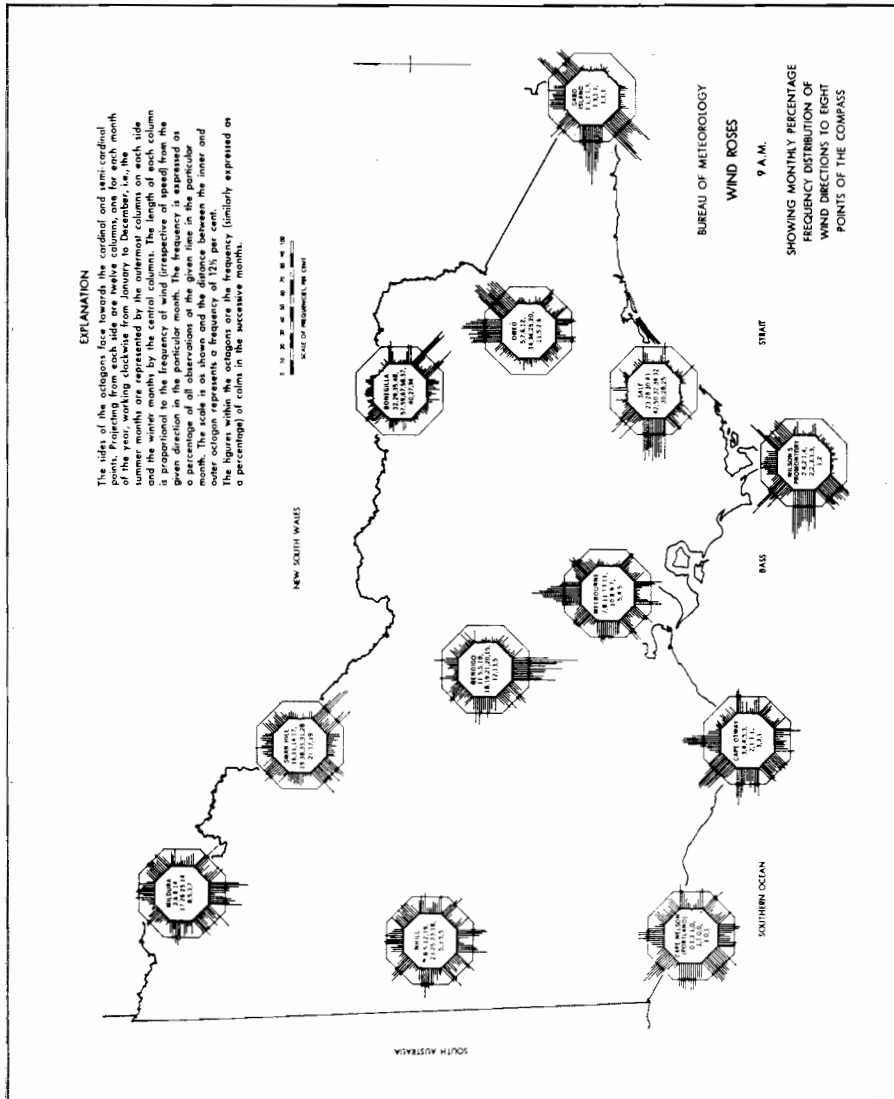


FIGURE 11. Victoria—wind roses for 9 a.m.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months; and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Maritime meteorology

The Bureau of Meteorology provides a comprehensive operational forecasting service for all shipping and small craft. Maritime bulletins for shipping, issued by the Bureau, consist of (i) any warnings which are current for the area; (ii) a brief description of the synoptic situation, expected development, and any significant weather; and (iii) a forecast of wind direction and speed and the associated state of the sea.

The Victorian Regional Forecasting Centre issues forecasts twice daily for the high seas area between 30°S and 50°S and between 130°E and 170°E. These forecasts are broadcast on multi-wave by the Sydney long distance ship-shore radio station. A current weather chart and a forecast of the chart for the following 24 hours is broadcast in an international code, to enable ships' captains to plot their own weather charts. Ships equipped with radio-facsimile receivers receive broadcasts of weather charts by facsimile and clear reproductions are received at considerable distances. Forecasts are also issued twice daily by the Victorian Regional Forecasting Centre and broadcast by Melbourne Radio VIM, for the ocean area between 38°S and 50°S and 141°E and 160°E, and, separately, for Bass Strait.

For fishing craft, forecasts are issued twice daily for coastal waters, extending 100 kilometres to seaward. The Victorian coast is divided into five sections, namely, from the South Australian border to Port Campbell, from Port Campbell to Queenscliffe, from Queenscliffe to Wilsons Promontory, from Wilsons Promontory to Lakes Entrance, and from Lakes Entrance to Gabo Island. These forecasts are broadcast by commercial and national radio stations near the coast.

Forecasts of wind speed and direction and the associated state of sea for Port Phillip and Western Port Bays are issued four times daily with the Official

Weather Reports and are broadcast by Melbourne metropolitan radio and television stations and published in the metropolitan press. Forecasts for Port Phillip Bay are also included in the automatic telephone forecast for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The provision of warnings is by far the most important shipping requirement of a meteorological service, since its purpose is the protection of human life and property. Storm warnings are issued whenever the mean wind is expected to exceed 48 knots or force 10 on the Beaufort scale. Any storm warning received from an adjoining area (Adelaide or Sydney) that is likely to affect shipping proceeding through that area is rebroadcast by Melbourne radio. If the mean wind is expected to be between 34 and 47 knots (Beaufort force 7 to 9), a gale warning is issued, while if it is expected to be between 27 and 33 knots (Beaufort force 6), a strong wind warning is issued. The latter was designed specifically for the benefit of smaller craft.

To supplement the data of its established observational network, the Bureau receives regular weather reports from a selected number of ships every six hours and special weather reports are made by ships when weather conditions become extreme, e.g., during tropical cyclones. Data received from ships are most valuable, but are sparse away from regular shipping routes, such as over the ocean far south of Australia. Port meteorological agents maintain contact with the reporting officers on ships, inspect meteorological equipment, and instruct, enlist, and equip ships with the instruments needed to provide regular reports.

With the introduction of container ships and faster services, the number of observations received has been considerably reduced in recent years. However, satellites orbiting the earth provide photographs of the ocean areas and these help in the detection and location of cyclones and storms. In the future it is hoped that automatic weather stations on buoys either moored or drifting, and interrogated by satellite, will add to our knowledge of weather conditions over the oceans.

A special maritime service is provided by the Victorian Regional Forecasting Centre for the offshore oil and gas field in the Gippsland waters. The service includes special forecasts of winds, waves, and swell several times a day, as well as routine forecasts of general weather and warnings of likely extreme weather.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne, the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 0°C. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or under around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the Bay side.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are shown in the following table:

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.8	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.6	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	64	61	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	186	156	170	149
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	6.1	11.2

(a) Measured by Australian Sunken Tank (prior to 1967).

(b) Scale : 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968).

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1971 to 1975 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.2	1,018.2	1,017.0	1,015.7	1,015.8
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6
Mean daily maximum	19.8	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.8
Mean daily minimum	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.4
Absolute maximum	38.7	39.9	40.5	36.5	39.6
Absolute minimum	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.6	0.9
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.4	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.7
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	8	6	11	3	7
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	4	7	10	5	3
Rainfall (mm)	779	566	817	804	710
Number of days of rain	154	119	150	164	169
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,503	1,587	1,496	1,418	1,393
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	70	69	69	73	71
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	12.2	12.7	9.7	9.4	10.3
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	69	58	78	58	43
Number of days of fog	7	9	8	5	13
Number of days of thunder	13	10	7	11	10

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale : 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 660 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January to 67 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, when the extreme range of monthly rainfall is from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals range between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months—September to April. Only twice has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras the annual average is 1,376 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum

during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 14 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow-storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

Victorian weather summary 1975

The first six months of 1975 were mostly dry in Victoria, while the second half of the year was generally wet. Yearly rainfall was above average at most places.

January and February were dry months, the latter particularly so in the western half of the State. Following a rapid change in the weather on 24 January, the maximum temperature in Melbourne on 25 January (17.6°C) was the lowest in January for ten years. The only significant heatwave occurred between 5 and 8 February when the temperature exceeded 40°C in the north-west.

Rainfall was above average in several districts in March and there was a flood on the Snowy River on 13 and 14 March. On 9 March a thunderstorm moved over the eastern suburbs of Melbourne from Ringwood to Prahran bringing 50 mm of rain in half an hour at some places. Cold weather prevailed on 20 March, when the first snow fell on the Alps, and there was further cold showery weather with hail and snow on Easter Monday, 31 March.

April was dry except in east Gippsland, where there was a minor flood on the Snowy River on 20 April. There was a prolonged period of westerly winds and showers from 11 to 19 May, with heavy rain in the north-east, but the month was again dry in the north and north-west. On the evening of 13 May a severe squall caused damage to buildings at Carrum. The temperature reached 29.6°C at Mildura on 6 May, the highest May reading since 1938, while 26.7°C at Melbourne on 21 May was the highest ever recorded in the second half of the month.

Cold weather prevailed on several occasions in June. Snow fell on Mt Macedon on 5 June and on the Calder Highway between Woodend and Gisborne, as well as on the Dandenong Ranges, on the evening of 11 June. On 18 June, when mist and fog continued all day, the maximum temperature in Melbourne of 7.2°C was the lowest for June since 1950. At Melbourne Airport the temperature had risen to only 4°C by 3 p.m.

A storm east of Bass Strait on 21-22 June caused heavy rain and floods in east Gippsland, while heavy swells caused damage to oil platforms off the Gippsland coast. Apart from Gippsland, rainfall in June was below average, particularly in the north; at most places along the Murray valley it was the driest June on record. The total rainfall for the eight months from November

1974 to June 1975 was the lowest on record at several places in the north of the State.

The first worthwhile rain for the year in the north-west fell on 12 July and July rainfall was close to or above average in all districts except east Gippsland. Remarkably warm weather occurred in the last half of July. The temperature in Melbourne exceeded 15°C on each of eleven consecutive days; the previous record was broken with 22.7°C on 28 July and broken again with 23.1°C on 30 July. In the Mallee the temperature exceeded 27°C. At practically all places in Victoria the temperature was the highest ever recorded in July. In Melbourne the minimum temperature of 16.4°C on 30 July was the highest recorded in any winter month.

The three months from early August to early November were very wet throughout Victoria with frequent, widespread rain. August in Melbourne was the second wettest on record and minor flooding occurred on most rivers in eastern Victoria. Following heavy rain on 17 September, with locally intense falls on the ranges, serious flooding occurred on most northern rivers. Several railways and main roads were cut.

October was the wettest on record over much of northern and western Victoria. In the southern Wimmera, rainfall in this month was the highest on record for any month. In Melbourne rain fell on sixteen consecutive days, the highest number recorded in spring. On 20 October, thunderstorms with hail and strong winds occurred at Quambatook, Bright, and other places in northern Victoria. On 24 October, a violent thunderstorm caused damage at Beaumaris, and golfers were struck by lightning. There was further flooding of northern rivers on 9 and 21 October and in the last week of the month. The Murray River was above flood level for most of the spring, cutting the Hume Highway at Albury on 26 October and reaching very high levels at Cobram on 29 October and Echuca on 1 November. There was no further flooding of Victorian rivers after the end of October, but the flood on the Murray River continued to move downstream, the level at Mildura only falling below flood level after the end of the year.

Mean temperatures in November were well above average throughout the State, while rainfall was generally below average. However, thunderstorms occurred on several days during the month; on 9 November streets were flooded in the centre of Melbourne. On 24–25 November there were severe gales along the coast.

Hot weather prevailed throughout Victoria on 11 December, the temperature exceeding 40°C in the north. In mid-December, heavy rain fell in the north-east and along the Murray valley. December rainfall was the highest on record in the Mildura–Robinvale area. On 29 December, large hail fell with thunderstorms at Box Hill, Laverton, and other places in the Central District.

Agricultural meteorology, 1964; Maritime meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969; Meteorological observations, 1970; Computers in meteorology, 1971; Hydrometeorology, 1972; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974; Forecasting for the general public, 1975; Forecasting for aviation, 1976

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Australian Constitutional Convention, 1974-1976 *

After the abandonment of the Adelaide Convention in November 1974, some delegates and many observers began to doubt whether there would ever be a further full plenary session. However, the Executive Committee decided that a full session should reconvene and receive the reports of the four Standing

* *Victorian Year Books 1974, 1975, and 1976* contain information about the beginnings of the Australian Constitutional Convention.

Committees and discuss the agenda. These four Standing Committees, appointed at the Sydney Convention in September 1973, had substantially completed their reports, although it had been necessary for one of the Standing Committees to reconvene in August 1975 to report on proposals relating to local government.

The Executive Committee continued with the intention of holding the Convention in Melbourne in September 1975, even after several States suggested that the Convention be abandoned or deferred. The Queensland Government eventually withdrew its delegates from the Melbourne Convention. This led to the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia, as well as the Liberal/National Country Party of Australia delegates from the Commonwealth Parliament, suggesting postponement in view of the lack of representation of a full delegation.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on 12 September 1975, despite the decision of the Victorian Government to withdraw the use of facilities at Parliament House, Melbourne, decided to hold the Convention at the Hotel Windsor, which is situated opposite Parliament House and was the place where many informal, but important, talks about the proposals for Federation were held in the 1890s.

After the Governments of Queensland, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, as well as delegates from the Commonwealth Parliament, withdrew their attendance, representation at the Convention in September 1975 comprised a full delegation from Tasmania and a partial delegation from South Australia, in addition to Labor delegates from the other States and the Commonwealth. Local government was also fully represented.

The Convention met in Melbourne from 24 to 26 September 1975 and discussed various agenda items. Although the absence of a full representation did detract from the Convention's ultimate goal of establishing a broadly based consensus, the Convention was generally regarded as being more productive and useful than had been expected. There was spirited debate on many agenda items and the degree of unanimity predicted as a result of the limited representation did not eventuate. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are recorded in the proceedings of the Convention.* The Convention agreed that another session of the Convention should take place in Hobart from 27 to 29 October 1976 to discuss the remaining recommendations from the Standing Committees.

At its following meeting, on 3 November 1975, the Executive Committee reconstituted the Standing Committees and allocated outstanding or deferred items. The Standing Committees were required to continue their deliberations after membership of the reconstituted Committees had been determined.

Further progress was hindered by the Australian general election in December 1975, and a further meeting of the Executive to consider the future of the Convention took place in Sydney on 8 March 1976. It was hoped that all delegates to the Convention would attend the next plenary session of the Convention, and discuss the various proposals that have been put forward by the Standing Committees for the amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Further references, 1974, 1975, 1976

EXECUTIVE Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

* *Proceedings of the Australian Constitutional Convention.* Hotel Windsor, Melbourne, 24-26 September 1975. Victorian Government Printer, 1976.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 104 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is the Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St J., Q.C. who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975 provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to

varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968 provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries 1943 to 1976

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES : 1943–1976 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 is set out on pages 1150–1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Ministry at 30 June 1976

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 20 March 1976. At 30 June 1976 the 63rd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

VICTORIA—63RD MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1976

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Minister of Education
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Transport

From the Legislative Assembly—continued

The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. A. H. Scanlan	Minister of Special Education
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Social Welfare and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. G. P. Hayes	Minister of Housing and Minister for Planning

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Chief Secretary
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister of Health
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, and Minister of Tourism
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament*General*

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of

the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were : 1857, manhood suffrage ; 1899, plural voting abolished ; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973 the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding officers, trustees and Chairmen of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition ; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party. (See pages 109–112 for lists of members.) Of the forty members of the Legislative Council, twenty-six belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and five to the National Party. Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly, fifty-two belong to the Liberal Party, twenty-one to the Australian Labor Party, and seven to the National Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, and 1976. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968; Hansard, 1969; Houses of Parliament, 1970; Parliamentary Papers, 1971; Conduct of debate, 1972; Royal Commissions, 1974; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1976 there have been forty-seven Parliaments. The forty-seventh Parliament was opened on 14 April 1976. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE**

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1972 to 1976. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)**

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1971-72	20	254	403	1,183	1,339	101	175	3,475
1972-73	20	294	383	1,173	1,769	657	185	4,481
1973-74	20	397	548	1,623	2,231	378	41	5,238
1974-75	20	591	709	2,420	3,062	269	143	7,214
1975-76	20	626	886	3,330	5,359	1,573	747	12,541

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (IND. LAB.) Independent Labor
- (LP) Liberal Party
- (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President : The Hon. William Gordon Fry.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr. Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1973)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Boronia	195,299	182,911	93.66
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith (NP)	North Eastern	60,396	56,883	94.18
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	130,865	120,136	91.80
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	65,190	62,484	95.85
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	66,556	53,256	95.04
Elliot, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,075	95.26
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,866	93.59
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (NP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Tripovich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP) (a)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western	49,972	47,521	95.10

(a) The Hon. John Matthew Tripovich died on 6 August 1976. The Hon. David Ronald White (ALP) was declared elected in his stead on 16 October 1976.

Legislative Assembly

Speaker : The Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

Chairman of Committees : Ian Francis McLaren, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 20 March 1976. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	25,874	24,258	93.75
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	25,704	24,513	95.37
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	25,543	24,028	94.07
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.StJ. (LP)	Springvale	28,035	26,161	93.32
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,584	24,320	95.06
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	27,602	25,243	91.45
Burgin, Cecil William John (LP)	Polwarth	25,017	23,964	95.79
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	28,691	26,947	93.92
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	28,728	26,440	92.04
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,192	27,284	93.46
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	30,392	28,404	93.46
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,231	26,431	93.62
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	29,360	27,164	92.52
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	29,145	26,927	92.39
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,798	26,093	93.87
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	30,653	26,419	86.19
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	31,647	27,132	85.73
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	28,034	25,422	90.68
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	24,768	23,469	94.76
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	29,243	27,023	92.41
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	25,751	24,544	95.31
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	25,254	23,345	92.44
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,727	27,331	91.94
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	29,323	27,112	92.46
Francis, Charles Hugh, Q.C. (LP)	Caulfield	30,192	26,902	89.10
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	28,973	26,903	92.86
Gude, Phillip Archibald (LP)	Geelong East	24,837	23,299	93.81
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	27,076	25,489	94.14
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	29,690	27,181	91.55
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	25,308	24,057	95.06
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	29,838	27,736	92.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	30,771	26,926	87.50
Hudson, Neville Read, D.F.C. (LP)	Werribee	28,482	26,114	91.69
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	25,134	23,839	94.85
Jennings, Douglas Bernard (LP)	Westernport	26,603	24,806	93.25
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	28,122	25,490	90.64
Jones, Barry Owen (ALP)	Melbourne	29,247	25,238	86.29
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	28,227	26,216	92.88
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (ALP)	Preston	29,026	26,659	91.85
Lacy, Norman Henry (LP)	Warrandyte	29,363	27,371	93.22
Lieberman, Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	25,923	23,999	92.58
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	31,367	29,125	92.85
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	29,495	24,871	84.32
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood	28,530	26,598	93.23
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	24,722	23,552	95.27
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	25,704	24,625	95.80
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South	25,408	23,781	93.60
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	25,440	24,299	95.51
Mackinnon, Donald James (LP)	Box Hill	28,862	26,720	92.58
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	28,788	27,110	94.17
Macellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	27,495	25,312	92.06
Mutton, John Patrick (IND. LAB.)	Coburg	28,927	27,087	93.64
Patrick, Jeanette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	28,455	26,256	92.27
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	28,032	25,662	91.55
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	28,395	26,079	91.84
Ramsay, James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	29,119	26,842	92.18
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Heatherton	29,008	27,083	93.36
Richardson, John Inglis (LP)	Forest Hill	29,761	27,916	93.80
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	29,483	26,678	90.49
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	25,251	24,073	95.33
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	29,343	27,395	93.36
Simmonds, James Lionel Allan (ALP)	Reservoir	29,532	27,464	93.00
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	27,755	26,592	95.81
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	30,856	28,584	92.64
Smith, Aurel Vernon (LP)	South Barwon	25,907	24,472	94.46
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	25,119	23,908	95.18
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballarat South	25,980	24,621	94.77
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,439	27,344	92.88

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Suggett, Robert Harris (<i>LP</i>)	Bentleigh	29,055	27,381	94.24
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Mentone	29,150	26,938	92.41
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Malvern	29,564	26,754	90.50
Trewin, Thomas Campion (<i>NP</i>)	Benalla	24,971	23,426	93.81
Treziise, Neil Benjamin (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong North	25,121	23,417	93.22
Vale, Roy Mountford (<i>LP</i>)	Greensborough	30,397	28,299	93.10
Weideman, George Graeme (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston	30,198	27,852	92.23
Wheeler, Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Essendon	28,867	27,118	93.94
Whiting, Milton Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mildura	24,449	22,715	92.91
Wilkes, Frank Noel (<i>ALP</i>)	Northcote	29,986	27,199	90.71
Williams, Morris Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Doncaster	28,436	26,740	94.04
Wilton, John Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Broadmeadows	29,720	27,574	92.78
Wood, Alan Raymond (<i>LP</i>)	Swan Hill	25,087	23,753	94.68

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and six Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 29 years no less than 3,598 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, in advising as to the most appropriate way in which a particular objective can be achieved, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Judges' Rules Committee. Recently, one of the Counsel has been assigned to assist the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1975

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975

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| <p>8663 Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act</i> 1968 with respect to the basis on which salaries and allowances of certain Members of Parliament are to be calculated; pension entitlement to members over the age of 60 who have served in not less than three Parliaments and do not seek re-election; and discriminatory provisions</p> <p>8664 Dog (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dog Act</i> 1970 to repeal discriminatory provisions in relation to an Alsatian dog; allows municipal councils to recover expenditure arising out of the seizure of dogs as a civil debt recoverable summarily; and permits municipal councils to enter into agreements with animal welfare organisations</p> <p>8665 State College of Victoria (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>State College of Victoria Act</i> 1972 to make provision with respect to the borrowing of money</p> <p>8666 Scaffolding (Amendment) Act amends the schedule to the <i>Scaffolding Act</i> 1971 to include the City of Hawthorn in the schedule of the Principal Act</p> <p>8667 Marine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Act</i> 1958 to increase the maximum charges for pilotage, and for other purposes</p> | <p>8668 Methodist Church of Australasia Supernumerary Ministers and Ministers' Widows Fund Act makes further provision with respect to the Methodist Church (Victoria) property trust and with respect to the Methodist Church of Australasia Supernumerary Ministers and Ministers' Widows Fund, and for other purposes</p> <p>8669 Motor Accidents Act amends the <i>Motor Accidents Act</i> 1973 in relation to the assessment of certain compensation and increases the maximum benefits payable under that Act, and for other purposes</p> <p>8670 Pensioners' Rates Remission Act makes further provision with respect to the remission of pensioners' rates, amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Municipalities Assistance Act</i> 1973 and for other purposes. This Act excuses any person in necessitous circumstances or a pensioner from paying rates or a part thereof; and allows the Council to excuse part of a rate or charge levied on certain people</p> <p>8671 Geelong Harbor Trust Lands Act provides for the grant of certain land at Geelong to The Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners, revokes the permanent reservation of certain land as a site for public purposes, amends the <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—continued

- 8672 Railways (Amendment) Act amends the *Railways Act* 1958 to increase the amount for which the Board may enter into contracts without the sanction of the Governor in Council to \$100,000; delegates certain powers of the Board to the Chief Engineer and General Manager; and allows the Boards to grant similar entitlements to those made pursuant to a law of the Commonwealth
- 8673 Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, makes provision with respect to the review and alteration of determinations of the Industrial Appeals Court, and for other purposes
- 8674 Health (Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee) Act amends section 260 of the *Health Act* 1958 regarding the membership and proceedings of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
- 8675 William E. Dorling Scholarship Fund Act makes provision with respect to the management of the William E. Dorling Scholarship Fund, and for other purposes
- 8676 Transport Regulation (Licence Fees) Act amends the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 in relation to the fees paid for certain Licences, and for other purposes
- 8677 Juries (Amendment) Act amends the *Juries Act* 1967 in respect to the procedure by which jurors may be excused from service; the payment of jury fees; and compensation to jurors
- 8678 Northcote Trust Fund Act makes provision with respect to the powers of the Australian trustees of the Northcote Children's Emigration Fund in relation to certain lands at Bacchus Marsh, and for other purposes
- 8679 Crimes (Capital Offences) Act abolishes capital punishment, makes provision with respect to the punishment of persons convicted of treason and murder amends the *Crimes Act* 1958 and the *Mental Health Act* 1959, and for other purposes
- 8680 Judges Salaries and Allowances Act amends the *Supreme Court Act* 1958 and the *County Court Act* 1958 with respect to salaries and allowances of judges
- 8681 Stock Foods (Amendment) Act amends the *Stock Foods Act* 1958 to introduce a three-yearly registration of stock foods commencing 1 July 1975; and makes it compulsory to forward any change of address of business
- 8682 Heathcote Railway Removal Act provides for the removal of a section of the Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst railway and for purposes connected therewith
- 8683 Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the *Home Finance Act* 1962 to increase the maximum value of a dwelling house in respect of which loans may be granted
- 8684 Building Societies (Special Advances) Act amends the *Building Societies Act* 1958 as to the interpretation of special advances for the purposes of the Principal Act
- 8685 Melbourne (Snowden Gardens) Land Act relates to certain lands in the Cities of Melbourne and South Melbourne. This Act grants certain lands to the Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee and allows the Governor in Council to enter into agreement with the councils of the Cities of Melbourne and South Melbourne
- 8686 Thornbury Lands Act provides for the closing of part of Collins Street and Part of Quarry Street in the City of Northcote and for other purposes
- 8687 Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act amends the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968, and for other purposes
- 8688 Water (Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act* 1958 and the *River Murray Waters Act* 1915 by placing a duty on the Minister to give at least 30 days notice before commencing constructing works or taking possession of certified lands; by allowing the Commission to enter into contracts not exceeding \$100,000; by restricting the connection of any drainage works without the permission of the Commission; by establishing a trust fund to be called the Water Supply Maintenance and Renewal Account; by making it illegal for any person to divert any water supplied by the Commission; by making it an offence to damage or alter any reservoir, dam, etc.; and by making numerous other amendments
- 8689 Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the *Veterinary Surgeons Act* 1958 by increasing the power of the Board to make regulations in respect to veterinary hospitals and giving greater power to the Board in respect of disciplinary action against veterinary surgeons
- 8690 Racing Act makes further provision with respect to trotting, amends

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—continued

- the *Racing Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8691 Teaching Service (Assistant Professional Appointees) Act amends the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 to permit the appointment of assistant professional appointees, and for other purposes
- 8692 Public Service (Transitional Provisions) Act makes further provision with respect to the coming into operation of the *Public Service Act* 1974, amends the *Public Service Act* 1974, and for other purposes
- 8693 Building Industry Long Service Leave Act makes special provision in relation to long service leave for persons employed in the building and construction industry, amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8694 Fisheries Act amends the *Fisheries Act* 1968 by establishing a Commercial Fisheries Section of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife; establishing a Fisheries Management Committee appointed by the Minister; making provisions for aquarium dealers' licences and fish-culture permits; and amending the Principal Act in respect of offences that may be committed under this Act
- 8695 Local Government (City of Ringwood) Act approves, ratifies, and validates a private street construction scheme of the City of Ringwood made pursuant to the provisions of division 10 of part XIX. of the *Local Government Act* 1958
- 8696 Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the *Hairdressers Registration Act* 1958 in respect of the registration of and advertisement by hairdressers
- 8697 Professional Boxing Control Act regulates and controls the conduct of professional boxing contests
- 8698 Trustee Companies (Commission) Act increases the Commission that may be charged by trustee companies, and for other purposes
- 8699 Wildlife Act re-enacts with amendments the provisions of the *Game Act* 1958 and sections 9 and 10 of the *Protection of Animals Act* 1966. This Act allows the Minister to authorise destruction of wildlife; allows the Minister to permit provision of shelters, taking and keeping or selling of wildlife and the taking, selling or keeping of wildlife under permit; appoints a director of fisheries and wildlife and gives him certain powers such as the acceptance of gifts of land, control of such lands and the management of wildlife reserves; allows the director to license certain persons with a fanciers licence, trappers licence, biological suppliers licence, or he may refuse such licences; allows the director to carry out research; allows the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister to declare sanctuaries; and creates certain offences and enforcement thereof
- 8700 Transport Regulation (Private Omnibuses) Act makes provision with respect to private omnibuses, amends the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8701 Social Welfare (Amendment) Act amends part IV. of the *Social Welfare Act* 1970, the *Social Welfare (Amendment) Act* 1973, the *Justices Act* 1958, and the *Magistrates' Courts Act* 1971. This Act provides for the time a person is held in custody before trial to be deducted from the sentence he receives and makes a number of amendments to the *Social Welfare (Amendment) Act* 1973
- 8702 National Parks Act consolidates, amends, and makes further provision in the law relating to national parks, makes provision for certain other parks, makes consequential amendments to certain Acts, and for other purposes
- 8703 Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act extends the term for which leases may be granted by the Corporation of the City of Melbourne as committee of management of certain land at Carlton; amends the *Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act* 1966, and for other purposes
- 8704 Broiler Chicken Industry Act establishes a Victorian broiler industry negotiation committee and improves stability in the broiler chicken industry
- 8705 Stock Diseases (Amendment) Act amends the *Stock Diseases Act* 1968
- 8706 Industrial Training Act amends and consolidates the law relating to industrial training with respect to the protection of apprentices and apprentices qualifications
- 8707 Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 so as to provide for the responsible authority to have power to make an interim development order for an area in respect of which there is a planning scheme in force
- 8708 Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—*continued*

- Dandenong Valley Authority Act* 1963 provides for special precepts, increases the limit of authorised tenders and contracts, increases the chairman's allowance, and for other purposes
- 8709 *Stock (Artificial Breeding (Amendment) Act* amends the *Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act* 1962 so as to enunciate the objects of the Principal Act in relation to artificial breeding of stock; specifies certain terms and conditions of licences; and for other purposes
- 8710 *Victoria Institute of Colleges (Amendment) Act* amends sections 7 and 8 of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965 so as to allow two students to be elected to the council, and for other purposes
- 8711 *Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act* amends section 65 of the *Latrobe Valley Act* 1958 in respect to the notification of by-laws made by the board, and for other purposes
- 8712 *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Powers) Act* makes provision concerning the powers of the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and other authorities, for that and other purposes amends the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8713 *Housing (Movable Units) Act* makes further provision with respect to movable units, amends the *Housing Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8714 *Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act* amends the *Cattle Compensation Act* 1967 by including brucellosis as a disease for which compensation is paid, and for other purposes
- 8715 *Stock Medicines (Amendment) Act* amends the *Stock Medicines Act* 1958 to increase the stock medicines registration period and with respect to the procedure for the registration of stock medicines
- 8716 *Town and Country Planning (Outdoor Advertising) Act* makes provision for the control of outdoor advertising, and for that purpose to amend the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 the *Local Government Act* 1958 the *Country Roads Act* 1958 and the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act* 1965, and for other purposes
- 8717 *Superannuation Act* establishes a revised scheme of superannuation to make special provision with respect to female officers and railway service employees, amends the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Married Women's Superannuation Act* 1968, and for other purposes
- 8718 *Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Act* amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act* 1971 in respect of summary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts in indictable cases; and appeals to the County Court
- 8719 *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1958 in respect of the borrowing powers and liability of the Corporation and extends the regulation-making power of the Governor in Council
- 8720 *Margarine Act* amends and consolidates the law relating to the manufacture packing and sale of margarine
- 8721 *Teaching Service (Special Duties Allowances) Act* makes provision for the payment of special duties allowances to certain assistants in certain schools, amends the *Teaching Service Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8722 *Police Regulation (Pensions) Act* amends the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 in relation to superannuation, gratuities, pensions and allowances, and for other purposes
- 8723 *Marine (Further Amendment) Act* amends the *Marine Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act increases the penalty on masters for non-observance of port rules to not more than \$3,000; gives power to the port officer to require repair removal or destruction of sunken dangerous or abandoned vessels in a port; allows a port officer or harbour master to recover expenses of removal; provides for grading examinations and recognition of certificates; establishes the Pilots Superannuation Board and makes other consequential amendments
- 8724 *Ports and Harbors Act* amends the *Portland Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Harbor Boards Act* 1958, the *Marine Act* 1958, the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958 and the *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1958. This Act makes consequential amendments to several Acts and in particular, allows the Harbor Board to fix conditions for parking on property of the Harbor Board, including the increase in penalty for parking offences
- 8725 *Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) (Amendment) Act* amends the *Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act* 1973. This Act establishes that tomatoes for processing must be grown pursuant to a contract between the grower and a buyer; makes the rate of payment for tomatoes determined by negotiation; and constitutes the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—continued

- 8726 Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee and gives it certain functions and powers
- 8726 Grain Elevators (Amendment) Act amends the *Grain Elevators Act* 1958 to increase the power of the Grain Elevators Board and in particular, allows it to receive money for services rendered
- 8727 State Insurance Office Act establishes a State Insurance Office under the management and control of the insurance commissioner, to incorporate the insurance commissioner, provides for the classes of business to be undertaken by the State Insurance Office, for taking over the business of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office, and for the establishment of an Investment Advisory Committee
- 8728 Supply (1975-76, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1975-76
- 8729 Water Resources Act establishes a Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply for the purpose of ensuring the most efficient utilisation of the water resources of Victoria and for other purposes
- 8730 Parliamentary Officers Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the officers of the Parliament of Victoria and for other purposes
- 8731 Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the procedure and practice of Magistrates' Courts with respect to the summary determination of matters, the practice of justices with respect to the taking of informations and complaints and the issue of warrants and summonses thereof, the preliminary examination of persons charged with indictable offences, and for purposes connected therewith
- 8732 Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the *Liquor Control Act* 1968 to make provision for residential licences to be granted only to premises which can accommodate at least 200 persons; the issue of permits for consumption of liquor with or ancillary to a *bona fide* meal at a particular function or occasion; and the granting of licences to certain educational institutions which provide instructions and training in the preparation and service of meals and liquor
- 8733 Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 by increasing rates of compensation; allowing claims to be made against nominal defendant where the employer cannot be identified or is dead; establishing the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund; and making other various and consequential amendments
- 8734 Small Claims Tribunals (Amendment) Act amends the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973. This Act increases from \$500 to \$1,000 the jurisdiction of Small Claims Tribunals; provides that a claim may be referred to a Small Claims Tribunal when it has been commenced in a Court and discontinued; and establishes a register of small claims which is to be open to public inspection
- 8735 Eltham Land Act relates to certain Crown land in the Township of Eltham. This Act authorises the corporation of the Shire of Eltham to grant leases of certain railway land in the Township of Eltham
- 8736 Frankston Land Act authorises the corporation of the City of Frankston to grant leases of certain Crown land in the township of Frankston
- 8737 Melbourne Cricket Ground (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne Cricket Ground Act* 1933 and for other purposes. This Act increases penalties for offences against regulations made pursuant to the Principal Act and makes other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8738 South Melbourne Land Act provides for the closing of part of Napier Street in the City of South Melbourne, and for other purposes
- 8739 Racing Act amends the *Racing Act* 1958 in relation to commission on moneys paid into totalizators and for other purposes. This Act increases from 14 per cent to 15 per cent the commission on totalizator revenue and makes consequential amendments to the Principal Act
- 8740 Land Settlement (Amendment) Act amends section 7 of the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 to remove certain discriminatory provisions in the Principal Act relating to applicants for allotments for settlement
- 8741 Rural Finance (Amendment) Act amends section 38 of the *Rural Finance Act* 1958 to increase from \$30,000 to \$50,000 the amount that may be loaned by the Commissioner to enumerated rural

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—*continued*

- persons and bodies without the approval of the Treasurer
- 8742 Water Resources (Amendment) Act amends the *Water Resources Act* 1975 and for other purposes. This Act increases the quorum of the Water Resources Council and makes certain other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8743 Nurses (Amendment) Act amends the *Nurses Act* 1958 to remove the prohibition in respect of male midwives and mothercraft nurses, to increase certain fees payable under the Act, and for other purposes. This Act removes the prohibition in respect of male midwives; increases certain fees payable under the Act; and makes amendments to the Principal Act consequent upon the change in title of mental nurses
- 8744 Lifts and Cranes (Amendment) Act amends the *Lifts and Cranes Act* 1967 and for other purposes. This Act imposes certain safety requirements on crane proprietors and building owners and makes other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8745 Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act provides for a two year probationary period for police constables; makes provision with respect to the immunity from suit of members of the Police Service Board and the proceedings of the Board; increases to \$400 the penalty for impersonating police officers; and makes provision in respect of the commencement of determinations of the Board
- 8746 Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act increases the fees payable on licences issued under the *Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act* 1974 and for other purposes. This Act increases the fees payable for tobacco merchants licences; and increases from six to twelve the number of instalments by which the fees may be paid
- 8747 Stamps Act amends the *Stamps Act* 1958 so as to increase the stamp duty payable on bills of exchange and promissory notes
- 8748 Forests (Softwood Holdings Agreement) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Forests Commission and Softwood Holdings Limited with respect to the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of particle board from softwood timber obtained from forests under the control of the Forests Commission and
- for other purposes
- 8749 Harbors and Navigable Waters Protection Act amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Harbor Boards Act* 1958 and the *Marine Act* 1958 in relation to the protection of harbors and navigable waters from damage, and for other purposes
- 8750 Constitution Act re-enacts the law relating to the constitution of the State of Victoria, and for other purposes
- 8751 Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments (Amendment) Act amends the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972 and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for certain saw-mills to come within the operation of the Principal Act; and makes further provision relating to the payment of land tax in respect of land upon which a decentralised industry is operating
- 8752 Courts Administration Act establishes the office of director of court administration and makes provision for the more efficient disposal of business dealt with by the courts of Victoria, and for other purposes
- 8753 Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act* 1958 to increase the limit of the borrowing powers of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and for other purposes
- 8754 Medical Practitioners (Fees) Act amends the *Medical Practitioners Act* 1970 and for other purposes
- 8755 Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1966 so as to provide for the registration of multiple coin machines and repeals certain provisions in the Principal Act relating to pinball machines
- 8756 Health (Fees) Act amends the *Health Act* 1958 so as to increase miscellaneous fees payable under the Principal Act, and for other purposes
- 8757 Coal Creek Historical Park Act makes provision for the establishment of a Coal Creek Historical Park Authority for developing and fostering Coal Creek Historical Park and for purposes connected therewith
- 8758 Melbourne Harbor Trust (Long Service Leave) (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958 to make further provision with respect to long

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—continued

- 8759 service leave for employees of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Police Regulation (Long Service Leave) Act amends the provisions of the *Police Regulation Act 1958* with respect to long service leave. This Act reduces from 15 years to 10 years the period of service necessary for police officers to qualify for long service leave
- 8760 Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Long Service Leave) Act amends the provisions of the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958* with respect to long service leave. This Act reduces from 15 years to 10 years the period of service necessary for employees of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to qualify for long service leave
- 8761 Liquor Control (Chairmen) Act makes further provision with respect to chairmen of the Liquor Control Commission, amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, and for other purposes
- 8762 Bendigo (Dai Gum San Village) Land Act permanently reserves certain land in the Parish of Sandhurst for recreation and public purposes and authorises the granting of leases of the whole or any part of such land to the Bendigo Trust and for other purposes. This Act reserves certain land in Bendigo for the erection of a model village to be known as Dai Gum San Village and makes provision for the management of the village.
- 8763 Land Act amends the *Land Act 1958* and for the other purposes. This Act provides for the Governor in Council to grant industrial leases and industrial development leases of Crown lands, and declares certain reservations in Crown grants to be no longer necessary.
- 8764 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act amends the *Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973*. This Act extends to 31 December 1976 the period in which notice to treat may be served in respect of lands in the Wodonga area
- 8765 Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the *Road Traffic Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision with respect to the delegation of regulation-making power to certain bodies and persons; the extension of the operation of the Principal Act to certain other places and areas; persons who may bring proceedings under the Principal Act; and offences against the Principal Act and penalties for the commission of offences
- 8766 Education (Work Experience) (Amendment) Act amends Part IV. of the *Education Act 1958* with respect to work experience as part of education. This Act limits the period for which pupils may be employed for the purposes of gaining work experience
- 8767 Agricultural Colleges (Amendment) Act extends the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act 1958* to certain Colleges, establishes a Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education, amends that Act and for other purposes
- 8768 Education (Administration) Act amends the *Education Act 1958* and for other purposes. This Act increases from 4 to 5 the number of persons who may be appointed Assistant Directors-General of Education
- 8769 Inflammable Liquids (Amendment) Act amends the *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the issue of licences to persons who store or transport inflammable liquids; and for certain safety measures to be taken in connexion with the storage or transportation of inflammable liquids
- 8770 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, declares the rates of land tax for the year ending on 31 December 1976, and for other purposes
- 8771 Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Superannuation Act 1958* and for other purposes. This Act makes further provision in respect of superannuation for members of the Victorian Public Service
- 8772 Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the *Patriotic Funds Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the Governor in Council to re-define the objects of patriotic funds in certain circumstances
- 8773 Horse Breeding (Repeal) Act repeals the *Horse Breeding Act 1958*, makes provision for moneys standing to the credit of certain connected funds, and for other purposes
- 8774 Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958* and for other purposes. This Act amends the provisions of the Principal Act relating to licence fees; provides for the establishment of the Dairy Herd Improve-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—*continued*

- ment Fund; and makes other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8775 Stock Diseases (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Stock Diseases Act* 1968 to control the feeding of food refuse to pigs, and for other purposes
- 8776 Racing (Mid-week Racing) Act makes further provision with respect to race-meetings in the metropolitan area, enables females to be registered as bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks and for other purposes
- 8777 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State forests
- 8778 Legal Profession Practice Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958 with respect to admission fees, solicitors' trust accounts and the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund and for other purposes
- 8779 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes
- 8780 Appropriation (1975-76, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1975-76 and appropriates the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes
- 8781 Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Local Government (Amendment) Act* 1970. This Act provides for councillors to be covered by accident insurance; requires occupiers of rateable properties to furnish certain information to councils; makes further provision with respect to council elections; makes further provision with respect to the valuation and rating of rateable properties and the sale of rateable properties on account of unpaid rates; makes provision with respect to the naming of new streets, the erection of traffic barriers, and the prohibiting and restricting of heavy vehicles on roads; permits councils to require grazing properties to be fenced; permits councils to withhold permits authorising the demolition of buildings until certain vehicular crossings have been constructed; makes further provision with respect to the subdivision of land; makes further provision with respect to the borrowing powers of councils; reconstitutes the building Regulations Committee and provides for the appointment of referees; makes further provision with respect to fire precautions to be taken in buildings; makes further provision with respect to the underpinning of adjoining properties; and makes other miscellaneous and consequential amendments to the Principal Act and provides for the repeal of transitory provision in the *Local Government (Amendment) Act* 1970 concerning the application of certain provisions of the *Strata Titles Act* 1967
- 8782 Zoological Gardens (Amendment) Act makes provision for the establishment, management and control of zoological parks, amends the *Zoological Gardens Act* 1967, amends the *Ministry for Conservation Act* 1972 and for other purposes
- 8783 Education (Volunteer Workers Compensation) Act amends the *Education Act* 1958 to provide for the payment of compensation for personal injury suffered by volunteer state school workers and damage to the property of volunteer state school workers, and for other purposes
- 8784 State Development (Amendment) Act amends the *State Development Act* 1970 to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Director of Tourism; and extends the purposes for which moneys standing to the credit of the Industrial Development Fund may be applied
- 8785 Pay-roll Tax Act alters the provisions for deductions from wages liable to pay-roll tax, amends the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, and for other purposes
- 8786 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act alters the types of shares into which the capital of co-operative housing societies may be divided
- 8787 Companies Act gives effect to an arrangement made under the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement for the reconciliation of differences in the Companies Acts of the States that are parties to that Agreement, and for that purpose amends the *Companies Act* 1961 and the *Evidence Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8788 Securities Industry Act consolidates and amends the law with respect to the regulation and control of trading in securities, the licensing of persons dealing in securities, the establishment and administration by stock exchanges of fidelity funds, and for other purposes

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—continued

- 8789 Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Teaching Service Act* 1958, and for other purposes. This Act modifies provisions of the Principal Act relating to the classes of persons who comprise the teaching service; provides that where only one government member is available to sit on the tribunal the minister may, notwithstanding the provisions of any order in council, consent to his sitting; repeals provisions of the Principal Act relating to student teachers and teachers in training; provides that any applicant for a position as headmaster which is to be filled by transfer may appeal against an appointment, whether or not he is senior to the appointee; makes provision with respect to special development schools; provides that aliens may be appointed members of the teaching service; provides for the termination of employment of teachers who are absent without leave; and makes other minor and consequential amendments to the Principal Act
- 8790 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act* 1973. This Act increases the amounts of capitation grants that may be made to primary and secondary schools in the year ending 31 December 1976
- 8791 Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act amends Part III of the *Coal Mines Act* 1958 to increase the rates of certain pensions payable under the Principal Act
- 8792 Motor Car (Penalties) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 to increase certain penalties for offences against the Principal Act
- 8793 State Co-ordination Council Act establishes a State Co-ordination Council, to make provision with respect to the implementation of policies of the Government, amends the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961, and for other purposes
- 8794 Pensioners' Water and Sewerage Rates Remission Act grants assistance to pensioners with respect to the payment of their water and sewerage rates and charges, and for other purposes
- 8795 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and for other purposes. This Act revokes Crown reservations over certain lands in Geelong and Box Hill; and provides for the amendment of the certificate of title to certain land adjoining the Box Hill Cemetery
- 8796 Ports and Harbors (Penalties) Act increases the penalties for certain offences in relation to ports and harbors, amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Portland Harbor Trust Act* 1958, and the *Harbor Boards Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8797 State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958 and the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act allows the Governor in Council to make grants of land to the State Electricity Commission free of encumbrances; provides for the remuneration of members of the Electrical Approvals Board; increases the borrowing powers of the Commission; increases the value of contracts that may be entered into by the Commission with the approval of the Governor in Council; and clarifies the law relating to an offence under the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1958
- 8798 The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 with respect to the holding and conduct of conjoint elections. This Act enables conjoint elections for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council to be held on or before 17 July 1976
- 8799 Education (School Councils) Act amends the *Education Act* 1958 in relation to State School Councils, and for other purposes
- 8800 Optometrists Act amends the *Opticians Registration Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act changes references in the Principal Act to Opticians to refer to Optometrists, and amends the short title of the Principal Act; amends provisions of the Principal Act relating to the age and qualification requirements for registration as an optometrist; alters the constitution of the Optometrists Registration Board; alters the constitution of the Optometrists Registration Board; substantially raises penalties for offences against the Principal Act; amends provisions of the Principal Act relating to advertising by optometrists and the ownership of optometrist practices; extends the discretion of the Optometrists Registration Board in allowing an executor to continue the practice of a deceased optometrist; and makes other consequential amendments to the Principal Act

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—*continued*

- 8801 Railways (Amendment) Act amends the *Railway Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act increases from seven to eight the membership of the Victorian Railways Board; and reduces from 15 years to 10 years the period of service necessary for employees of the Board to qualify for long service leave
- 8802 Scaffolding (Amendment) Act amends the *Scaffolding Act* 1971 and for other purposes. This Act excludes scaffolding used below ground in mines, in quarries and in connection with lifts and cranes from the operation of the Principal Act; permits contractors to use approved apparatus other than scaffolding in connexion with certain works; provides for the refund of certain permit fees; and permits the making of regulations requiring contractors to bring the provisions of the Act and regulations to the notice of employees
- 8803 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and road transport
- 8804 Workers Compensation (Surcharge Payments) Act makes provision with respect to certain amounts paid by way of surcharge on premiums to amend section 92 of the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 and for other purposes
- 8805 Mines (Amendment) Act amends the *Mines Act* 1958. This Act amends provisions of the Principal Act relating to miners' rights, claims and licences; and makes other minor and consequential amendments to the Principal Act
- 8806 Public Service Act amends the *Public Service Act* 1974 with respect to appointments to the public service, with respect to transfers, promotions and appeals, and for other purposes. This Act makes further provision with respect to promotions, transfers and re-classifications within the Public Service; and provides for the reconstitution of the Promotions Appeals Board
- 8807 State Electricity Commission (Tramways) Act ratifies the making by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria of certain payments in connection with the abandonment of tramway undertakings at Ballarat and Bendigo and repeals Part VI of the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958
- 8808 Dental Technicians (Amendment) Act amends the *Dental Technicians Act* 1972. This Act increases the membership of the Dental Technicians Qualifications Board; and makes provision with respect to the issue of licences to dental technicians and dental mechanics who have been apprentices
- 8809 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970, and for other purposes. This Act provides for Government guarantees of obligations of the Authority; and makes further provision with respect to long and short-term advances to the Authority
- 8810 Motor Car (Child Seat Restraints) Act makes provision relating to the carriage of children in motor cars, amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and for other purposes. This Act requires a driver of a motor car to ensure that children under the age of 8 years are restrained by approved methods when travelling in that car
- 8811 Drainage of Land Act makes provision concerning the drainage of land, repeals the *Drainage of Land Act* 1958, amends certain other Acts, and for other purposes
- 8812 Railways (Participation in Pipeline Operations) Act authorises the Victorian Railways Board to acquire interests in companies which are or are proposing to construct and operate pipelines, amends the *Railways Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8813 Country Fire Authority (Constitution) Act makes further provision with respect to the office of Deputy Chairman of the Country Fire Authority, amends the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8814 Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. This Act makes further provision with respect to the Wages Board and Wages Board determinations
- 8815 West Moorabool Water Board (Amendment) Act amends the *West Moorabool Water Board Act* 1968 and for other purposes
- 8816 Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Act amends the *Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act* 1960. This Act makes provision with respect to procedural and evidentiary matters in prosecutions for offences relating to oil pollution
- 8817 Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960, and for other purposes. This Act provides for fees to be

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1975—*continued*

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| | charged for certain certificates; and amends provisions of the Principal Act relating to the issue of certificates to persons who are not registered valuers | 8822 | Geelong Regional Authority Act makes provision with respect to the growth and development of the Geelong area, the planning of the area and the establishment of the Geelong Regional Authority and for other purposes |
| 8818 | Town and Country Planning (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> with respect to the powers functions and duties of regional planning authorities | 8823 | Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> in relation to the control of noise and other matters, and for other purposes |
| 8819 | Local Authorities Superannuation (Pensions) Act amends the <i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i> with respect to the payment of pensions to permanent employees of the Board, and for other purposes | 8824 | Consumer Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i> , the <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i> and the <i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i> and for other purposes. This Act increases the amount required to be involved in proceedings before the Director may act on behalf of a consumer in those proceedings; increases the penalty for the misleading marking of prices; makes further provision with respect to door-to-door selling, and requests by inspectors for information; and makes minor amendments to the <i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i> and the <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i> |
| 8820 | La Trobe University (Amendment) Act amends the <i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i> . This Act provides for the establishment of Boards to assist the Deans in the administration of the schools of the University; extends the power of the Council to make housing loans; and makes provision with respect to the recovery of fines imposed on members of staff and students | 8825 | Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement and other purposes |
| 8821 | Social Welfare (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i> and for other purposes. This Act repeals provisions of the Principal Act relating to solitary confinement; makes provision for the hearing of charges against prisoners at Magistrates' Courts; and makes provision for Parole Board reports to be furnished to the Minister | | |

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1974-1976

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1974-1976 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1974-1976

Finance :

A.1. Finance 1973-74—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1974, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.

A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1974.

A.3. Finance 1974-75—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1975, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.

A.4. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1975.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1975.

B.2. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1976.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1974-1976—continued

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Animal Losses and Conditions at the Sir Colin Mackenzie Sanctuary—Healesville.
- C.2. Report of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Victorian Energy Resources and Estimated Requirements 1974-2004.
- C.3. Report on the *Imperial Acts Application Act 1922*.

Reports from Select Committees :

- D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1970-71, Victorian Railways (Progress Report), Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1971-72 and the Auditor-General's Reports for 1971-72 together with Summaries of those Reports.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the State Insurance Offices together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Administration Bonds together with an Appendix.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the Vagrancy (Insufficient Means) Bill 1974 and upon Section 5 of the *Vagrancy Act 1966* together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.5. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1973-74.
- D.6. Standing Orders Committee—Report together with Appendices upon a Proposal to Consolidate and Revise the Standing Orders and Rules of Practice of the Legislative Assembly.
- D.7. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon Unpaid Accounts 1972-73 and Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1972-73 together with Summaries of those Reports.
- D.8. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Unpaid Accounts 1973-74.
- D.9. Road Safety Committee—Thirteenth Progress Report—Some Aspects of Roadworthiness, Speedometers, Alcohol and Road Accidents and Intersectional Management together with Appendices.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act 1973* (No. 8427) together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.11. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Bail Procedures together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.12. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Aspects of the Administration of the State Superannuation Fund together with Appendices.
- D.13. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Disposal of Cattle from Sewage Farms together with Appendices.
- D.14. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on the Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1972-73 together with Summary of the Report.
- D.15. Company Take-overs Committee—Report upon a Take-over Offer by Industrial Equity Limited for Shares in Noske Industries Limited together with Appendices.
- D.16. Road Safety Committee—Fourteenth Progress Report—Alcohol and Road Safety. Research Projects involving Drinking Drivers together with Appendices.
- D.17. Company Take-overs Committee—Report relating to V.I.A. Limited and Industrial Equity Limited with Appendices.
- D.18. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1973-74.
- D.19. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1973-74 and Unpaid Accounts 1973-74 together with Summaries of those Reports.
- D.20. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Teacher Housing Authority 1974-75.
- D.21. Subordinate Legislation Committee—Report upon the Scaffolding (Amendment) Regulations 1975.
- D.22. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon State Electricity Commission Financial Assistance to Ballarat and Bendigo Bus Operations.
- D.23. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the Information Storages Bill 1971 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.24. Road Safety Committee—Fifteenth Progress Report—Fatalities and Injuries involving Children under Eight who are unrestrained in Motor Cars together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.25. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Presentation of Trust Fund Information.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1974-1976—continued

- D.26. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on Report on the State Insurance Offices together with Summary of that Report.
D.27. Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy Committee—Report upon Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy together with Appendices.
D.28. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Future Requirements of Melbourne for a Livestock Selling and Abattoir Complex, together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
D.29. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Proposals for Contractors Liens Legislation and Alternative Methods of Securing Payments for Subcontractors together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 30. Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry for the year 1973-74.
No. 8. Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 62. Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 74. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director for the year 1974-75.
No. 23. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 70. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 43. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972-73.
No. 42. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972-73.
No. 33. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 87. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 54. Dairy Industry in Victoria—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.
No. 83. Dairy Industry in Victoria—Second Report of the Board of Inquiry.
No. 45. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1973-74.
No. 22. Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1973-74.
No. 25. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 29th June, 1974.
No. 75. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 5th July, 1975.
No. 51. Electoral Redivision—Report by the Commissioners on the proposed Redivision of Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.
No. 40. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 16. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 68. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 44. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1971-72.
No. 21. Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 71. Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 28. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 78. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 39. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 88. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 2. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
No. 55. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 13. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
No. 56. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 50. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1974.
No. 7. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 59. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 12. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the period 18th December, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.
No. 67. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 18. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 69. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 20. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 66. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1974-75.
No. 4. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1972.
No. 49. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1973.
No. 53. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
No. 5. Ombudsman—Report for the period 30th October, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.
No. 37. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1974 to 30th September, 1974.
No. 46. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1974 to 31st December, 1974.
No. 58. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st January, 1975 to 31st March, 1975.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1974-1976—continued

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- No. 61. Ombudsman—Report for the year 1974-75 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1st April, 1975 to 30th June, 1975.
 - No. 38. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1971-72.
 - No. 63. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 27. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 15. Police Department—Report for the year 1973.
 - No. 72. Police Department—Report for the year 1974.
 - No. 9. Public Service—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 34. Public Service—Second Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 47. Public Service—Third Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 - No. 17. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 29. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 48. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 19. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 73. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 26. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 76. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 60. State Advisory Board on Publications—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 32. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 81. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 1. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 41. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 10. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 65. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 82. State Superannuation Board—Report for the period 1st July, 1971 to 30th June, 1974.
 - No. 11. Supreme Court Judges—Report for the year 1973.
 - No. 14. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 31. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 6. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 3. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
 - No. 35. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 79. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 24. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 77. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1974-75.
 - No. 36. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1973.
 - No. 64. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1974.
 - No. 52. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 57. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1973-74.
 - No. 84. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1974-75.
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VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council, when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

The eighteen members elected in 1973 to represent the eighteen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1979. The triennial elections in 1979 will be conducted on the basis of the twenty-two Provinces which came into force at the elections held on 20 March 1976.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



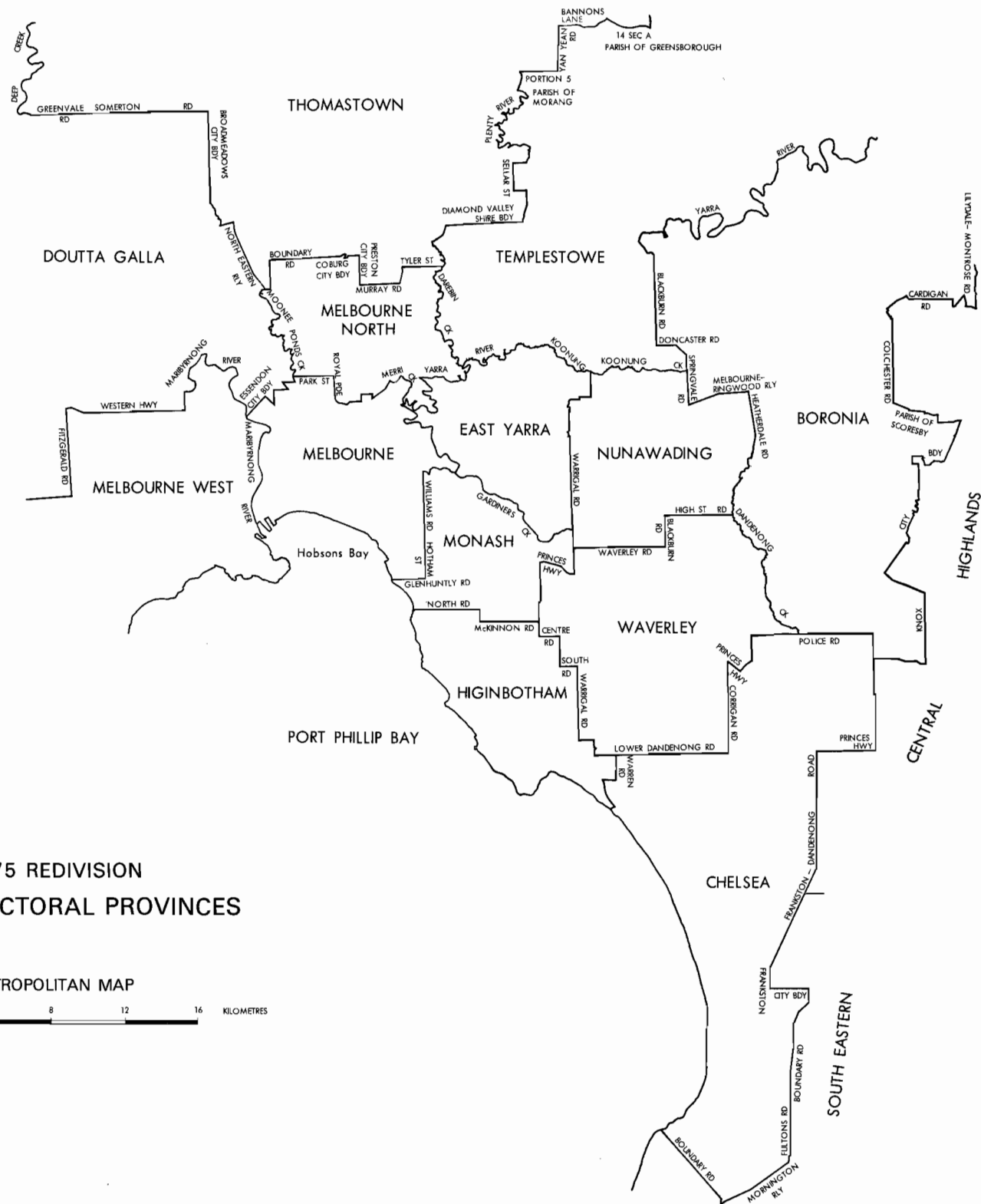
1975 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

1975 REDIVISION STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

METROPOLITAN MAP

0 2 4 8 12 16 KILOMETRES



At the triennial elections held on 20 March 1976, twenty-two members were elected to represent these twenty-two Provinces which came into force at the election.

Thus until the triennial elections in 1979 the Legislative Council will consist of forty members and after the 1979 elections, it will consist of forty-four members, i.e., two members representing each of the twenty-two Provinces.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 3 July 1976, the Saturday immediately following the expiration of the term of office of the Legislative Council members elected in 1970, but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act 1975*, power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within four months before 27 June 1976, being the day following the expiration of the term of office of the said members. The term of office of the twenty-two Legislative Council members elected at this election on 20 March 1976 commenced on 27 June 1976. The eighty-one new Electoral Districts came into effect from 12 February 1976, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 20 March 1976.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at

least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State Government arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 341 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliament elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

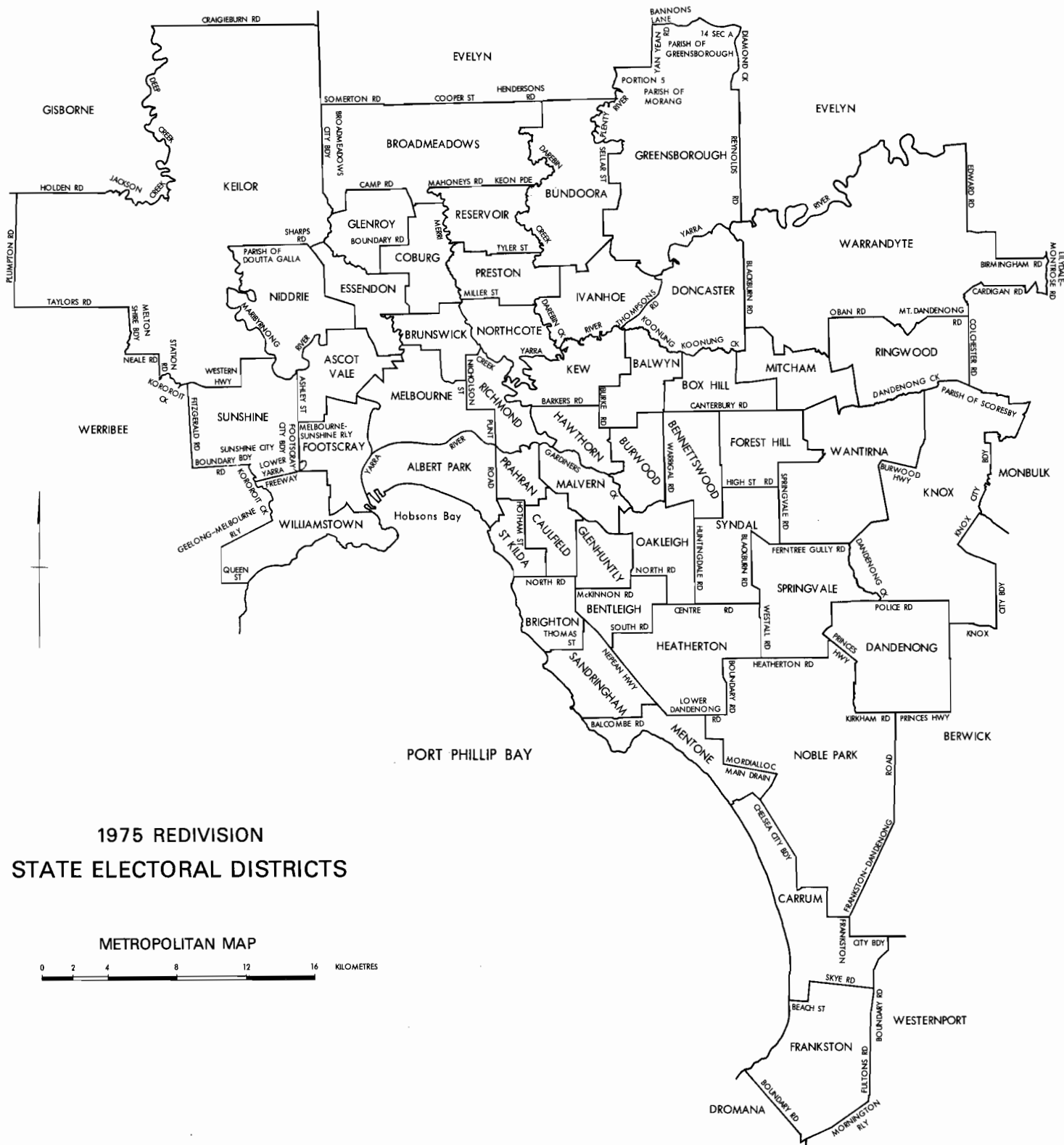
Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1967	1,745,919	1972	1,890,666
1968	1,759,803	1973	2,124,151
1969	1,789,153	1974	2,183,625
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732
1971	1,857,354	1976	2,264,222

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria :

- (1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1979. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.
- (2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all Members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).
- (3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.
- (4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.





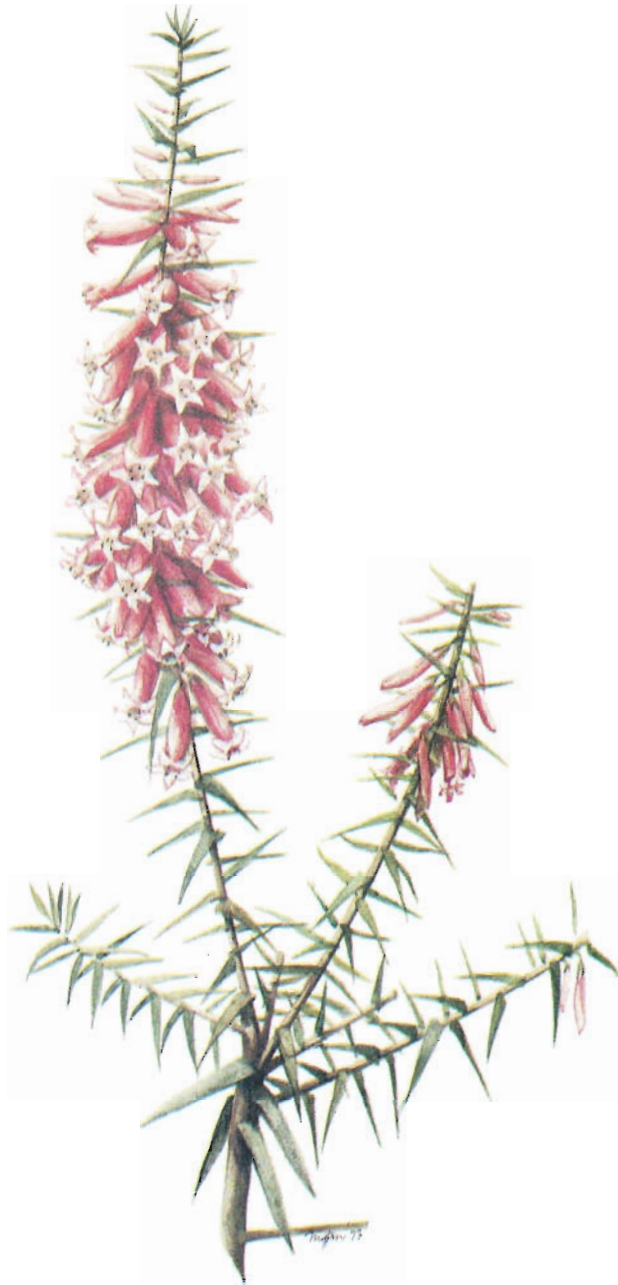
1975 REDIVISION STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

METROPOLITAN MAP

0 2 4 8 12 16 KILOMETRES

INSIGNIA OF VICTORIA

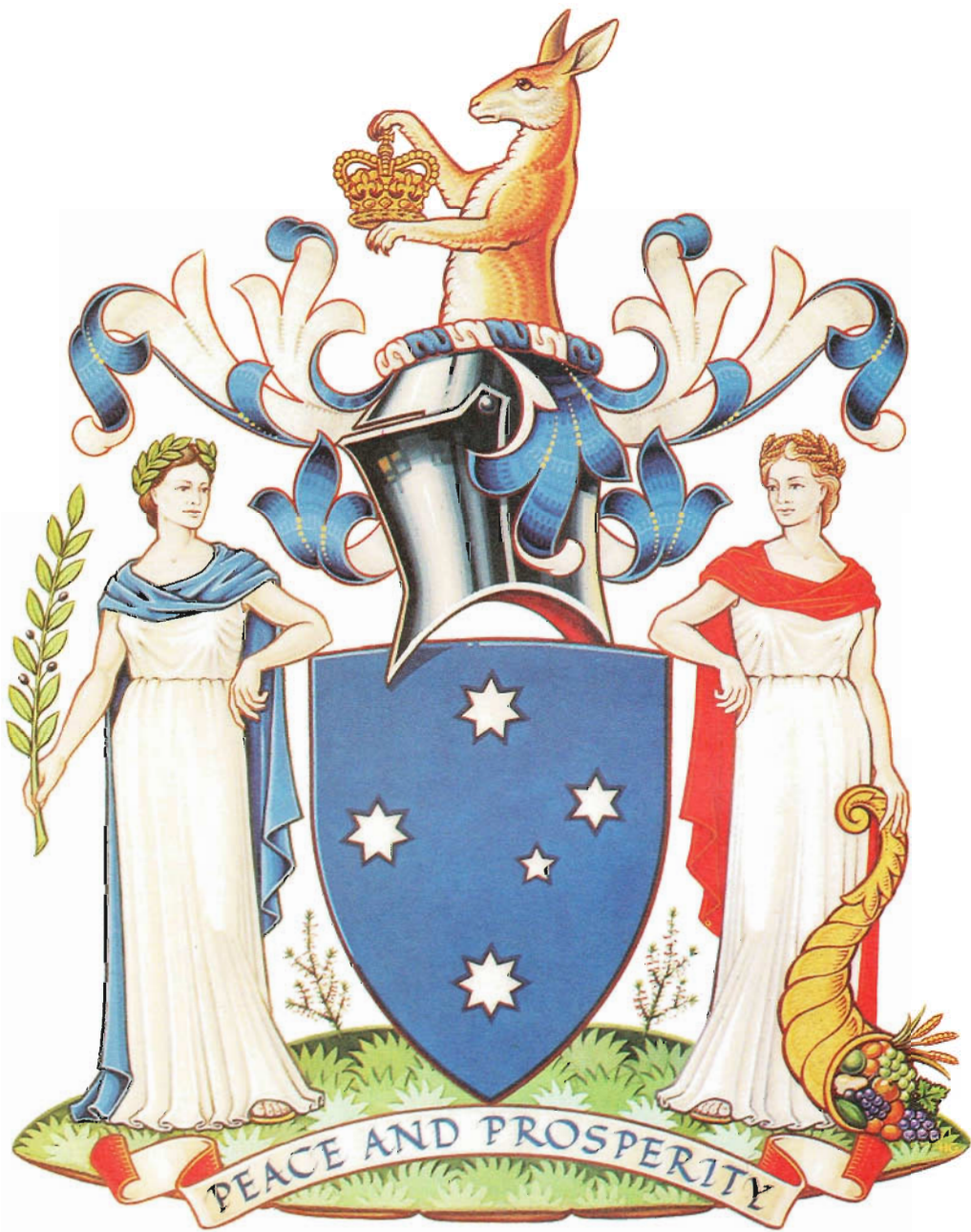
FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



THE COMMON (PINK) HEATH

Epacris impressa Labill

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



TEXT OF ROYAL WARRANT GRANTED TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA

Elizabeth R.

Elizabeth the Second *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, upon whom has been conferred the Territorial Decoration, Earl Marshal & Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Greeting !*

Whereas *Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth did grant and assign certain Armorial Ensigns for Our State of Victoria by His Warrant bearing date the Sixth day of June, 1910, and whereas We are now desirous that certain additions be made to the said Armorial Ensigns*

Know ye therefore *that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and by these Presents do grant and assign the following Armorial Ensigns and Supporters for the said State of Victoria : That is to say for Arms Azure five Stars Argent representing the Constellation of the Southern Cross And for the Crest On a Wreath of the Colours A demi Kangaroo proper holding in the paws an Imperial Crown Or And for the Supporters On the dexter side a Female Figure (representing Peace) proper vested Argent cloaked Azure wreathed round the temples with a Chaplet and holding in the exterior hand a branch of Olive also proper And on the sinister side a like Figure (representing Prosperity) vested Argent cloaked Gules wreathed round the temples with a Chaplet of Corn and supporting with the exterior hand a Cornucopia proper The whole upon a Compartment of Grass springing therefrom on either side of the Shield a representation of the Floral Emblem for the said State of Victoria that is to say the Pink Form of the Common Heath, Epacris impressa Labill. ; together with this motto "Peace and Prosperity", as the same are in the Painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne for the said State on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms*

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you, Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms in order that Our Officers of Arms and all other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective departments

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant

Given at Our Court at St James's this Twenty-eighth day of March 1973 ; in the Twenty-second year of Our Reign

By Her Majesty's Command

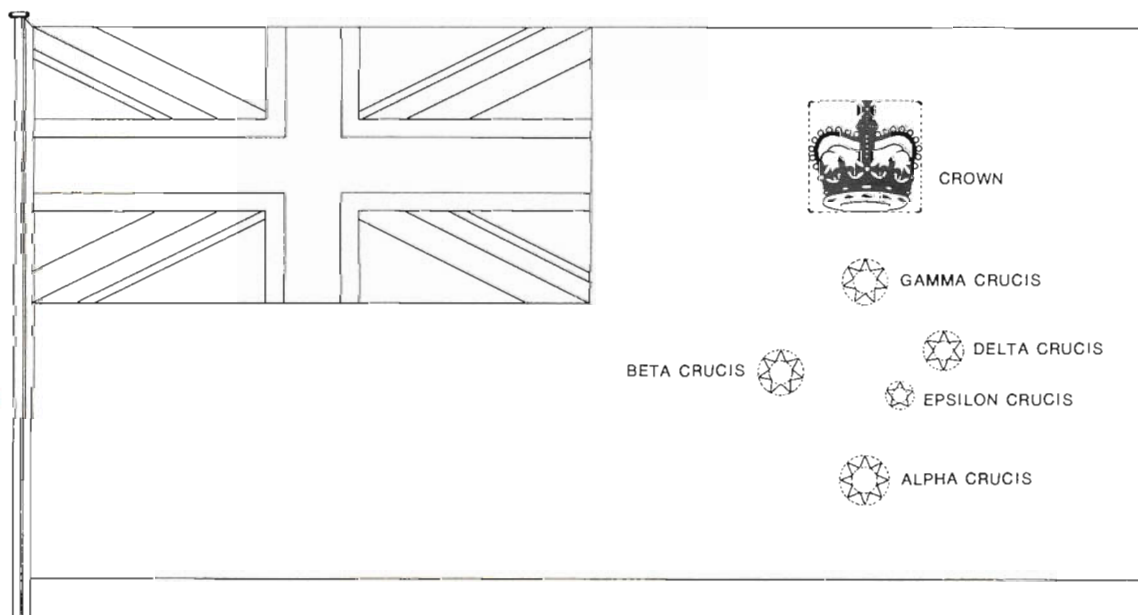
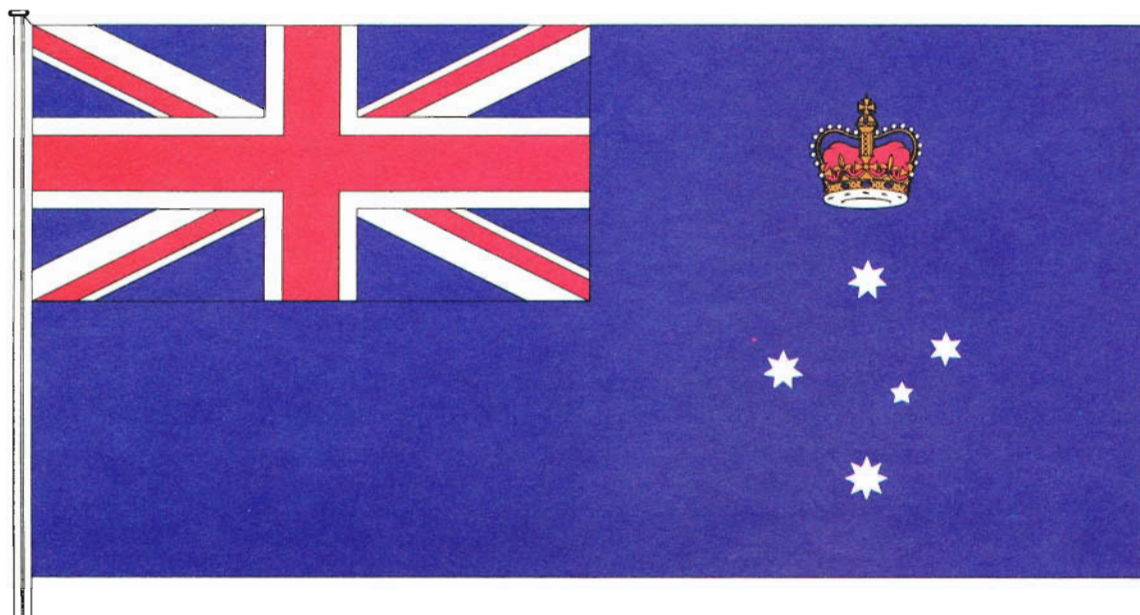
Alex Douglas-Home

Recorded in the College of Arms, London

A. Colin Cole

Windsor Herald & Registrar

FLAG OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



The Flag of the State of Victoria is the British Blue Ensign, consisting of a blue Flag with the Union Flag occupying the upper quarter next to the staff, differenced in the fly, or half of the Flag further from the staff, by five white stars representing the Southern Cross surmounted by a representation of St Edward's Crown. The Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, is the British national Flag incorporating the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick. The descriptions and positions of the Crown and stars are detailed in the above diagram.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA

Victoria was the first Australian Colony to have its own Flag. In 1865, under the Colonial Naval Defence Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, the Australian Colonies were empowered to provide, maintain, and use vessels of war. A requirement therefore arose for each Colony to have its own distinctive Flag.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in December 1865 required that all colonial vessels of war wear a Blue Ensign with the Seal or Badge of the Colony in the fly and a Blue Pennant. It was further directed that other vessels in the service of British Colonies wear a Blue Ensign of a similar design, but not the Blue Pennant.

On 4 February 1870 a proclamation by the Governor of Victoria directed that the Badge of the Colony of Victoria be of the following design: "five white stars, representing the constellation of the Southern Cross".

The *Argus* newspaper of 10 February 1870 reported the first flying of the Victorian Flag in the following way: "An event of some importance in the history of the Colony—the inauguration of the Flag which has been adopted as our national ensign—took place on board H.M.A.S. *Nelson* (Victoria's first colonial warship) yesterday, and the inaugural ceremony was made the occasion of a very pleasant trip down the Bay . . .".

On 26 March 1877 the Badge of the Colony of Victoria was amended by a proclamation to read: "five white stars representing the constellation of the Southern Cross on an azure blue shield, surmounted by an Imperial Crown".

The design of the Flag of the Colony of Victoria was further revised by a proclamation issued on 12 November 1877 by His Excellency Sir George Bowen, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its dependencies, thus: "I, the Governor of Victoria, do hereby direct that in lieu of the Blue Ensign with the Badge specified in my proclamation, dated 26th day of March, 1877, all vessels belonging to, or permanently in the service of the Government of Victoria, shall wear the Blue Ensign, having in the centre of the fly thereof the distinctive Badge of the Colony, viz.—'five white stars, representing the constellation of the Southern Cross, surmounted by an Imperial Crown'".

The Flag of the Colony of Victoria was proclaimed on 12 November 1877 in *Government Gazette* No. 119, dated 30 November 1877. It was amended by Despatch No. 56 on 19 September 1901.

Following the accession of Edward VII to the Throne, the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, the Honourable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 19 September 1901 that henceforth, in referring to Victoria, the word "State" would be used in place of the word "Colony", and that in the design of the State Flag, the St Edward's Crown would replace the Imperial Crown. Since that date, the design of the Flag of the State of Victoria has not been changed.

FAUNAL EMBLEM (I) OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



THE HELMETED HONEYEATER

Meliphaga cassidix (Gould)

FAUNAL EMBLEM (II) OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA



THE LEADBEATER'S POSSUM
Gymnobelideus leadbeateri (McCoy)

THE COMMON (PINK) HEATH

The Common Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill., was found in Tasmania by the French explorer Labillardière in 1793, and subsequently described by him in 1805 following his return to France.

It is a slender shrub, usually 0.3 metre to 1 metre in height, with a few erect branches and with flowers varying in colour from white through pink to red. The spreading leaves, which are 8 mm to 15 mm in length, are stiff, narrow, and tapered to a sharp point. The showy bell-like flowers are found on the upper parts of the branches. Frequently all flowers point in the same direction.

The name *impressa* refers to the indentations at the base of the flower-tube—a feature not found in any other *Epacris*. In Victoria the Common Heath occurs mainly in the southern part of the State, where it is usually found in the wetter foothill country, the coastal heathlands, the Grampians, and the Little Desert scrub. It grows below about 1,200 metres above sea level, and normally flowers through the winter and spring months, although some flowers have been recorded as early as March.

The Common Heath is also found in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. It was introduced into cultivation in Britain in about 1830 and is also cultivated in the United States of America.

The Floral Emblem of the State of Victoria was proclaimed on 11 November 1958 in *Government Gazette* No. 98, dated 12 November 1958.

THE HELMETED HONEYEATER

The Helmeted Honeyeater *Meliphaga cassidix* (Gould) is the only species of bird which is confined to Victoria. Indeed, its distribution is now probably limited to the margins of a few small streams on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area. A number of these streams have been incorporated in the Yellingbo State Wildlife Reserve in an attempt to ensure the bird's survival. The trees and bushes bordering the streams are an essential feature of the habitat of this bird, which is one of the rarest in the world.

The birds are about 20 centimetres in length, and there is little to distinguish the sexes except that in females the colours are generally rather less distinct than in males and the female's helmet or crest may be less conspicuous.

The upper parts of the back, wings, and tail are a greenish-black, shading to yellowish-green on the wings and tail. The face is distinctly black. The crest and crown are golden yellow. There is a yellow tuft behind each ear, while the throat is also bright yellow. A dark line extends down the throat from beneath the bill. The upper chest is also yellow, but becomes rather paler under the belly and tail.

This Faunal Emblem of the State of Victoria was proclaimed on 10 March 1971 by the Governor in Council.

THE LEADBEATER'S POSSUM

As far as is known, the Leadbeater's Possum *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* (McCoy) is found only in Victoria, over an area of some 103,600 hectares extending from Marysville to Tanjil Bren.

Even in the days of Victoria's early naturalists this possum was regarded as one of the most notable rarities of the State's fauna, and only five specimens had been collected by 1909. After that date it was thought to be extinct. It survived, however, undetected for fifty years, until its rediscovery at Marysville in 1961. This possum is currently quite common within its limited distribution. The well-being of this beautiful animal seems to be closely associated with the botanical succession within forests of mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*), and care must be taken to ensure that adequate provision is made for it amid the other demands on Victoria's hardwood forests.

The Leadbeater's Possum is about 40 centimetres in length, about half of which comprises the tail. The body and tail are covered with soft dense fur, which is fairly short, except on the hind portion of the tail where it becomes progressively longer and gives the tail a distinctive club shape. In both sexes the general colour of the body and tail is grey, with beautiful dark markings around the eyes, ears, and head.

This Faunal Emblem of the State of Victoria was proclaimed on 2 March 1971 in *Government Gazette* No. 20, dated 10 March 1971.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where ALL (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ—the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast)

is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES

(square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 110 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	321.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatherton	40.01	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 111-2 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 20 March 1976 there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In fifty-four of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-seven of these fifty-four contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other seventeen contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twelve instances but was defeated in the remaining five instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :

**VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,994	93.54	56,680	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952 :

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,596,778	49,271	2,088,984	28,616	58.1
1976	81	(a)3,646,981	45,024	2,267,282	27,991	62.2

(a) Census count 30 June 1976.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

Until the triennial elections in 1979, the Legislative Council will consist of forty members, eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces for which they were elected in 1973 and twenty-two representing the twenty-two Provinces which came into force at the elections on 20 March 1976. After the 1979 elections, the Legislative Council will consist of forty-four members representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 20 March 1976, there were contests in all Provinces and in seven of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In two of these seven contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other five contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in three instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92.14	22,595	2.27
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten senators.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, Section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

The *Representation Act* 1948 increased the size of the House of Representatives to 123 members, although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. At 30 June 1976, the House of Representatives consisted of 127 members, 124 from the States, two from the Australian Capital Territory, and one from the Northern Territory.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. The 1968 recommendations were the last approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in respect of all States and the net effect was to increase membership of the House of Representatives by one to 125 members. The 1969 House of Representatives election was the first Commonwealth election to be conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to the election State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 45; Victoria, 34; Queensland, 18; South Australia, 12; Western Australia, 9; Tasmania, 5. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each returned one member with full voting rights. In May 1974, redistributions in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory increased representation in both cases by one. Redistributions in each of the other States were disapproved by the Senate in May 1975.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at the election immediately following an electoral redistribution:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949(c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955(c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969(c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

Elections*Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections*

An elector on a federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—Either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

If a vacancy occurs in the Senate, the appropriate State Government nominates a replacement who holds office until the next general election of members of the House of Representatives or until the next election of Senators for the State. It is usual for appointed replacements to be of the same party as those they replace, although no law exists to require it. If a Senator fills such a vacancy through an election held at the same time as a general election for the House of Representatives, his term will be the same as if the vacating member's term were to run its full course. If the vacant seat is contested at an ordinary Senate election, then six, instead of the normal five candidates, will be elected in the State affected and the Senator last elected will fill the vacancy for a term shorter than the full six years.

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria elected on 13 December 1975 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS
ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1978
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1978
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1978
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP) (a)	1981
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1978
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Tehan, Thomas Joseph (NP)	1978
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NP)	1981

(a) Hon. Ivor John Greenwood died on 13 October 1976. Senator Austin William Russell Lewis was appointed in his stead on 7 December 1976.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 127 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the

alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 13 December 1975.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 13 December 1975 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member :

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (ALP)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Hotham
Crean, Hon. Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Falconer, Peter David (LP)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (ALP)	Batman
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (LP)	Isaacs
Holten, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (NP)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (ALP)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (ALP)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (NP)	Wimmera
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
Macphed, Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (NP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (LP)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (LP)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan (LP)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (LP)	Holt

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian Government consists of the central Government composed of the departments of State and statutory bodies as described in the following pages, and a local government network of 211 municipalities as described in Chapter 6 on page 174.

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in statutory bodies, the teaching service, the police force, or in local government. Their duty is to administer legislation and implement the policies of ministers and permanent heads of departments. There are about 19,500 permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division comprising officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, the Second Division other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, chauffeurs, tradesmen, various inspectors, etc.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers usually are promoted from the Second Division, while entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination. There is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work in this Division. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions, commensurate with increased knowledge and experience but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices within the Divisions is by Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 9,500 persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment for a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements or make exemptions in certain cases. A further group of about 9,000 persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are engaged in

intermittent or casual work, or are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Boards Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Board.

Historical background to public service legislation, 1974

Public Service Board

Public Service Act 1958

The functions of the Public Service Board under the *Public Service Act 1958* included :

- (1) The determination (subject to disallowance by Parliament) of salaries and wages, and the terms or conditions of service or employment in the Public Service of Victoria.
- (2) The supervision and improvement of the recruitment of the Public Service.
- (3) The making of all appointments (including promotions) to offices in the Public Service.
- (4) The determination of appeals against non-recommendation for promotion.
- (5) The hearing and determination of disciplinary charges referred to it by the Minister of the Department concerned.
- (6) The classification of offices within the Public Service.
- (7) The devising of means for promoting efficiency in the working of departments by :
 - (i) improved organisation and procedure,
 - (ii) closer supervision,
 - (iii) simplification of work,
 - (iv) co-ordination of the work of the various departments,
 - (v) limitation of staffs of departments to actual requirements,
 - (vi) the improvement of the training of officers, and
 - (vii) the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure.
- (8) The exercise of a critical oversight over the methods of conducting business in departments.

In respect of the last two functions outlined, the Board's powers were advisory only.

Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service

On 2 October 1973, Sir Henry Bland, Kt., C.B.E., was constituted and appointed to be a Board to inquire into and report upon the role, organisational structure, management, and staffing of the Victorian Public Service, and to recommend action considered necessary to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the Service, having particular regard to :

- (1) Improvements that should be made in the machinery of government relating to the organisation, co-ordination, and control of departments, including the possible redistribution of functions;
- (2) methods of improving the efficiency of the use of human and allied resources, with particular emphasis on staff training and development; and
- (3) possible changes in conditions of recruitment, employment, and accommodation of public servants to ensure comparability with general standards elsewhere in the community and equality of opportunity for further personal development and advancement.

The First Report of the Board of Inquiry, which was tabled in the Victorian Parliament on 17 September 1974, recommended substantial revision of the *Public Service Act 1958*. A summary of the principal recommendations appears on pages 137-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1976*. Following consideration of that report by the Victorian Government, many of the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry were incorporated in a new Public Service Act.

One of the recommendations not accepted by the Victorian Government relates to the representative on the Public Service Board elected by officers of

the Public Service. The Victorian Government decided that it would be inappropriate to remove the concept of an elected member in view of the increasing trend overseas towards employee participation on similar boards. The elected member was, therefore, retained but reference to the representative status of Public Service Board members has been removed.

The Second Report of the Board of Inquiry, which was tabled in the Victorian Parliament on 3 December 1974, dealt with organisational and administrative arrangements relating to conservation, environmental, and land-use planning matters.

The Third Report, which was tabled in the Victorian Parliament on 18 March 1975, was directed primarily at the organisational structure, management, and staffing of major administrative elements of the Education Department.

The Fourth Report was tabled in the Victorian Parliament on 7 September 1976 and dealt with personnel and certain administrative matters.

Public Service Act 1974

The Public Service Act 1974, which came into operation on 1 August 1975 repealed the *Public Service Act 1958* and incorporated most of the major recommendations of the first Report of the Board of Inquiry. The new Act was given Royal Assent on 20 December 1974 and two further Acts—the *Public Service (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975* and the *Public Service Act 1975*—were passed in April and December 1975, respectively. The amending Acts were necessary to facilitate technical, procedural and administrative matters arising out of the implementation of the principal Act.

The new Act, which is basically a wide-ranging revision of the *Public Service Act 1958*, incorporated the following principal provisions:

- (1) The powers and functions of the Public Service Board were substantially enlarged, particularly in regard to its management of the organisation and staffing of the Service. Section 16 of the Act requires the Board "... to ensure that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner". It further provides for the Board "to assist in promoting the effective, efficient, and economic management and operation of departments and for that purpose to exercise a critical oversight of methods of conducting business in departments and to bring to the attention of permanent heads any improvements that appear to be necessary".
- (2) Promotions Appeal Boards were established to consider appeals from officers concerning their failure to be provisionally promoted to offices in the Second and Third Divisions. Thus the Public Service Board was relieved of this function.
- (3) A new Divisional structure—First, Second, and Third, with permanent heads as a separate specified group—was introduced.
- (4) Methods of recruitment were changed, including provision for greater flexibility in relation to the appointment of persons not in the Public Service.
- (5) Long service leave became an entitlement after ten years, instead of fifteen years as previously provided.
- (6) Disciplinary provisions were revised and provision included for officers to appeal to an appropriate appeals tribunal against decisions in respect of the more serious charges laid against them.
- (7) Temporary employment was limited to a one year period with provision for a further period of employment of no more than one year unless the Board certified that temporary employment was needed to ensure that the work was performed.

Present functions of the Public Service Board

Under the *Public Service Act 1974*, the functions of the Public Service Board include:

(1) Ensuring that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner and for that purpose to review and to keep under review the organisation of, and the recruitment for, the Public Service, and the facilities for the training and development of officers and employees;

(2) assisting in promoting the effective, efficient, and economic management and operation of departments and, for that purpose, exercising a critical oversight of the methods of conducting business in departments and bringing to the attention of permanent heads any improvements that appear to be necessary, and from time to time advising the permanent heads of departments as to the measures that appear to the Board to be necessary or desirable to:

(i) improve the management, organisation, staffing, and procedures in the departments;

(ii) improve the conduct, co-ordination, and supervision of work performed in the departments;

(iii) eliminate unnecessary work and procedures in the departments; and

(iv) improve departmental staff training programmes;

(3) advising the Premier of any measures which are beyond the powers of the Board or the permanent heads of departments that it considers necessary or desirable to enable the organisation and staffing of the Public Service and the co-ordination of the work of the departments to be improved;

(4) recruitment and initial appointments to the Public Service;

(5) the determination of appeals against provisional promotions to offices in the First Division. (The First Division consists of officers required to exercise the more important administrative or professional functions in the Public Service);

(6) the determination (subject to disallowance by Parliament) of salaries, wages or other remuneration, and the terms and conditions of service or employment for officers and employees in the Public Service;

(7) determining applications by officers for permission to engage in duties unconnected with their offices;

(8) the classification of offices within the Public Service;

(9) dealing with certain disciplinary charges in relation to senior officers; and

(10) the making of Regulations (subject to disallowance by Parliament and with the approval of the Governor in Council) for and with respect to any matter which relates to the organisation, management, or discipline of the Public Service or generally for giving effect to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

Further reference, 1976

Auditor-General

The Auditor-General for Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act 1958*. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbor trusts, and universities. He is a counter-signatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of public moneys from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons and he may require the production of books and papers. He may disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act as officers of the Audit Office in the Premier's Department.

Following recommendations of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, legislation in the form of the *Public Service Act* 1974 gave the Auditor-General, in respect of the staff of the Audit Office, all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

Victorian Government departments and ministries

The Victorian Public Service consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, State Forests, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries for the Arts, Conservation, and Planning, and the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Fuel and Power, Housing, Transport, and Water Resources and Water Supply. These are the instruments of ministerial action, and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department, although this is often the method used. All but two of the departments are organised so that all their activities are related in some way to a general function. The exceptions are the Premier's and Chief Secretary's Departments which both embrace a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

Department of Agriculture

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent head : Director of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture provides a range of services to ensure an adequate supply of high quality agricultural products, while contributing to the protection of public health and the improvement of the environment.

Having proper regard to social and economic factors in the community, this role is achieved through the following functions: developing and reviewing Victorian Government policies, Acts, and Regulations, and attending to their administration; contributing to the development of national rural policies and participating in national programmes; protecting and improving the health of livestock, crops, and people; improving the skills, competence, and knowledge of people involved or interested in agriculture; assisting the rural community to adjust to changing circumstances; developing more efficient farming practices; the development of sound and stable marketing practices; and assisting in the planning, development, and use of natural resources and in the improvement of the environment in urban and rural Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are: Animal Health Services: Veterinary Field Services, Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary Public Health; Animal Services: Animal Industries, Animal Research, Dairying; Plant Services: Plant Industries, Plant Research, Plant Standards; Education, Extension, and Economic Services; and Agricultural Chemical Services. The Milk Board and a number of other Boards also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

This Department performs many diverse activities. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria. Originally it undertook most governmental activities, but over the years specific functions have been transferred to other departments and also it has acquired other functions in response to governmental needs. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are : State Insurance Office, Police (including Motor Registration Branch), Public Record Office, Government Shorthand Writers Office, Electoral Office, Registry of Estate Agents, State Emergency Service, Government Statist's Office (including the Registry of Births, Deaths, and Marriages), and Registry of Private Agents.

In addition, a multiplicity of committees and boards come within the administration of the Chief Secretary. These are: Country Fire Authority, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Estate Agents Committee, Exhibition Trustees, Liquor Control Commission, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Motor Accidents Board, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Motor Car Traders Committee, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, Police Superannuation Board, Premiums Committee, Public Records Advisory Council, Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council, Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee, State Advisory Board on Publications, and Workers Compensation Board.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection ; the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of the State; destruction of vermin and eradication of noxious weeds; co-ordination of all survey work in the State and compilation of comprehensive maps ; and provision of Crown land for recreational and other reserves. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent head : Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive suitable, efficient, and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students. Courses are, as far as possible, flexible, appropriate to the needs of the individual school and local community, and adaptable to the changing needs of society. Much of the administration of the Department is now decentralised, each of the eleven educational regions in the State being controlled by a Regional Director of Education. The Department's policy is to give more decision making authority to individual schools and principals and to encourage community involvement in school affairs. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State primary and post-primary schools. The Department is responsible for general administration, including : the provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture, and equipment ; teachers' salaries ; transport of children to schools in country areas ; and the awarding of teaching studentships and scholarships.

The six divisions, each administered by a director, are : Primary Education ; Secondary Education ; Technical Education ; Teacher Education ; Special Services ; and Planning Services. Details of all aspects of education within the State are covered in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10 ; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and realisation : A centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

This Department is responsible for implementation and co-ordination of measures for public health, including prevention and cure of diseases; avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies; treatment of physical defects and mental afflictions; training for health services; control, care, and treatment of mental defectives as well as epileptics; initiation and direction of research; and preparation and dissemination of information and statistics. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 109-11.)

The various branches are: General Health; Mental Hygiene; Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services; Maternal and Child Welfare; and Tuberculosis.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The main functions of this Department are: the fixation of wages and conditions of employment generally; industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes; control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health, and welfare and industry; training within industry; and statistical research in the industrial field. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Secretariat, Industrial Training Commission, Industrial Relations Division, Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination (Public Employing Authorities), and the following Inspectorates: Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding.

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent head : Secretary

The principal function of this Department is to provide administrative services to the Supreme and County Courts and also Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Government and the public, registration of transfers of land, registration of money lenders, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100-4. For further information on the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 588-617; and *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 743-59.)

The various branches are: Courts; Crown Solicitor's Office; Public Solicitor's Office; Parliamentary Counsel's Office; Public Trust Office; Corporate Affairs Office; Office of Titles; and Registrar-General's Office.

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent head : Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and is responsible for the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities and public halls in country areas). It also administers State weights and measures legislation. (For a history of local government in Victoria, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5. For further information on the Department, see pages 174-6.

The Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, is included in this Department.

Mines Department

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent head : Secretary for Mines

This Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases, and inflammable liquids.

It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and mapping Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pages 105-8.)

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

The functions of the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character, and include co-ordinating the implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is responsible for administering, and governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. Also within its organisation is the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1976, the Victorian Government established the State Co-ordination Council within the Department's administration to advise and assist on the formulation and evaluation of policies and programmes and to initiate and direct research projects. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81-4.)

The various branches are : Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for the history of the Board, see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 146-9), the Ministry for Federal Affairs, and the Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory and Anti-Discrimination Bureaux, the Government Information Office, and Women's Advisory Offices.

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

As State building construction authority, this Department provides design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions. Purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation and security of property for governmental purposes, and telephone and janitorial services, are arranged.

It advises government on port and marine matters; develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland); and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection and beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Divisions : Administration, Building, and Ports and Harbors.

Social Welfare Department

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head : Director-General of Social Welfare

This Department provides services for families and children; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare; controls all correctional

establishments ; assists in rehabilitating persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole ; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to social welfare.

The various divisions are : Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Research and Statistics, Regional Services, and Training.

Department of State Development

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent head : Secretary for State Development

Activities of this Department are directed towards the balanced development of population and industry throughout Victoria ; processing residency nominations from intending immigrants from the United Kingdom ; assisting migrants with their reception and integration with the community ; the development and promotion of tourist attractions and facilities in the State and providing tourist information.

Divisions : Industrial Development, Tourism, Immigration, and Ethnic Affairs.

State Forests Department

Minister : Minister of Forests

Permanent head : Chairman, Forests Commission

This Department controls and manages State forests, including the establishment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and renewal of hardwood and softwood varieties. It also regulates harvesting and marketing of forest produce, trains foresters, and supervises forest areas allotted for public recreation and water catchment.

Divisions : Administration, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research, Forest Management (including Forest Environment and Recreation), Forest Operations, and seven Field Divisions.

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent head : Director of Finance

The Treasury exercises overall control of financial administration. Its prime functions are the raising of revenue and control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority. It co-ordinates government policy where it has a financial aspect. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

The various branches are : State Taxation, Stamp Duties Office, Government Printer, State Tender Board, and State Superannuation Board.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister : Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent head : Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth ; to promote fitness and general health ; and to improve facilities in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies, and administering the *Racing Act* 1958, the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act* 1960, and the *Professional Boxing Control Act* 1975.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister : Minister of the Arts

Permanent head : Director of the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the

arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility; assistance in providing facilities for performance and display; and by continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, and State Library.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent head: Director of Conservation

This Ministry embraces a number of organisations dealing with the conservation and management of the State's natural resources. It is concerned with the management of the fishery and wildlife resources; the establishment, protection, and development of national parks and other forms of parks; the protection of the environment and the minimising of pollution through waste management; the reduction of adverse environmental effects associated with major works and projects; an overall responsibility for the effective management of the foreshore around Port Phillip Bay; appropriate future uses of the State's Crown land in the interests of the community; the conservation of the soils of the State and, where necessary, the restoration of damaged areas; the direction and co-ordination of regional environmental studies; and, in general, the co-ordination of activities directed towards effective management of natural resources.

The component agencies of the Ministry are: Fisheries and Wildlife, National Parks Service, Environment Protection Authority, Port Phillip Authority, Land Conservation Council, and Soil Conservation Authority.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

This Ministry was created by legislation in 1973 and is administered by the Director of Consumer Affairs. Its functions are to give advice on consumer affairs legislation and other matters affecting consumers; initiate action to remedy infringements; receive complaints about fraudulent, illegal, or unfair trade or commercial practices regarding goods and services; and to conduct research into matters affecting consumers.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

Minister: Minister for Fuel and Power

Permanent head: Secretary for Fuel and Power

The Minister for Fuel and Power is responsible for the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Ministry's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965 and parts of the *Pipelines Act* 1967. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, and ethane gas.

A committee known as the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, established in 1975, is operating within the Ministry for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. (See also chapter 12 for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Ministry.)

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent head: Secretary of Housing

The functions of this Ministry are to improve existing housing, accommodate people of limited means, and redevelop insanitary areas. Its activities include

the fabrication of building components, housing for decentralised industry and the teaching service, home finance, and the regulation of co-operative societies.

The various branches and agencies are : Housing Commission ; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies ; Registry of Permanent Building Societies ; Home Finance Trust ; Teacher Housing Authority ; and Decentralized Industry Housing Authority.

Ministry for Planning

Minister : Minister for Planning

Permanent head : Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was created under the *Ministry for Planning Act* 1973, to be responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning and the Development Areas Acts, which were previously the responsibility of the Local Government Department. It ensures that Victorian Government planning policies are implemented by co-ordinating and assisting with the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

This Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the State's land transport system.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister : Minister of Water Supply

Permanent head : Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is the State's authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria. This excludes those resources under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Branches : Major Works, Mechanical, Rural Water Supplies, and Town Water Supplies and Local Authorities.

Ministry for Federal Affairs

The Ministry for Federal Affairs, established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

Statutory authorities

The functions of the following public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this *Victorian Year Book* :

Country Roads Board ; Gas and Fuel Corporation ; Hospitals and Charities Commission ; Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ; Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board ; State Electricity Commission ; Victorian Railways Board.

Victorian Government instrumentalities

The term "instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies, which are not departments even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters of major policy, and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister), and control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the Country Roads Board.

The following is a list of instrumentalities showing the associated departments and ministries, and the relevant Ministers responsible for administration. Instrumentalities which are not staffed by members of the Public Service are shown separately.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Consumers' Committee	Australian Barley Board
		Dairy Produce Board	Grain Elevators Board
		Filled Milk Advisory Committee	Marketing boards—
		Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee	Chicory
		Imitation Milk Advisory Committee	Citrus Fruit
		Milk Board	Egg and Egg Pulp
		Milk Pasteurization Committee	Tobacco Leaf
		Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee (a)	Poultry Farmer
		Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee (a)	Veterinary Board of Victoria
		Stock Medicines Board	Victorian Dairy Producers Board
		Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal	Victorian Dried Fruits Board
		Tobacco Quota Committee	Victorian Inland Meat Authority
		Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority (a)	Western Metropolitan Market Trust
		Council of the Science Museum of Victoria	Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee
		Council of Trustees of the National Gallery	Victorian Documentary Film Council
		Library Council of Victoria	
		National Museum of Victoria Council	
Attorney-General	Law	Appeal Costs Board	Council of Law Reporting
		Companies Auditors Board	Council of Legal Education
		Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board	Law Reform Commissioner (a)
		Patriotic Funds Council	Legal Aid Committee
		Raffles Board	Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Crimes Compensation Tribunal (a)	Country Fire Authority
		Liquor Control Commission	Estate Agents Committee (a)
		Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal (a)	Exhibition Trustees
		Motor Accidents Tribunal (a)	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
		Motor Car Traders Committee	Motor Accidents Board
		Police Discipline Board	Seamans Welfare Advisory Council
		Police Medical Board	Seamans Welfare Trust Committee
		Police Service Board	
		Police Superannuation Board	
		Premiums Committee	
		Public Records Advisory Council	
		Road Safety and Traffic Authority	
		State Advisory Board on Publications	
		Workers Compensation Boards	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister for Conservation	Ministry for Conservation	Clean Air Committee Commercial Fisheries Council Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Authority Fisheries and Wildlife Division Land Conservation Council National Parks Service Port Phillip Authority Soil Conservation Authority Victoria Archaeological Survey	Victoria Conservation Trust Zoological Board
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Labour and Industry	Consumer Affairs Council Small Claims Tribunal	
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Primary Teachers Registration Board Secondary Teachers Registration Board Teacher Registration Council Teachers' Tribunal Technical Teachers Registration Board	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission (b)	Board of Forestry Education Timber Promotion Council
Minister for Fuel and Power	Ministry of Fuel and Power	Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee (a)	Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality Food Standards Committee Medical Board Mental Health Authority (medical officers are not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Psychological Council Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration bodies— Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Chiropodists Registration Board Dental Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dietitians Registration Board Hairdressers Registration Board Masseurs Registration Board Nurses Council Opticians Registration Board Pharmacy Board
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies Teacher Housing Authority	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Labour and Industry — <i>continued</i>	Labour and Industry — <i>continued</i>	Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Wages Boards	
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Scaffolding Inspec- tors Board Scaffolding Regulations Committee Valuers' Qualification Board	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister of Mines	Mines	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Com- mittee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Town Planning Appeals Tribunal	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Premier	Premier's	Promotion Appeals Boards (a) Public Service Board State Co-ordination Council (a)	State Relief Committee
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board State Accommodation Committee (a)	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Com- missioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council (a) Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Instrumentalities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister for State Development and Decentralization	State Development		Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority (a) Various regional tourist authorities (9) (a) Victoria Promotion Com- mittee Victorian Development Cor- poration
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport		Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority(a)
Treasurer	Treasury	Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (b)	Ballarat Water Commis- sioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (208) and sewerage (130) author- ities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (33)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourses Licences Board Sports and Recreation Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Control Board National Fitness Council Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

(a) These instrumentalities have been added since the list was last published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

(b) This statutory corporation also appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963 as a government department which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Legal, protective, registry services</i>
 Adult Parole Board
 Appeal Costs Board
 Council of Law Reporting
 Country Fire Authority
 Law Reform Commissioner
 Legal Aid Committee
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 Raffles Board
 Youth Parole Board</p> <p>2. <i>Regulation of primary production</i>
 Australian Barley Board
 Chicory Marketing Board
 Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 Commercial Fisheries Council
 Consumers' Committee
 Dairy Produce Board</p> | <p>Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing
 Board
 Fruit and Vegetable Marketing
 Advisory Committee
 Milk Board
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Review
 Committee
 Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 Tobacco Quota Committee
 Victorian Dairy Products Board
 Victorian Dried Fruits Board</p> <p>3. <i>Regulation of industry and commerce</i>
 Consumer Affairs Council
 Extractive Industries Advisory
 Committee</p> |
|---|--|

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Premiums Committee
Small Claims Tribunal
Transport Regulation Board</p> <p>4. <i>Regulation of labour conditions</i>
Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal
Hospitals Superannuation Board
Industrial Appeals Court
Industrial Training Commission
Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
Wages Boards
Workers Compensation Boards</p> <p>5. <i>Regulation of general standards</i>
Building Regulations Committee
Food Standards Committee
Land Valuation Boards of Review
Liquor Control Commission
Marine Board
Motor Accidents Board
Motor Accidents Tribunal
Place Names Committee
Scaffolding Regulations Committee
State Advisory Board on Publications
Stock Medicines Board
Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority</p> <p>6. <i>Regulation of professional and occupational standards</i>
Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
Architects Registration Board
Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels
Board of Forestry Education
Chiropodists Registration Board
Cinematograph Operators Board
Companies Auditors Board
Council of Legal Education
Dental Board
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee
Dietitians Registration Board
Drillers' Licensing Board
Estate Agents Committee
Hairdressers Registration Board
Masseurs Registration Board
Medical Board
Motor Car Traders Committee</p> | <p>Municipal Auditors Board
Municipal Building Surveyors Board
Municipal Clerks Board
Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
Municipal Engineers Board
Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board
Nurses Council
Opticians Registration Board
Pharmacy Board
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
Primary Teachers Registration Board
Psychological Council
Secondary Teachers Registration Board
Surveyors' Board
Teacher Registration Council
Technical Teachers Registration Board
Valuers' Qualification Board
Veterinary Board of Victoria</p> <p>7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>
Ballarat Water Commissioners
Country Roads Board
Dandenong Valley Authority
Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Environment Protection Appeal Board
Environment Protection Authority
Exhibition Trustees
First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Government Buildings Advisory Council
Grain Elevators Board
Groundwater Advisory Committee
Home Finance Trust
Housing Commission
Land Conservation Council
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Local Government Advisory Board
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Port Phillip Authority
Public Records Advisory Council
Railway Construction Board</p> |
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VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies Road Safety and Traffic Authority Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Sludge Abatement Board Soil Conservation Authority State Co-ordination Council State Electricity Commission State Rivers and Water Supply Commission State Savings Bank of Victoria Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Timber Promotion Council Town and Country Planning Board Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Trustees of various cemeteries Various local water and sewerage authorities Various regional tourist authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board Victoria Conservation Trust Victoria Promotion Committee Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Inland Meat Authority Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority West Moorabool Water Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust <p>8. <i>Social welfare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Compensation Tribunal Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Patriotic Funds Council Prisons Advisory Council Seamans Welfare Advisory Council Seamans Welfare Trust Committee Social Welfare Training Council State Relief Committee <p>9. <i>Education and recreation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council of Adult Education Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Library Council of Victoria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Museum of Victoria Council Public Records Advisory Council Racecourses Licences Board Sports and Recreation Council State College of Victoria State Youth Council Totalizer Agency Board Trotting Control Board Victoria Archaeological Survey Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council Zoological Board <p>10. <i>Public health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Clean Air Committee Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Polio-myelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality Fairfield Hospital Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Hospitals and Charities Commission Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Mental Health Authority Milk Pasteurization Committee National Fitness Council Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee <p>11. <i>Industrial health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Safety Advisory Council <p>12. <i>Internal administrative services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Promotion Appeals Boards Public Service Board State Accommodation Committee Superannuation Board Teacher Housing Authority Teachers' Tribunal Tender Board |
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Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 15 June 1976 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions, such as Statutes Amendment Acts.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE
1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1976

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury <i>also</i> Agriculture
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier's	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health <i>also</i> Law
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Law	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Mines
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Registrar of Companies
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i>
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Amendment Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Country Fire Authority
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Crimes Compensation Tribunal
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Dairy Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Building Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing	<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury	<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education
<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development
<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development
<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive (Payments) Act 1972</i>	State Development
<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health
<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health
		<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development
		<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
		<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1976—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	Law	<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission also Treasury
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Housing Ministry Act 1972</i>	Housing
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Employers and Employés Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Mines
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy) Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Mines	<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Mines	<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Justices Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture	<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation	<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission	<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education
<i>Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee Act 1963</i>	Agriculture	<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier's also State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law	<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Fuel and Power Act 1965</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Legal Aid Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Game Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Mines	<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Geelong Regional Authority Act 1975</i>	State Development	<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Mines
<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Gold Buyers Act 1958</i>	Mines	<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works	<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works		
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's		
<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1976—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts
<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law	<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works
<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law	<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's		
<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier's
<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i>	Premier's
<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier's
<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	Treasury	<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier's
<i>Masseurs Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health	<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Penalties Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury
<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport	<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law
<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Pesticides Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968</i>	Local Government	<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Mines
<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health also Chief Secretary's	<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	Mines
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health
<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Fuel and Power also Mines
<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Poisons Act 1962</i>	Health
<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Mines	<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Mines	<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Public Works
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Ministry for Planning Act 1973</i>	Planning	<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts	<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law also Chief Secretary's
<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's also Transport	<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Country Roads Board also Transport	<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Mt. Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government also Treasury	<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury
		<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government
		<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government
		<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works
		<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's
		<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier's
		<i>Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act 1974</i>	Premier's
		<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier's
		<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1976—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Treasury
<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture
<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Local Government
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development	<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i>	Social Welfare	<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority	<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission	<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972</i>	Education	<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Mines
<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier's	<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Development Act 1970</i>	State Development	<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Fuel and Power	<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government
<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Venerable Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
		<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
		<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation
		<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965</i>	Education
		<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development
		<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts
		<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation
		<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
		<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1976—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act</i> 1958	Forests Commission
<i>Water Act</i> 1958	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Wild Life Act</i> 1975	Conservation
<i>Water Resources Act</i> 1975	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Wills Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act</i> 1966	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Wire Netting Act</i> 1958	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Weights and Measures Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act</i> 1973	State Development
<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act</i> 1968	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Women's Qualification Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1968	Agriculture	<i>Workers Compensation Act</i> 1958	Chief Secretary's also Health
<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1974	Agriculture	<i>Wrongs Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1969	Agriculture	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Traders) Act</i> 1963	Agriculture	<i>Zoological Gardens Act</i> 1967	Chief Secretary's

History of Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities

A series of short, comprehensive histories of Victorian Government departments has appeared in this place in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), the Department of Agriculture (1971), Local Government, including the establishment of the Local Government Department (1972), the Department of Health (1974), the Department of Labour and Industry (1975), and the Public Service Board (1976).

History of the Melbourne Harbor Trust

The Melbourne Harbor Trust came into being on 1 January 1877 following the passage of a Bill that brought into effect the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act of 1876 which had its final reading on 22 December 1876. This was described as "An Act to provide for the regulation, management, and improvement of the Port of Melbourne and certain portions of the River Yarra and certain portions of the Salt water River and for other purposes connected therewith". The formation of the Trust culminated thirty years of representation by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and Melbourne City Council for such an institution to manage the Port. On 19 January 1843 the Melbourne City Council petitioned local government "to direct a survey of the River Yarra with the view of ascertaining the practicability of removing the bars which obstruct the passage of vessels of heavy burden, and the best means of preventing the filling up of the basin consequent on the construction of the dam at the Falls". Like numerous other urgent works between then and the time of Port Phillip's severance from New South Wales (for example, improvement of free navigation, surveying the river to ascertain the best means of obtaining communications with Hobson's Bay, and the meeting of wharfing requirements) there was no overall authority to supervise such work.

With the advent of self-government in Victoria and the election of a Legislative Council in 1851, the Melbourne City Council renewed its efforts to have port facilities improved and on 30 June 1852 the Lord Mayor of Melbourne drew the Lieutenant-Governor's attention to an "absolute necessity for greatly-increased wharf accommodation to meet constantly increasing traffic of the

Port of Melbourne". He called for several new wharves and wharf extensions and the removal of the Yarra mud basin, but the move appears to be one in support of the report of 25 October 1851 by Colonial Architect, Henry Ginn, who, following a grant of £6,000 from the New South Wales Legislature under the Appropriations Act of 1849-50-51, had carried out the survey on the Yarra River suggested by the Melbourne City Council in 1843. Within this report were the results of an extensive survey carried out on the Port of Melbourne and recommendations for improved and additional wharfage for which he included details and plans. Also during June 1852, a deputation of businessmen was received by the Legislative Council "setting forth the value and importance of forming a canal, or straight cut, from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay", a work that was also suggested in Ginn's report.

The Legislative Council, well aware of the works needed to be carried out in connection with all matters related jointly to commerce and sea navigation, in the meantime placed funds on the estimates for the Department of Ports and Harbours in 1853 to the extent of £42,580; apart from this amount, the Department of Vessels and Public Works (Marine) was voted £23,700. Still preferring the work to be placed in the hands of a trust rather than a government department, the Melbourne City Council resolved on 22 October 1855 "That this Council do co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in procuring the establishment of a Port and Harbor Trust, the details to be subject of future adjustment". From this time, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce acted as the main negotiator for "merchants, bankers, citizens, owners and occupiers of property and others" as well as on their own behalf, the result being a motion to set up a select committee "to inquire into the best means of promoting improved harbor accommodation for the Port of Melbourne and to consider the advisability of instituting a River and Harbor Trust". This was moved by James Service on 27 November 1858 and passed by the Victorian Parliament.

The select committee sat fourteen times between then and February 1859, and finally decided "That the definite projection of such important works would however require further engineering investigation, which can only be conducted under the superintendence of some board or corporate body, whose functions would be entirely confined to this specific object". Added to this was the recommendation that specified areas of land adjacent to the Yarra River and the foreshores be reserved, "with a view to a liberal grant of the same, or portion thereof, being made to such a body". A Royal Commission on Harbor Improvements and a River and Harbor Trust began sitting on 20 July 1860 and handed down its findings in the following November. These stated that all matters connected with the management and improvement of the Port of Melbourne would be conducted more economically and efficiently by means of a Harbor Trust or Marine Board and recommended that a Harbor Trust be created "as soon as possible". Twelve years later another Royal Commission was established to inquire into the use to which the specified lands might be put, while in 1875 a Joint Committee representing the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the Shipowners' Association, and the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association, was appointed to promote the establishment of a Marine Board for the Colony of Victoria and a Harbor Trust for the Port of Melbourne. When the Act covering the establishment of the Melbourne Harbor Trust was passed in 1876, it allowed for fifteen commissioners; in 1883 the number of commissioners was increased to seventeen.

Sir John Coode, an English engineer, was engaged to draw up a complete plan for harbor improvement; his report was received in 1879 and adopted after small modifications had been made. Work then proceeded with a cutting being made to avoid Fishermens Bend, thus shortening the distance along the Yarra River from the Bay to city berths by more than 1.6 kilometres; a dock complex

was established (complete with a railway system) on the West Melbourne swamp adjacent to the gasworks, and a 39 hectare basin excavated. The cutting project was begun in 1884 which resulted in the Coode Canal, 610 metres long by 91 metres wide and 8 metres deep coming into use in 1887. Water poured into the basin in 1892 and the first ship entered Melbourne's new principal shipping port in 1893. Sir John Coode in his plans for Victoria Dock wharves showed a concrete and masonry structure, but because of the availability and cheapness of hardwood and the nature of the ground, the use of timber piling was adopted as an economy measure at the instigation of Joseph Brady, the Commission's engineer; this decision was shown to be sound because the timber foundations were still serviceable and ready for continued use in modern reconstruction work on the wharves seventy years later.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust began operations with the wharves and jetties built earlier by the Victorian Government being handed over to the commissioners; their value was then estimated at over £250,000. The Act of Incorporation laid down that the new Trust would pay the Victorian Government one fifth of its revenue each year in repayment; although the charge was slightly varied from time to time, it is still estimated at about one fifth. The commissioners have always been financially independent and carry the responsibility of raising their own revenue and loans for capital works.

In 1884 the commissioners in envisaging increased trade and demand for shipping began planning for the gradual development along both sides of the river and on Hobsons Bay which has now taken place. Thirty years later, in 1914, the Appleton Dock system was proposed; work was started here in 1926 on a minor scale, but it was not until 1956 that it was finally completed.

In reviewing the structure of the Commission in 1913, the Victorian Government brought into effect an Act which reduced the number of commissioners from seventeen to five and the Commission was reconstituted to comprise a permanent chairman and four part-time commissioners with special qualifications. One was required to be a shipowner, one an importer, one an exporter, and one connected with primary production, and all five to be appointed instead of being elected. A sixth commissioner was appointed in 1954 to represent the interests of labour. Major works in reconstruction and modernisation of port facilities were carried out during the 1960s when the river was widened and deepened; changes in handling techniques were also pre-eminent during this decade, because of the increased use of the roll-on, roll-off method which helped in the rapid growth of quantities of cargo handled. During the 1970s the rate at which cargo was handled continued to rise to a total for 1974-75 which reached 17,137,678 tonnes, showing a rise of 223,920 tonnes above the 1973-74 figure.

PLANNING

Premier's Department : State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*. This Act created changes in the top structure of planning in Victoria for achieving improved co-ordination and cohesion in the use and management of resources and in the development of major projects and programmes.

The new arrangements replace those administered by the State Planning Council which was created in 1968 under the Town and Country Planning Act. The more diverse and complex involvement of government in many activities, the creation of new agencies and the revision of the functions of existing agencies, the size and cost of many programmes using public and private community resources, and the increasing emphasis on conservation and the environment have all created a need to bring agencies closer together to maximise

co-ordination and consultation. It was in this context that the existing mechanism was reviewed by an inter-departmental committee and the new legislative arrangements adopted.

The new Council has wider responsibilities and a broader range of functions. There are 37 members on the new Council, including the permanent heads of all government departments and the senior executives of the major statutory authorities. For operating purposes the Council comprises four constituent groups: a Policy and Priority Review Group, a Natural Resources Group, a Social Resources Group, and a Works, Services, and Development Group.

Provision is also made for the Council to establish regional co-ordinating groups and special task groups. A Community Advisors Panel has been established to assist the Council by providing inputs different from, and complementary to, those available from within the public sector. The panel comprises prominent and skilled persons from a wide variety of backgrounds. The Council is serviced by a small full-time multi-disciplinary support staff unit under a director and within the Policy and Research Division of the Premier's Department.

The Council reports on the effects of adopting major proposals or objectives as policies of government; priorities to be established both within a policy and between competing policies; specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors; and any other matter referred to it.

The Council also advises on Statements of Planning Policy (prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board); advises on matters of State interest in relation to preparation of regional plans; ensures effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the achievement of the policies of the Victorian Government; reports on the effect of changing circumstances on priorities; reviews progress and performance in the achievement of policies; and advises on particular policies and programmes which an agency should develop.

The Council is required to give particular consideration to the physical, social, economic, and environmental implications of development proposals, and to the effects of the use and management of significant or scarce resources of matters placed before it. The emphasis throughout its functions is aimed at ensuring the best possible use and management of Victoria's resources. It is not confined to consideration of planning matters, but will embrace the examination of major proposals and objectives and their likely effects.

The Policy and Priority Review Group is available to assist and service the Victorian Cabinet and its committees through the Premier and, as required, to advise on matters of policy and priority. Matters to be dealt with by the Council are, in the first instance, initiated by referral to the Policy and Priority Review Group which also co-ordinates the activities of the other groups. A direct link between this Group and the Town and Country Planning Board exists for the preparation of Statements of Planning Policy.

The new State Co-ordination Council will not usurp the role of agencies or of government. Final decisions on all these matters remain with the Victorian Government.

Ministry for Planning

The Ministry for Planning was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act* 1973 which was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. Prior to the establishment of the Ministry the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act was the responsibility of the Minister for Local Government.

The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, and the Historic Buildings Act. It is a co-ordinating ministry and is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible planning authorities throughout Victoria.

The objectives of the Ministry are to provide assistance to the various authorities who are engaged in the preparation of planning schemes so as to ensure that the planning process may be fully co-ordinated. The Ministry is also responsible for the administration of the Urban Land Council and the Secretary for Planning is Chairman of the Council.

Further reference, 1976

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

The Town Planning Appeals Tribunal is constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*. The Tribunal came into being in 1969 and held its first sitting on 28 April of that year. The Tribunal at that time consisted of a chairman and three members.

As a result of the increase in the number of appeals lodged with the Tribunal, an Act was passed in March 1970 to enable the number of members of the Tribunal to be increased. Three additional appointments were made and this enabled two divisions of the Tribunal to operate. In November 1974 a third Tribunal was created.

Section 19A (7A) of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* provides that a division of the Tribunal shall consist of the chairman who shall be a barrister and solicitor, one member who shall be experienced in town and country planning, and another who shall have a knowledge of and experience in public administration, commerce, or industry.

Most of the sittings are held in the city, but where necessary, hearings are held in the suburbs and in country centres.

Appeals may be made to the Tribunal by any person who feels aggrieved by the :

- (1) Failure of a responsible authority to grant him a permit ;
- (2) refusal of a responsible authority to grant him a permit ;
- (3) refusal of a responsible authority to consider an application ;
- (4) conditions in a permit granted by a responsible authority ;
- (5) failure or refusal of a responsible authority to extend the time of commencement or completion of any development ;
- (6) restrictions as set out in Section 19 (c) of the Act ; or
- (7) determination, as an objector, of a responsible authority to grant a permit.

In 1975, 1,350 appeals were lodged with the Tribunal.

Appeals to the Tribunal must be in writing and lodged with the Registrar within the prescribed time of the notice of determination and (except about "failure") must state shortly the grounds of appeal. Reference should be made to the Regulations under the Act which set out forms and procedures for appeals. Persons who desire to contest an appeal must lodge a short statement of their grounds with the Registrar and serve a copy on the appellant at least seven days before the day fixed for the hearing.

Procedure at the hearings has been described as "informal" and it is specifically provided that the Tribunal shall act without regard to technicalities or legal forms and shall not be bound by the rules of evidence, but subject to the requirements of justice may inform itself on any matter in such manner as it thinks fit. It is required, however, to act according to equity and good conscience and the substantial merits of the case.

This set of provisions is important to the ordinary citizen as giving him an opportunity to present his case without being overawed or made to feel ill at ease because of formality and legal technicalities, important as they may be at other times. The hearing is frequently followed by an inspection of the site and the locality by members of the Tribunal.

The hearings are open to the media and the public. All parties to the proceedings are entitled to be heard and to hear all the evidence put by the other parties and relied upon by the Tribunal in the reasons for its decision. The

tribunal does not seek or accept additional evidence from one party without the other parties being made aware of what is happening and given an opportunity to comment on that material.

Submissions may be made to the Tribunal either orally or in writing or in both ways. Where submissions are made in writing, four copies are provided for the convenience of the Tribunal, and additional copies made available for the other parties. Any party to an appeal may appear personally or may be represented by a barrister or solicitor or may authorise any other person to appear and speak on his behalf.

The decisions of the Tribunal are conveyed in writing to all parties to the appeal. If the decision does not contain a statement of reasons, a request for such a statement must be made either before or within fourteen days after the decision is made. The decisions of the Tribunal are final and must be given effect to by every responsible authority and every other person affected by the decision. There is no appeal against a decision of the Tribunal except by way of appeal to the Supreme Court on a question of law only.

For guidance about applications for town planning permits and appeals, a selected number of important or typical decisions of the Tribunal are published in *Victorian Planning Appeal Decisions* (Law Book Co. Ltd) and in *Current Law* (Butterworth and Co. Aust. Ltd).

By its determination of any appeal the Tribunal may direct that any permit shall or shall not be issued, and may direct that any permit shall or shall not contain any specified condition. It may also deal with certain restrictions.

Town and Country Planning Board

Introduction

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944 and commenced operations in February 1946. The Act enabled the State-wide preparation of statutory schemes by responsible authorities and charged the Board with advising the Minister for Planning on any planning matter and with preparing, at the Minister's request, a planning scheme for any specified area. This was the first stage in the life of statutory planning in Victoria.

The organisation assumed the structure and responsibilities it was to retain in the main until 1968. During this time its prime functions were reporting to the Minister on planning schemes prepared by local authorities and generally assisting and advising councils on planning matters. One very large task was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and objections to that scheme.

In 1967, in response to a Ministerial request, both the Town and Country Planning Board and the Board of Works submitted comprehensive reports with recommendations for the planning and administration of metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000, when a population of 5,000,000 persons was envisaged. As a result the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to provide for a three tier system of administration. The Town and Country Planning Board, assisted by a State Planning Council, was to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria, advise the Victorian Government on State planning policy, and generally administer the Act. Within this framework regional planning authorities were to be established with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the metropolitan regional authority over an area three times its previous size. Municipalities within the Board of Works area have been delegated responsibility for local planning matters within the regional framework.

The Town and Country Planning Board's responsibilities became:

- (1) Promoting and co-ordinating urban and regional planning throughout the State;
- (2) preparing statements of planning policy;

- (3) convening and supplying services to the State Planning Council;
- (4) preparing planning schemes for special areas;
- (5) reviewing and reporting on planning schemes; and
- (6) advising the Minister on any planning matter.

In 1973 the Board also became responsible for reporting to the Minister on investigation areas under the provisions of the *Development Areas Act* 1973.

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a pre-determined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council and become effective after approval by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area.

Statements of planning policy can be prepared for any portion of Victoria and "shall be directed primarily towards broad general planning to facilitate the co-ordination of planning throughout the State by all responsible authorities". They shall have regard to "matters necessary to be provided for in the interests of the development of the State". These include demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; characteristics of land; characteristics and disposition of land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and development requirements of public authorities.

Statements have already been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Others for the Melbourne metropolitan area and the whole of the Victorian coastline are in the course of preparation.

State Planning Council, 1976

Planning schemes for special areas

The Board is responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority does not have the necessary resources to undertake the task or where a unified approach is necessary and a regional planning authority is not appropriate. This applies particularly to coastal areas, inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes or valuable national resources, and to areas of special significance such as the historic town of Maldon.

Reviewing and reporting on planning schemes

This is the Board's original function and the one for which it is best-known. It covers many aspects of statutory planning including examination of planning schemes and interim development orders, amendments, revocations, by-laws, and other general matters relating to the Town and Country Planning Act and the Local Government Act.

Responsibilities under the Development Areas Act

The Development Areas Act empowers the Governor in Council to declare as a "designated area" any area considered suitable for accelerated development or which requires controlled development. Areas requiring further study can be declared "investigation areas". The Board is required to report to the Minister on all investigation areas, assessing their suitability for accelerated development.

Development of Melton and Sunbury

As a result of the Board's studies into the Melton and Sunbury Investigation Areas, the Victorian Government confirmed that these two areas would be developed as satellite cities. Pending the establishment of a statutory development authority, an Interim Co-ordinating Committee was set up to undertake studies for their future development and to supervise planning control. The Committee is chaired by the Board's deputy chairman and members of the Board's staff have been seconded full-time to the project.

Commonwealth Government involvement in planning

In recent years the Commonwealth Government has shown an increasing awareness of the importance of urban and regional planning and the associated problems. One of the first steps taken in response to this situation was the establishment in 1972 of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development, a structure designed to enable the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to work together towards urban and regional development. The main areas of Commonwealth Government involvement were in the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, in providing assistance for projects in other urban and regional areas, and in providing funds for land acquisition, metropolitan area improvement programmes, and sewerage works. The Department was subsequently incorporated into a larger department, that of Environment, Housing, and Community Department.

The first major joint project in Victoria was the development of a new city in the Albury-Wodonga area (see below). In addition to the Albury-Wodonga project, the Board has been involved in several other joint studies principally with the former Cities Commission. The work generated has also involved the co-operation of the regional planning authorities within the Port Phillip district—the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority, and the Geelong Regional Planning Authority.

A major part of the Board's resources is committed to these projects. This includes representation on formal committees and working groups, active participation in studies and specific tasks, and a co-ordinating role as the responsible State body.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments jointly agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973 the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Development Agreement at Wodonga.

The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth. The agreement between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments defined an initial study area by a circle of radius 55 kilometres centred on the Union Bridge between Albury and Wodonga. This was the area within which took place the initial investigations designed to establish the growth centre's feasibility, potential sites for development, and the effect of such development on the environment. It also defined the boundaries within which land price stabilisation legislation would apply.

Following the initial feasibility studies the study area was reduced to 5,000 square kilometres taking in the municipalities of the City of Albury, the Rural

City of Wodonga, and the Shires of Beechworth, Chiltern, Hume, Towong (now Tallangatta), and Yackandandah.

A target population of 300,000 persons by the year 2000 has been adopted for Albury-Wodonga and, as the initial studies indicated that the target was feasible in social, environmental, economic, and financial terms, it has been used as the basis for long-term planning.

In accordance with the agreement between the Commonwealth and the two State Governments, the Corporation was established as a Commonwealth Government statutory authority charged with planning and developing the growth centre. The Corporation operates under the supervision of a Ministerial Council comprising the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Housing, and Community Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development and Decentralization.

Three corporations have been established to carry out the project—the Development Corporation and two State Corporations. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide land in areas designated for development. An area of land totalling 54,000 hectares has been so designated. Land acquisition and land development costs are met by interest-bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government. As a basic principle, the advances will be repaid and Albury-Wodonga will be self-supporting in a financial sense. The States accept the responsibility to provide their services and facilities to a timetable determined by the Development Corporation. The administrative expenses of the Development Corporation are shared by the three governments.

Regional planning

A form of regional planning was first introduced in Victoria in 1944 after the Commonwealth and State Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. In the same year, the Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to inquire into physical, economic, and human resources, and to make a broad survey of the whole State. The regions recommended were: Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

The Central Planning Authority was then set up in 1946 to arrange conventions of municipal councils within each region for the purpose of constituting regional committees; to advise and assist these committees in making surveys and investigations into regional resources; to co-ordinate their work; to disseminate information about planning; and to consider and report to the Victorian Government on recommendations made by these committees. The secretariat for the Authority was originally established in the Premier's Department, but was later incorporated in the Department of State Development and Decentralization.

Regional committees were set up for all regions except Port Phillip. Their functions were to advise on potential development of resources; to provide a common ground for discussion between local administrators and interested parties on problems and the methods of co-ordinating public services; and to advise on outstanding problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, etc., which required government action. The Victorian Government has acted on many of the committees' recommendations but as the committees were only advisory bodies, they could not be seen as regional planning authorities in the modern context.

In 1968 the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide a three tier system of planning administration—State-wide, regional, and local. Within this framework, regional planning authorities were to be established to

prepare planning schemes for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out those schemes. Under this amending Act, a regional planning authority must consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It is to be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and be a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and are capable of being delegated.

In addition to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the planning authority for the enlarged metropolitan planning area of 5,000 square kilometres, regional planning authorities have now been constituted at Western Port and Geelong, thus covering the whole of the Port Phillip district. The only authority established outside this district to date is in the Loddon-Campaspe area, although a provisional non-statutory committee is operating in East Gippsland.

A further step was taken in 1973 when the State Planning Council reviewed the decentralisation of activities of government departments in Victoria, rationalised the boundaries used, and adopted a revised system of regions for general use by government departments and agencies in the decentralising of their future operations. This system was adopted subsequently by the Victorian Government and has replaced the 1944 Central Planning Authority regions. (See page 168.) The Central Planning Authority has ceased to operate and the regional committees are being disbanded and gradually replaced by provisional committees operating within the new regional system. The responsibility for the establishment and administration of these committees was given to the Town and Country Planning Board. Where local initiative creates the need for greater powers, provisional committees may become full regional planning authorities.

Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority

The Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority, established on 11 September 1973, consists of representatives of the Cities of Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough, the Borough of Eaglehawk, the Town of St Arnaud, and the Shires of Bet Bet, Charlton, Huntly, Kara Kara, Korong, Marong, Metcalfe, Rochester, Strathfieldsaye, Tullaroop, and the Western Riding of the Shire of Waranga.

The Authority has commenced preparation of an Interim Planning Statement, which will contain a description of the region's resources, an outline of its planning problems, a statement of planning objectives, and a brief for future action. As such, it will provide a framework for other studies undertaken in the region including those forming part of the process leading ultimately to the preparation of a regional plan.

The Authority is working closely with the Town and Country Planning Board which, in conjunction with the Department of State Development and Decentralization and the Cities Commission, is undertaking regional studies of the Central Highlands and Loddon-Campaspe Regions. The latter will provide an important input to the Interim Planning Statement.

A major problem in the Loddon-Campaspe Region is the scarcity of water, and the Authority has set up a Water Resources, Drainage, and Wastewater Disposal Committee to study it. The Town and Country Planning Board is providing technical and secretarial services at no cost to the municipalities for the first three years of the Authority's formation.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority, 1974 ; Western Port Regional Planning Authority, 1974

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered since 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Origins of statistical division concept

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* applied "divisions" of Victoria to the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publishing figures of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966 although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference, an urban definition of 500 persons to one square mile (2.5 square kilometres) was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the anticipated urban growth for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this Division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those of other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they have become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics now available or planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Common-

wealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that :

- (1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas ; and
- (2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of fifteen to twenty years.

*Development of new statistical divisions
State Planning Regions*

At the time of this 1973 Conference, Victorian Government bodies, through the State Planning Council, were examining the re-grouping of local government areas into State Planning Regions as a basis for encouraging regional development and decentralising government departments.

This examination was prompted by a growing interest in regional development which was recognised in an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in 1968. Among other things this amendment provided legislative machinery for the formation of regional planning authorities to be composed primarily of representatives of local government authorities in each region. These authorities are by this amendment to have specific powers to direct planning programmes and hence are potentially more effective than the earlier Regional Planning Committees established under the Central Planning Authority, which could only recommend development programmes for those regions delineated in 1944 by that Authority.

Three constraints in delineating new State Planning Regions were established : first, for administrative convenience whole local government areas were to be used in all but exceptional circumstances ; second, because different sized units were required for various purposes, there should be a three tier system of dividing the State into regions and sub-regions based on local government areas ; and third, the sub-regions, once identified, would not be severed in delineating regions.

The criteria used in defining State Planning Regions were as follows :

- (1) The economic, social, administrative, and physical attributes of a region should be as uniform as possible ;
- (2) a region should embrace the full extent of known planning problems or resources of planning significance ; and
- (3) a region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were :

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics ;
- (2) physical factors including river basins and tablelands, climate, geology, and soils. These influence economic activity, particularly primary production ;
- (3) communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication ; and
- (4) areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional

zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined were, after consultation with Commonwealth and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries will be applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics will be converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series are published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government is a tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958 and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, his permanent head, the Secretary for Local Government, and a staff of some 230 officers as well as some fifty members of boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6, but the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils is set out in the Local Govern-

ment Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various purposes, and the responsibility of advising councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

The Valuer-General is concerned with the standard of valuations carried out by the municipalities, and with co-ordinating all valuations within the State. The Valuers Qualification Board controls the level of academic attainment and experience required from prospective valuers, while Land Valuation Boards of Review determine appeals against land valuations and arbitrate on compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, etc., by public authorities, without the need for recourse to the courts of law, except at the appellant's option in some cases.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, and is concerned principally with the activities of individual councils, or of groups of councils known as Weights and Measures Unions.

Among other boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board, which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

The administration of the Town and Country Planning Act and Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, previously functions of the Local Government Department, is now handled by the Ministry for Planning, and the supervision of scaffolding by the Department of Labour and Industry (see page 143). Other important areas for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.), come within the administration of the Health Department.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

Further reference, 1976

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act* 1973 marked a new era in Victoria by creating a new archival establishment in line with modern archival developments in England, the United States of America, Europe, and elsewhere. It established the Public Record Office in April 1973 "for the better preservation, management and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Although public records had been deposited somewhat sporadically in the then Public Library of Victoria from 1893 onwards, the first Archivist was appointed in 1948 and the Archives Section of the State Library was established in 1955.

Thereafter the quantities of public records deposited increased considerably. At the same time the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and, in particular, records selection and disposal brought widespread recognition among Victorian Government public offices of the importance of public records control in current administration. The outcome was the Public Records Act and the creation of the Public Record Office.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister (the Chief Secretary) on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". It consists of seven members, four of whom hold the position of permanent head of a department, the remainder representing tertiary educational institutions, municipal government, and the State Library.

Public records are those records made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or the judicial business of any court. Public offices are defined in the Act as:

- (1) Any department, branch, or office of the Government of Victoria;
- (2) any public statutory body corporate or incorporate;
- (3) any municipality or other body constituted by or under the *Local Government Act 1958*; and
- (4) any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The Public Records Act vests "the management and control of the Public Record Office and of the public records therein" in a Keeper of Public Records subject to the Act and to the general direction and control of the Minister (the Chief Secretary). The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. The Public Record Office will also be developing a programme for publishing selected documents and finding aids.

The Act also requires officers in charge of public offices to ensure that full and accurate records are made and kept and that standards are established for the selection of public records worthy of preservation. Public officers and officers of the Public Record Office are working together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of purely temporary significance are separated and discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and that arrangements are made for the regular transfer of non-current permanent files to the Public Record Office.

For some years the Public Record Office shared accommodation within the State Library of Victoria. However, in June 1975 a new building to serve as a base repository was purchased at Laverton for the purposes of the Public Record Office.

Further reference, 1976

OMBUDSMAN

With the appointment of Ombudsmen in Queensland on 1 October 1974, and in New South Wales on 12 May 1975, the office of Ombudsman has now been established in every State on the mainland of Australia.

The function of the Victorian Ombudsman is the investigation of complaints made to him concerning administrative actions taken in Victorian Government departments or public statutory bodies, and he is required to report to the Victorian Parliament at least annually upon his performance of that function. In fact, he reports to the Victorian Parliament quarterly.

While the expression "government department" is well enough known, the expression "public statutory body" is perhaps not. It means "... a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, constituted or established under an Act for a public purpose, in respect of which the Governor in Council or a Minister has a right to appoint all or some of its members".

There have been challenges made to the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to investigate specific complaints, most of which are yet to be determined by the Supreme Court of Victoria. One such challenge has, however, been resolved by that Court which held, contrary to the assertion of the department concerned, that an alleged assault upon a prisoner in the presence of a Chief Prison Officer and an Acting Governor did constitute an administrative action, and the Ombudsman had jurisdiction to investigate a complaint alleging such an assault.

As a general rule, complaints made to the Ombudsman must be made by a person affected by the matter complained of, in writing and signed by him. However, a Member of Parliament can lodge a complaint on behalf of an aggrieved constituent and the Ombudsman may entertain a complaint made on behalf of an aggrieved person who is dead or unable to act for himself by any other person whom the Ombudsman considers suitable.

The Ombudsman is not confined within the ambit of complaints made to him. He may and does, where he considers it appropriate, investigate an administrative action of his own motion and without any complaint being made to him concerning it.

There are some government departments and public statutory bodies specifically excluded by the Ombudsman Act from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. The Act in its original form expressly stated that nothing within it should authorise the Ombudsman to investigate any administrative action taken :

- (1) By a court of law or by a judge or a magistrate ;
- (2) by a person acting as legal adviser to the Crown or as counsel for the Crown in any proceedings ;
- (3) by a person in his capacity as trustee under the *Trustee Act* 1958 ; or
- (4) by the Auditor-General.

Since the Act's proclamation it has been amended once by the Ombudsman (Exemption) Act, which removes from the Ombudsman jurisdiction to investigate any administrative action taken by a board, tribunal, commission, or other body presided over by a judge, magistrate, barrister, or solicitor presiding as such by virtue of a statutory requirement and appointment.

The first Annual Report of the Ombudsman to cover a full period of twelve months was that for the year ended 30 June 1975. During that period the Ombudsman received 1,825 complaints of which 637 were outside his jurisdiction. He fully investigated 642 complaints, the balance being either withdrawn (285), deemed frivolous or vexatious (20), or dealt with by making preliminary inquiries. Of the complaints investigated, the Ombudsman found 110 complaints to be justified. In 60 cases, as the authority concerned had taken steps sufficiently to rectify the complaint, he made no recommendation. In 38 cases no remedial action was possible. The Ombudsman made twelve formal recommendations, of which nine had been complied with; three had not yet been complied with at the date of the Report.

Further reference, 1976

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958 by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Victorian Government *Gazette* on that day. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Markets Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Public Authorities Mark Act, Public Contracts Act, Tramways Act, Valuation of Land Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

Responsibility for administering the following Acts was transferred from the Minister for Local Government as follows:

July 1973: Country Roads Act to the Minister for Transport.

July 1974: Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act to the Minister of Water Supply.

Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the Victorian Government *Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following:

(1) To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a shire, it must contain rateable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

(2) To constitute new boroughs, towns, or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :

- (i) is substantially urban in character ;
- (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants ;
- (iii) contains rateable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000 ; and
- (iv) contains rateable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city, the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in (6) below.

(3) To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.

(4) To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.

(5) To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the subdivisions of any municipal district. The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". Most Victorian municipalities are subdivided. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards.

(6) To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in (2) above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances an application or a petition under the seal of the council suffices.

An Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, investigates these matters, and advises the Minister on them. The Board conducts local public hearings of evidence on the various proposals referred to it at which ratepayers, councils, and other interested parties are given an opportunity to be heard. The Board advises the Minister, who, in turn, makes recommendations to the Governor in Council for the making of the appropriate orders.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

A Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act 1960*. The purpose of this legislation is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuation and with councils on the general levels of values to be used, and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered to make valuations on request for all government departments and public authorities, for probate duty and stamp duty and, by agreement, for settling disputes as to the value of property.

The Valuers' Qualification Board may either conduct examinations of persons desiring to qualify as valuers or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for the purpose. A two year (four year part-time) diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Previously a contract valuer could not be appointed to value rateable property in a municipality unless the Valuer-General certified that the remuneration and the other conditions of employment would enable a satisfactory valuation to be made. The Committee now provides an alternative for a council which may elect to have the minimum fee fixed by the Committee and then appoint a qualified valuer at such fee.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965. The purpose of the legislation was the provision of an informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property whether for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of compulsory acquisitions.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals are heard by a Board except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$50,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$2,500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$10,000. In those cases the appellant may have the appeal heard by a Board or the Supreme Court, at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition the hearing is before a Board when the claim does not exceed \$50,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$50,000 the hearing may be before either the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

Each Board of Review is composed of a chairman and two valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1976 Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act* 1947. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprised 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (168 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (2.64 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.91 square kilometres), Gippsland lakes (part) (332 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.91 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than twenty-four (except the City of Melbourne, which

has thirty-three councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a net annual value of at least \$40 is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough, the chairman is known as the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one third of the total number allotted to each municipality retires in rotation.

A councillor who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract or proposed contract with the municipality or in any other matter in which the municipality is concerned, and is present at any meeting of the council at which the contract or other matter is being considered, must disclose his interest and is not permitted to remain in the room where the meeting is being held during discussion of, or voting on, the contract or other matter. Councillors are liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the moneys so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. A person is entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll of any municipality if he or she has attained the age of 18 years and

- (1) Is liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district ;
- (2) is the spouse of a person entitled to be enrolled in respect of property within the municipal district upon which that person and his or her spouse reside if the said spouse is not liable to be rated in respect of such property ; and provided that the spouse makes written application for enrolment to the council ; or
- (3) is the owner of any rateable property in respect of which some other person is liable to be rated as occupier.

If a corporation owns or occupies rateable property it must appoint some person to be enrolled in its place. In the case of public statutory corporations, however, this is optional. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has a net annual value of less than \$25, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there.

Plural voting was abolished by legislation enacted in 1969. Each person enrolled on the municipal roll now receives only one vote. A person may, however, be enrolled in more than one subdivision of a municipality and may vote once at any election of councillors for each subdivision. In the case of polls under Part II of the Local Government Act (i.e., on severances, re-subdivisions, and the constitution of new municipalities, etc.), polls on changes in the basis of rating, and polls on proposed borrowings, each voter has only one vote whether enrolled in more than one subdivision or not.

Voting is compulsory in 83 municipalities. However, the owner of rateable property whose usual place of residence is outside the municipal district is not subject to the compulsory voting regulations, nor is a person who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty.

Officers

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the shire secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers

must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed certificate of competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and duties of municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by the Victorian Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. From 1 July 1974 the Country Roads Board became wholly responsible for the Melbourne metropolitan roads and bridges for which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had formerly been responsible.

Private streets

A private street as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Under legislation enacted in 1955, councils were authorised to refuse consent to land subdivisions unless the developers concerned agreed to construct, or to meet the cost of, constructing the new streets on their subdivisions.

Sewers, drains, and watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district or of which it has management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust,

the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water supply and sewerage

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 204-17). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the metropolitan area. Outside the metropolitan area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the La Trobe valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, respectively. Elsewhere outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Governor in Council may constitute waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see page 217-18). Members of a municipal council may, together with government nominees, be the members of the sewerage authority or waterworks trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities. The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building control

Since 1945 building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. From 1 December 1972 these regulations have applied to all municipalities in Victoria.

The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of government departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Other powers and duties

In recent years the provision of services for people has assumed increasing importance in the municipal field. This is illustrated by the general power to provide any social services for the benefit of the people of the municipality

which was conferred on councils in 1972. The general powers of municipalities are very wide-ranging, but some of the other more familiar functions are :

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of food in shops ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs ;
- (7) establishment and maintenance of infant welfare and pre-school centres ;
- (8) establishment and maintenance of emergency home-help services ;
- (9) establishment and maintenance of elderly citizens' centres ; meals-on-wheels ;
- (10) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (11) supervision of weights and measures ; and
- (12) traffic engineering.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and for the 1973-74 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$80m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district.

Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has decided to rate on site value, or (since 1 June 1968) partly on net annual value and partly on site value. Under the latter system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate

rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state.

Since 1 October 1975 site value has replaced unimproved capital value as a basis for rating. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1975, 149 were rating on net annual value, 61 on on site value, and one, the City of Caulfield, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, part of the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the

provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

Extensive government funds are provided to municipalities for expenditure on constructing and maintaining a network of roads throughout Victoria. Planning for this is carried out by the Country Roads Board. (See pages 199-204.)

Other government departments also provide financial assistance to municipalities for a number of special functions. These functions tend to increase as the demand on local councils for implementation of facilities to meet community requirements is recognised. Such functions include pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home help and meals-on-wheels services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land, occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister is authorised to approve as expenditure in any one financial year was increased in 1974 from \$600,000 to \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

For the year ended 30 June 1975 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$999,385, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$2,883,077.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Grants Act. (See pages 201-3.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits, because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one half of the amount charged.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or

by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes :

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure ;
- (2) private street construction ;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts ; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place these moneys in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association, which was founded in 1879 and given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established, to quote the preamble to that Act, "for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations". The Victorian Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the

Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act 1964* was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers. Since 1962 the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period. Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961.

Transaction for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended February—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Income—					
Premium income	3,627	5,401	6,309	7,477	9,601
Interest, dividends, and rents	1,430	1,751	2,149	2,583	3,281
Total income	5,057	7,152	8,458	10,061	12,882
Expenditure—					
Contributions, refunds, and death and withdrawal benefits	1,793	2,140	2,847	3,718	4,300
Contributions to management	302	422	497	598	770
Total expenditure	2,096	2,562	3,344	4,316	5,069
Operating surplus for year	2,961	4,590	5,114	5,744	7,813
Accumulated funds at end of year	24,803	29,393	34,506	40,251	48,063

The accumulated funds at 28 February 1975 consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1974-75) of \$91.2m, rate income of \$18.7m, other revenue of \$30.5m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 73,800 persons at 30 June 1975 ranked only tenth among metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes it is divided into eleven wards and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 844 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$2.5m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000kW. Of this, 60,000kW is available to be fed into the State grid as required. The remaining 30,000kW constitutes the reserve capacity of the station. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease further until the power station is closed down or held completely as reserve capacity.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number seven, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which come from division of labour.

Of the seven permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, though the pattern of organisation is Council-wide rather than departmentalised. Broadly, the departments are organised either by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a

hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments, namely, the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks, Gardens and Recreations, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, City Planning, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish), and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organised by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :

MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Committee	Department
Public Works and Traffic	City Engineer's
Health and Social Services	Health and Social Services
Finance	City Treasurer's
	City Valuer's
Electric Supply and Markets	Electric Supply, Abattoirs (a) and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish)
General Purposes	Town Clerk's
	City Architect's
Parks, Gardens, and Recreations	Parks, Gardens, and Recreations
Building and Town Planning	City Planning
	Building Surveyor's

(a) Abattoirs leased to private enterprise in 1969.

Further reference, 1976

Civic Square

Among the early investigations for the creation of a Civic Square, one proposal in 1961 suggested purchasing properties in the block immediately east of the Melbourne Town Hall and moving the Town Hall eastwards towards Russell Street and thereby creating an open area where the Town Hall now stands. However, this scheme and others were abandoned.

However, one investigation for a building set back from Swanston Street in the area the Civic Square occupies in 1976 took place in 1964. Nothing came of this until 1966, when the Victoria Building (on the south-east corner of Collins Street and Swanston Street opposite the Melbourne Town Hall) was being demolished for a new building development. It then became apparent that this site would be suitable for a Civic Square. The Melbourne City Council purchased the site and so took the first step towards creating an open area in the centre of the city. Originally the Civic Square was to occupy only this site, but the Council purchased adjoining buildings and enlarged the area to the block bounded by Swanston Street, Flinders Lane, Regent Place, and Collins Street.

The Council believed an area of this size would provide a focal point for the city's formal and spontaneous activities, a meeting place for city shoppers, tourists, visitors, and generally a place of enjoyment for the people of Melbourne. With this site came the added advantage of a visual link between two of Melbourne's historic buildings, the Melbourne Town Hall (1867-1870) and St Paul's Cathedral (1889-1891), and the distant vista of the Shrine of Remembrance in St Kilda Road. It was further envisaged that a six to seven storey prestige office building would be constructed immediately west of Regent Place. Property purchases in the area took place over a number of years with the last purchase in 1968.

The Regent/Plaza Theatre building (1925-1927), immediately east of Regent Place, with an auditorium area spanning to Watson Place, was for sale as it no longer conformed to the trend toward smaller, more intimate theatres in the late 1960s. As a pre-requisite to their development plans for the Regent Theatre site, land developers sought discussions with the Council on its plans for the newly created open area. In order that the Council could control the redevelopment of this adjacent site and thereby protect the Civic Square project, the Council in April 1969 purchased the theatre property and received possession in December 1970.

The theatre's frontage to Collins Street was only about a third the width of the auditorium and so, to square up the site, a further three properties were purchased in Collins Street, including the Theosophical Society Building. These property purchases also enabled Watson Place to be extended to provide vehicular and pedestrian access to Collins Street.

In June 1969 the Council had called tenders for the lease and development of the land generally bounded by Collins Street, Regent Place, Flinders Lane, and Watson Place, and in May 1970, accepted a tender lodged on behalf of Star Holdings (Great Britain) Limited. Possession of the land passed to the successful tenderer on 31 December 1971, and planning began for a multi-storey building incorporating office accommodation, international hotel, retail areas, etc. Meanwhile a substantial part of the open area near Swanston Street had been levelled, paved, and embellished with floral displays and seats, and the people of Melbourne began to take advantage of the open area for rallies, public speakings, passive recreation, displays, and public functions. Very considerable problems had beset Star's development proposal and at a special meeting of Council on 25 June 1973, the lease was surrendered. A further phase now began.

In consultation with the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter, the Council planned a national architectural competition to select a designer for the Civic Square. As the Regent/Plaza Theatre building had stood vacant during this planning period, sections of the community now began to advocate its retention and restoration, and building unions placed work bans on the whole project in support of retaining the theatres.

In February 1975 a Board of Inquiry found that the Regent Theatre should be retained and in May 1976 the Council approved refurbishing expenditure of \$2.5m. The Council also announced the winner of its architectural competition for the Civic Square design and approved a temporary treatment of the enlarged open area back to Regent Place. With the renovation of the Regent Theatre proceeding, the winning design announced, and the union work bans lifted, the 1966 plan can now be achieved.

Traffic control, 1968 ; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969 ; Financing of major works, 1970-1974 ; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972 ; Financing of major works, 1974 ; City of Melbourne strategy plan, 1975 ; Community recreation, 1976 ; Environment of the central business district, 1976 ; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In tables for the year 1973-74 which follow, municipalities have been divided into the City of Melbourne, other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on pages 238-9 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

At 30 September 1974, in municipalities throughout Victoria, there were 2,346 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 660 in 55 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,653 in 155 municipalities in the remaining statistical divisions.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, receipts and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Receipts all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1970	1,442	829,184	15,486,346	305,335	304,094	229,100
1971	1,468	889,595	16,497,122	329,245	326,158	240,968
1972	1,498	922,745	17,279,333	365,074	356,557	263,792
1973	1,517	1,127,992	20,601,679	403,778	392,707	287,996
1974	1,544	1,170,882	21,327,453	448,331	455,449	310,078

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974 the general revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1970	155,307	156,546	60,506	59,706
1971	171,930	171,631	63,635	63,594
1972	193,297	190,848	65,752	66,409
1973	224,313	222,359	70,277	70,187
1974	262,819	272,367	78,247	79,889

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

After exclusion of \$10,834,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1973-74 was \$251,985,000. Of this total, 66.9 per cent was derived from taxation (66.4 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.5 per cent from licences) ; 19.7 per cent from public works and services ; 0.4 per cent from transfers from business undertakings ; 8.0 per cent from government grants ; and 5.0 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$168,652,000) was equivalent to \$46.49 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1974 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	13,666	103,188	49,775	166,629
Penalties	32	599	198	830
Licences—				
Dog	6	579	229	815
Other	36	251	91	378
Total taxation	13,741	104,617	50,294	168,652
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	182	2,569	2,992	5,743
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	38	5,268	2,015	7,321
Other	304	1,754	907	2,964
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	279	2,974	2,297	5,550
Markets	2,319	591	754	3,664
Halls	74	679	462	1,215
Libraries, museums, art galleries	4	125	211	340
Plant operating (surplus)	14	1,455	3,371	4,839
Rents, n.e.i.	785	704	518	2,007
Other	37	731	900	1,668
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	..	390	493	883
Land and buildings, etc.	..	1,056	432	1,488
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees, fines, etc.	2,709	1,707	1,023	5,439
Building and scaffolding fees	125	1,512	497	2,134
Supervision of private streets	..	952	235	1,188
Other	272	1,581	1,259	3,112
Total public works and services	7,141	24,049	18,366	49,555
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	..	506	1,196	1,702
Parks, gardens, etc.	3	2,202	2,194	4,399
Unemployment relief, etc.	4	313	945	1,263
Infant welfare	144	1,000	440	1,584
Pre-school	102	1,489	889	2,480
Home help	38	936	317	1,291
Libraries, etc.	75	2,342	1,609	4,026
Other	22	1,390	1,968	3,380
Total government grants	389	10,176	9,559	20,124
Transfers from business undertakings	90	919	39	1,048
Transfers from other council funds	931	6,496	3,407	10,834
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	31	2,438	2,982	5,451
Interest on investments	680	3,637	708	5,025
Other revenue	117	1,320	692	2,128
Total revenue	23,120	153,653	86,047	262,819

(a) See list on pages 238-9.

Excluding \$12,637,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1973-74 was \$259,730,000. Of this total, 23.5 per cent was

for roads, streets, etc.; 12.8 per cent for health and welfare; 15.6 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties; 9.0 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties; 6.1 per cent for other public works and services; 11.4 per cent for debt charges; 1.8 per cent for grants and contributions; 19.4 per cent for administration; and 0.4 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1974 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains—				
Construction and maintenance	1,605	18,428	18,915	38,948
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	7	795	1,045	1,847
C.R.B. (other works)	(b)	1,236	3,347	4,583
Cleaning and watering	1,049	4,998	1,099	7,145
Other	634	2,677	650	3,960
Street lighting	(c)	3,719	938	4,656
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	715	11,230	2,808	14,753
Infant welfare (maintenance)	185	2,887	1,271	4,343
Pre-school (maintenance)	549	1,423	856	2,828
Home help	70	2,852	860	3,782
Elderly citizens	41	1,242	354	1,637
Other	568	3,859	1,424	5,852
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	2,113	11,397	5,687	19,197
Markets	1,466	351	640	2,457
Halls	675	2,534	1,228	4,436
Libraries, museums, art galleries	258	6,134	1,980	8,373
Workshops and depots	317	1,224	500	2,041
Other	381	1,758	1,733	3,872
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	107	3,806	3,121	7,034
Land and buildings purchase	1	6,174	444	6,619
Buildings (capital works)	35	3,159	2,907	6,102
Other capital works	31	1,821	1,826	3,678
Other works and services—				
Car parking	1,696	1,865	630	4,192
Building and scaffolding inspection	490	2,222	449	3,161
Supervision of private streets	..	1,377	83	1,460
Dog Act expenses	11	401	214	626
Other	349	4,298	1,672	6,319
Total public works and services	13,353	103,865	56,683	173,901
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	3,307	7,822	3,483	14,612
Overdraft	23	349	593	965
Redemption	596	7,179	4,661	12,436
Sinking fund	499	467	133	1,099
Other	465	121	24	610
Total debt charges	4,890	15,938	8,893	29,722

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Fire brigades	330	2,430	12	2,772
Hospitals and other charities	107	205	136	448
Other	368	575	395	1,338
Total grants	806	3,210	542	4,557
General administration	3,722	28,459	18,330	50,511
Transfers to other council funds	952	7,560	4,124	12,637
Miscellaneous	28	696	314	1,038
Total expenditure	23,752	159,728	88,887	272,367

(a) See list on pages 238-9.

(b) Less than \$500.

(c) Cost of street lighting is charged to electricity undertaking.

Municipal administrative costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974, in respect of general municipal administration, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Salaries (a)	16,604	19,366	21,442	24,565	33,613
Mayoral and presidential allowances	366	399	386	413	442
Audit expenses	174	226	244	241	301
Election expenses	140	140	148	205	248
Legal expenses	363	419	405	441	592
Printing, advertising, postage, telephone, etc.	2,405	2,731	3,247	3,750	4,711
Insurances, n.e.i.	1,814	2,112	2,569	3,011	4,013
Pay-roll tax, n.e.i.	1,301	1,399	37	..	..
Superannuation, n.e.i.	1,722	2,096	3,193	3,563	4,450
Long service leave, n.e.i.	725	750	870	1,116	1,375
Other	450	461	508	605	767
Total	26,063	30,100	33,049	37,910	50,511

(a) Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health and welfare—other" on page 191.

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1973-74 eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows, for the year ended 30 September 1974, revenue and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply—				
Rates, sale of water, etc.	..	24	1,020	1,045
Electricity—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	24,711	50,297	..	75,009
Abattoirs—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	524	689	1,212
Other (b)—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	147	835	981
Total revenue	24,711	50,992	2,544	78,247
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses	..	22	799	821
Depreciation	..	1	68	69
Debt charges	..	2	205	207
Other expenditure	..	..	11	11
Total water supply	..	26	1,083	1,109
Electricity—				
Working expenses	23,193	47,636	..	70,829
Depreciation	1,179	966	..	2,145
Debt charges	571	1,837	..	2,408
Other expenditure	90	860	..	950
Total electricity	25,034	51,299	..	76,332
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses	..	384	648	1,032
Depreciation	..	24	15	40
Debt charges	..	83	38	121
Other expenditure	..	261	32	293
Total abattoirs	..	753	734	1,486
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	131	732	863
Depreciation	..	7	45	52
Debt charges	..	..	22	22
Other expenditure	..	10	15	24
Total other	..	148	814	962
Total expenditure	25,034	52,225	2,631	79,889

(a) See list on pages 238–9.

(b) Consists of quarries and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal loan finance*Municipal loan account receipts and expenditure*

The following tables show loan account receipts and expenditure of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans, loans raised for works on private streets, and separate rate loans.

The first table shows total loan account receipts and expenditure for each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1974, and the third table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1970	22,764	1,298	2,372	26,434	21,005	3,264	146	24,416
1971	23,175	1,578	2,603	27,357	21,089	3,319	154	24,562
1972	30,131	1,440	2,309	33,880	26,387	3,017	198	29,602
1973	35,893	2,872	3,223	41,988	29,282	3,798	242	33,323
1974	35,227	1,935	2,755	39,917	30,241	3,757	222	34,219

At 30 September 1974 there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$40.2m.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974**

(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan raisings for—				
Ordinary services	1,800	20,565	12,862	35,227
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	269	269
Electricity	200	1,216	..	1,416
Abattoirs	..	250	..	250
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	1,445	713	597	2,755
Total receipts	3,445	22,744	13,728	39,917

(a) See list on pages 238–9.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, and drains	511	6,547	2,349	9,408
Health and welfare	3	690	235	928
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	302	2,112	1,342	3,757
Halls	7	1,541	1,460	3,009
Markets	4	66	37	107
Libraries, etc.	..	419	166	585
Other	19	727	232	979
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	19	571	1,456	2,046
Land and buildings purchase	349	4,693	1,217	6,258
Off-street parking	73	48	810	931
Other	56	77	2,102	2,235
Total ordinary services	1,345	17,491	11,404	30,241
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	336	336
Electricity	1,637	1,538	..	3,176
Abattoirs	..	236	10	245
Total business undertakings	1,637	1,774	346	3,757
Other (non-works)	..	183	39	222
Total expenditure	2,982	19,448	11,789	34,219

(a) See list on pages 238-9.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974 is shown in the following table. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accumulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1970	3,120	225,980	229,100	15,017	214,083	61.92
1971	3,459	237,509	240,968	16,286	224,682	63.82
1972	3,663	260,129	263,792	18,229	245,563	68.89
1973	3,799	284,198	287,996	19,429	268,567	74.61
1974	3,976	306,102	310,078	21,845	288,233	84.88

Further reference, 1976

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by forty or, if the council so directs, sixty quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1974 of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE
STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	990	195	1,185
Bank overdraft (increase)	1,018	274	1,292
Owners' contributions	13,207	2,260	15,467
Other	751	51	802
Total	15,967	2,779	18,746
Expenditure—			
Works	9,636	2,033	11,669
Bank overdraft (decrease)	2,215	210	2,425
Debt charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,554	126	1,680
Overdraft	201	38	239
Redemption	2,503	289	2,792
Sinking fund	548	2	550
Other	181	1	183
Other	781	119	900
Total	17,620	2,818	20,439
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1974	5,749	711	6,459
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1974	5,251	1,155	6,407
Loan liability at 30 September 1974	21,916	1,871	23,788

(a) See list on pages 238-9.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account, including the *net* increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Receipts—					
Loans	2,357	2,241	4,882	2,470	1,185
Bank overdraft (increase)	426				
Owners' contributions	18,584	17,698	18,786	18,642	15,467
Other	569	534	527	423	802
Total	21,936	20,473	24,194	21,536	17,454
Expenditure—					
Works	14,600	12,841	13,528	12,108	11,669
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	598	1,531	2,050	1,133
Debt charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	1,603	1,575	1,543	1,756	1,680
Overdraft	382	290	315	233	239
Redemption	3,251	3,257	3,164	3,042	2,792
Sinking fund	434	352	450	589	550
Other	196	250	192	227	183
Other	1,644	1,219	1,355	1,276	900
Total	22,111	20,381	22,078	21,280	19,146
Loan liability at 30 September	26,356	24,728	26,334	25,486	23,788

Further reference, 1976

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Revenue to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Account), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : COUNTRY ROADS
BOARD ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1974**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	12	10,189	19,511	29,712
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	..	2,108	5,657	7,765
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	(b)	2,337	3,209	5,546
Bank overdraft (increase)	4	1,335	1,548	2,887
Other	..	304	48	352
Total	16	16,274	29,972	46,261
Expenditure—				
Main roads	15	7,917	11,019	18,951
Unclassified roads	(b)	7,288	17,945	25,234
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	(b)	479	725	1,204
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	314	261	576
Other	(b)	275	22	297
Total	16	16,274	29,972	46,261
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1974	17	2,375	3,448	5,839

(a) See list on pages 238-9.

(b) Less than \$500.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1970 to 1974 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	25,475	28,518	30,678	28,339	29,712
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	6,395	7,914	8,222	8,530	7,765
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	4,448	4,742	5,130	5,069	5,546
Bank overdraft (increase)	589	683	..	182	2,311
Other	332	298	367	160	352
Total	37,239	42,155	44,397	42,279	45,686
Expenditure—					
Main roads	17,110	19,620	19,097	18,944	18,951
Unclassified roads	19,084	21,180	22,864	22,387	25,234
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	916	1,142	1,373	771	1,204
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	..	970	..	..
Other	128	214	93	178	297
Total	37,239	42,155	44,397	42,279	45,686
Bank overdraft at 30 September	3,583	4,272	3,347	3,528	5,839

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1975. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1975
(kilometres)**

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,009	13,486	1,056	34,238	55,789
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	253	1,095	784	43,857	45,989
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	12	..	28,165	28,177
Not formed but open for general traffic	..	11	..	29,182	29,193
Total	7,262	14,604	1,840	135,442	159,148

(a) Includes 206 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

Further reference, 1976

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES *

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the Country Roads Act the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1975 comprised 7,056 kilometres of State highways, 206 kilometres of freeways, 801 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,038 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,605 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

highways. At 30 June 1975 there were 7,056 kilometres of State highways, 6,803 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

State highways providing links between interstate centres are the Princes Highway, Hume Highway, Western Highway, and Sturt Highway. The Princes Highway (part of National Route 1) runs from the South Australian border to New South Wales, passing through Warrnambool, Geelong, Melbourne, Warragul, Sale, Bairnsdale, and Orbost. Melbourne is linked with Sydney by the Hume Highway which runs through Seymour, Wangaratta, and Wodonga. The Western Highway provides another route between Melbourne and Adelaide and passes through Ballarat, Horsham, and Nhill, while the Sturt Highway crosses the north-west corner of Victoria on the direct route from Sydney to Adelaide via Mildura.

The Calder Highway, named after the first Chairman of the Board, Mr W. Calder, joins Melbourne with the important provincial centres of Bendigo and Mildura. Important agricultural settlements are joined by the Murray Valley Highway which runs from Corryong in north-eastern Victoria to Hattah in the north-west; while the picturesque Omeo Highway passes through the mountainous country from Tallangatta in the north-east to Bairnsdale in the south-east.

National highways in Victoria

For a period of three years from 1 July 1974 Commonwealth financial assistance to the States for road purposes was provided under the Roads Grants Act, the National Roads Act, and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act. The National Roads Act provides financial assistance for roads considered to be of national importance.

A national highway is a road or proposed road that in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capitals; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around settlements and townships, for example, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Euroa, Violet Town, Benalla, and Wangaratta will be considered. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway between the outskirts of Melbourne and east of Ballan, a freeway by-passing the settlement of Gordon, and dual carriageways between Leigh Creek and Ballarat. The completion of the by-pass of Ballan, Wallace, and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Malthby

Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Lower Yarra Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills, Gordon, and Myrniong; the Mulgrave Freeway from Springvale Road, Mulgrave, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway, between Moe and Morwell; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud; Frankston Freeway; and sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Seymour. Construction is under way on the Eastern Freeway between Collingwood and Bulleen; the Mulgrave Freeway west of Springvale Road; and the Hume Freeway between Wallan and Broadford.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The *Tourists' Road Act* 1936 empowered the Board to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 801 kilometres of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Great Ocean Road was proclaimed in 1936 and is the only memorial road in Australia. It was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades.

Other tourists' roads have been built to provide access to places of interest such as the Grampians and the various alpine ski resorts at Mount Hotham, Mount Buffalo, Mount Buller, and Falls Creek.

Forest roads

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of Victoria within or adjacent to any State forest area or areas which the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped. Under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. At 30 June 1975 there were 1,038 kilometres of forest roads.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the *Country Roads Act* to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1975 there were 14,605 kilometres of main roads.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surroundings. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted annually on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for motorists' convenience. They include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Finance for roads, 1974-1977

For the three year period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977, Commonwealth financial assistance to Victoria for roads was provided under three Commonwealth Acts: the National Roads Act, the Roads Grants Act, and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

During this period construction and reconstruction work on Victoria's principal road system was deferred because the level of funds available had fallen short of requirements. Inflation in the road construction industry reduced the amount of work which could be carried out from funds available to the Country Roads Board.

In 1974-75 material prices rose; overall road construction prices increased by 20.2 per cent. The price of road metal for delivery in the Melbourne metropolitan area increased by 53.9 per cent, hot mix, supply and lay, by 27.1 per cent, bitumen by 84.6 per cent, distillate by 38.3 per cent, cement by 22.9 per cent, steel by 14.1 per cent, reinforced concrete pipes by 50.2 per cent, and reinforced concrete box culverts by 99.4 per cent. Wages paid by the Board increased by 13.4 per cent after a 34.1 per cent in the previous year. Salaries increased by 11.6 per cent, following a 29.7 per cent rise in 1973-74.

In recognition of the Board's need for additional revenue the Victorian Government increased motor registration fees from 10 February 1975 by 35 per cent. Notwithstanding this increase, works in progress had to be retarded and several new projects postponed. Road maintenance work was reduced to a minimum compatible with safety and long-term economy.

In the urban areas of Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo funds were just adequate for the continuation of current projects, but left little scope for new projects.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian sources are:

- (1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and a major proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads [Special Projects] Fund).
- (2) *Additional registration fees.* Two thirds of the additional registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership of motor vehicles and trailers, less two thirds of the cost of collecting the fees. From 1 July 1974, all additional registration fees, less cost of collection, became payable to the newly-created Transport Fund under the control of the Ministry of Transport.
- (3) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.
- (4) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less cost of collection of the fees.
- (5) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
- (6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven eighths of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee. (The remainder, less the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)
- (7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one eighth, less one eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)
- (8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less cost of collection of the fees.
- (9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one quarter of the costs of

collection of the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)

(10) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(11) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.

(12) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (tonne-kilometre tax).

(13) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(14) Any special moneys appropriated by Parliament.

(15) Loan money.

(16) Allocation from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Moneys are also provided from Commonwealth sources. In 1974-75 receipts from the Commonwealth amounted to \$79m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1974-75, including unexpended balance of \$0.8m brought forward from 1973-74, amounted to \$166.6m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	32,895	34,296	35,428	37,537	41,985
Municipalities contributions—Permanent works and maintenance—Main roads	2,018	2,190	2,182	2,136	2,047
Commonwealth grants	41,425	45,300	49,785	55,274	(a)78,977
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	7,761	6,721	5,675	7,643	30,429
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038
Loans from Victorian Government	388	400	400	300	300
Grants from Victorian Government	783	983	1,333	568	772
Other receipts	543	713	703	860	1,247
Total	94,715	99,739	105,251	114,677	165,795
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	79,972	81,453	83,411	92,349	135,107
Plant purchases	1,956	2,060	1,765	1,116	1,783
Buildings, workshops, etc.	599	331	641	565	806
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,504	2,584	2,612	2,619	2,688
Payment to Tourist Fund	617	658	686	709	751
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	513	534	548	585	622
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	309	329	343	354	375
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	..	200	200	200	200
Planning and research	941	1,283	1,157	1,039	2,205
Management and operating expenditure	8,426	10,252	12,123	16,207	21,432
Total	95,838	99,685	103,488	115,742	165,969

(a) Includes \$3,134,000 for relief of unemployment.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
State highways—					
Construction	14,081	15,581	10,931	11,385	17,165
Maintenance	6,384	6,531	7,113	7,589	9,280
Freeways—					
Construction	18,515	17,875	23,341	29,677	47,983
Maintenance	354	471	516	714	1,368
Main roads—					
Construction	13,720	14,217	14,468	13,535	18,029
Maintenance	5,653	6,155	6,192	6,608	8,469
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	14,425	13,737	14,122	15,061	24,169
Maintenance	2,792	3,110	3,391	4,181	4,165
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,991	1,566	1,054	1,032	1,032
Maintenance	674	717	695	828	1,102
Forest roads—					
Construction	556	380	349	370	416
Maintenance	347	478	491	540	686
Metropolitan bridges	..	..	..	..	1
Metropolitan Intersection Control Programme	..	..	..	..	333
Murray River bridges and punts	69	120	130	177	123
Traffic line marking	413	515	619	652	784
Total construction	63,287	63,356	64,265	71,060	108,794
Total maintenance	16,204	17,462	18,398	20,460	25,071
Total other	481	635	748	829	1,242
Total expenditure	79,972	81,453	83,411	92,349	135,107

Further reference, 1976

Water supply authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1975 were the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Ballarat Water Commissioners, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, the Mildura Urban Water Trust, the West Moorabool Water Board, and 189 Waterworks Trusts. In addition, more than a dozen municipal councils were directly responsible for water supply.

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission can be found in Chapter 13. The finances of the Commission are included in tables in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. The formation of such a body was urged by an 1889 Royal

Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the City. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the City's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). The Board comprises 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time, elected chairman and, from 1975, a deputy chairman. A commissioner, who must be a member of a municipal council, cannot hold his seat for more than three years without appointment, while the maximum term for the chairman is four years before his appointment is reviewed. The deputy chairman also serves four years before there is a review of his appointment.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement, or planning, rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties with certain minimum amounts payable for the three former rates. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charged on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Water supply

Since 1891, when the Board was given responsibility for the City's water supply, the system has undergone far-ranging expansion, and today Melbourne has access to a supply network with a usable storage capacity of 610,000 megalitres, including the 27,000 megalitre Greenvale Reservoir and the 287,000 megalitre Cardinia Reservoir.

Greenvale Reservoir, completed in 1971, is a major "off-stream" storage on a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek and is used as a "balancing" reservoir to supply the northern and western areas of the metropolitan area. Greenvale has virtually no catchment of its own and is supplied by pipeline from either the Yan Yean or Silvan Reservoir systems. Silvan, which is also a balancing storage, stores water from the Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, and Thomson systems, and was built in the Dandenong Ranges between 1926 and 1932. Cardinia Reservoir, another off-stream storage near Emerald, was completed in 1973 and is the Board's largest storage reservoir, exceeding the capacity of the next largest, Upper Yarra, by some 87,000 megalitres. Cardinia is filling from Upper Yarra, via Silvan, to supply the southern suburbs of Melbourne through the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. Apart from Greenvale, Cardinia, Upper Yarra, Silvan, and O'Shannassy Reservoirs, storages at Maroondah, Yan Yean, and Toorourrong are also part of the metropolitan supply network.

In mid-1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam-building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of the water supply system. The proposed programme envisaged the first stage of the Lower Yarra Scheme

involving a storage reservoir on the Yarra River at Yarra Brae, above Warrandyte ; a storage on the Sugarloaf Creek, a tributary of the Yarra near Yarra Glen ; and a major reservoir with a capacity of more than one million megalitres on the Thomson River, near Erica, as stage three of the Thomson diversion scheme. Following an environmental study of the proposals affecting the Yarra River, the Victorian Government subsequently announced that a modified scheme would be built and that the Yarra Brae dam would not proceed. Instead it was decided to proceed with the Sugarloaf Creek reservoir (95,000 megalitres) which will store water pumped from the Yarra River at Yering Gorge, upstream of Yarra Brae, and the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. This water, after being stored in Sugarloaf Reservoir, will be fully treated (because the catchment area is inhabited) and introduced into the supply system. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Sugarloaf will be fluoridated in accordance with the requirements of the Health Act.

The proposed Thomson Dam is the third stage of a dual purpose development which began in 1969, and which involves diverting water from the Upper Thomson and Aberfeldy Rivers, more than 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the metropolitan supply system. Regulated releases are to be made also for water users in the Thomson valley.

The first stage of the project allowed for diversion of water from the Thomson River through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel running west from the Thomson to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra River. Water from the Thomson was channelled into the tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra River, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir.

Stage two of the project involves extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carries the tunnel direct to the Yarra River (superseding the Fehrings Creek outlet), while the eastern tunnel extension is designed to allow diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swinger, below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Work on stage two, which also involves construction of a diversion structure and a small concrete dam at Swinger, was well advanced by mid-1976. The western tunnel extension had been completed and put into service, while concrete lining of the eastern extension was scheduled for the second half of the year.

The third stage of the Thomson scheme includes the construction of a large storage reservoir on the Thomson River, north of Erica, extension of the Thomson-Yarra tunnel south-easterly to the reservoir's Melbourne outlet, and an outlet at the dam for downstream water users. A final decision about proceeding with the dam was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the dam's environmental implications during both its construction and subsequent operation phases. The dam's most important virtue will be its ability to store water in wet, or above average, stream flow years, and hence ensure sufficient water in storage for dry, or below average, years. This will enable the Board to operate its existing storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a back-up storage such as the Thompson Reservoir. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River downstream of it to ensure that water users in the downstream Thomson valley-Gippsland area receive a guaranteed flow to meet requirements for irrigation and town supply. The reservoir will also provide some degree of flood mitigation downstream.

The Thomson Dam is being designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, and preliminary work on construction of roads and camp sites started early in 1976. Work on the other part of this stage—an extension of the main tunnel from Swinger to the proposed Thomson Reservoir—is being designed by Board engineers and construction was scheduled to start in 1977.

Water reaches houses and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from various service reservoirs situated in the highest convenient places so that a maximum pressure can be maintained, and underground mains and pipes convey the water from the service reservoirs. At 30 June 1975, 809,372 improved properties were connected to the Board's water reticulation system and the estimated total population being supplied with water was 2,475,000. Average daily consumption per head of estimated population served was 393.66 litres.

As part of its water management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas north of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically founded, efficient policy of catchment management. At Coranderrk, the effects of various harvesting treatments applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made of the effects of a young eucalypt crop on catchment performance.

Thomson-Yarra development scheme 1972, 1974 ; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1975 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS (\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Total cost to 30 June 1975
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	2,440	1,293	813	246	320	15,630
Maroondah System	37	44	47	136	802	7,057
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan and Cardinia)	7,824	14,202	19,923	26,350	36,678	166,408
Service reservoirs	1,680	895	441	1,286	1,627	12,897
Large mains and pumping stations	5,401	7,027	9,827	6,134	3,690	88,106
Reticulation	4,666	4,412	4,667	4,533	5,963	79,098
Afforestation	5	8	5	2	22	730
Investigations, future works	148	209	796	1,994	1,917	5,429
Total outlay	22,201	28,089	36,519	40,681	51,017	375,356

Streamflow yields

Melbourne's water supplies are drawn from a number of stream systems fed by mountain catchment areas. These systems are :

Yan Yean System : Includes Toorourrong and Yan Yean Reservoirs and diversions from Silver and Wallaby Creeks.

Maroondah System : Maroondah Reservoir and diversions from Sawpit and Donnelly's Creeks.

O'Shannassy System : O'Shannassy Reservoir and diversions from Cement and Coranderrk Creeks.

Upper Yarra System : Upper Yarra Reservoir and diversions from the Yarra tributaries comprising Armstrong, McMahon, and Starvation Creeks.

Thomson System : Diversions from Upper Thomson and Tanjil Rivers only.

Stream flow yields in the water supply system have varied from year to year. The yields from the various streams supplying the system for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS : STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1970-71	18,900	105,000	150,600	307,000	2,400	583,900
1971-72	25,500	98,300	138,100	255,200	3,700	520,800
1972-73	15,000	63,200	102,800	128,800	17,200	327,000
1973-74	27,400	93,800	136,200	206,500	26,500	490,400
1974-75	31,900	108,500	170,300	351,000	25,300	687,000

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1975 the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,274 megalitres on 7 February 1975, and the minimum consumption was 620 megalitres on 26 December 1974.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc. :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1970-71	696,018	332,506	1,863	502	911	393.01	559,000
1971-72	722,016	331,465	1,943	568	906	384.33	575,221
1972-73	748,990	315,208	1,637	534	864	357.60	591,673
1973-74	787,052	361,858	2,202	590	991	405.48	621,161
1974-75	809,372	355,625	2,274	620	974	393.66	640,165

Sewerage system

Farm at Werribee

For nearly eighty years, the Board's Metropolitan Farm at Werribee treated and disposed of some 96 per cent of the wastes from the sewerage sections of Melbourne and the metropolitan area, but population growth and industrial expansion have necessitated a major amplification of the sewerage system. The expansion programme began in 1958 when work started on a new pumping station at Brooklyn nearly twice the capacity of the original Spotswood plant. The new plant was commissioned in 1964. Other measures to improve sewerage services include introduction of the South-eastern Sewerage System, and construction of the Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer, and associated "feeder" sewers to expand the sewerage system in the eastern sector of the metropolis. The Board also plans, when adequate funds are available, to build a North-west Intercepting Sewer to divert wastes from the north-western sector of the metropolitan area to the Brooklyn Pumping Station and thence the Werribee Farm. Subject to the same consideration, a Western Trunk Sewer to replace the existing Main Outfall Sewer, which has been in service since 1897, and sections of which are deteriorated open channel, is planned. However, priority is being given to investigations to determine the best way of augmenting existing treatment facilities at the Werribee Farm to enable it to cope with future demands.

The present treatment process at Werribee involves returning to the soil the valuable parts of wastewater (mineral salts, trace elements, and water) to promote the growth of grass, much of which in turn is converted into stock food. When the Farm started, land treatment was the favoured method of waste water purification provided certain basic requirements could be met. It is not practised more extensively today because few cities have these requirements—an ample area of suitable land reasonably remote from the city, with low rainfall and high evaporation. The Board's Farm meets all these conditions, at the same time turning the treatment of wastewater into an economic venture. Adjoining Port Phillip Bay to the south of Werribee it has grown from 3,200 hectares of barren land to about 10,800 hectares supporting up to 22,000 beef cattle and 30,000 sheep. Depending on the season and the rate of flow from the system the farm employs three methods of purification: land filtration, for the period of high evaporation between September and April; grass filtration, for the period of low evaporation between May and August; and lagooning, for peak daily and wet weather flows.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1975 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
FARM AT WERRIBEE, 1974-75

Total area of farm	10,849 hectares
Area used for wastewater disposal	7,289 hectares
Average rainfall over 82 years	488 millimetres
Net cost of wastewater purification per head of population served	\$1.96
Loss on cattle and sheep	\$262,514

Further facilities at Werribee

Additional purification facilities will need to be in operation at the Werribee Farm by the early 1980s to enable the Farm to cope with increasing sewage flows and the higher waste content of sewage from the industrialised central, northern and western sectors of Melbourne. The existing facilities will need to be amplified to enable continued development in those areas and to ensure that the beneficial uses of Port Phillip Bay, adjacent to the Farm's shoreline are protected.

The Sewerage Committee of the Board, early in 1975, directed that a study of the Environmental Implications of Purification Schemes for the Western Sewerage System be undertaken. The study began late in 1975 and consists of investigations into alternative proposals for the treatment and disposal of sewage at the Farm, consistent with economical and environmental considerations. The effects that each alternative would have on the environment are receiving particular attention. Because, like the rest of Australia, Victoria has limited natural water resources, the study is also investigating the practicability of re-using sewage effluent, particularly for agricultural or industrial purposes and for groundwater recharge.

Detailed investigations are being undertaken into the specific methods of purification which could be used to achieve the quality of effluent required at the Farm in future years. Also being investigated is the continued use of the Farm for further purification of effluent from any new facilities, and the disposal of effluent in excess of the Farm's capacity, ensuring protection of the beneficial uses of the waters receiving the effluent. In the schemes being considered, the Farm's land would be used for additional sewage purification and the livestock grazing activity would continue in normal years to produce an economic return.

The basic objectives of the environmental study are to ascertain the environmental implications of purification schemes being considered for the Western Sewerage System by investigating such matters as the effects on the environment, the technical practicability and reliability of each scheme, the effects on the flora and fauna (especially the bird life), the economic feasibility of the alternative scheme, means of ensuring that no odours are produced at the Farm, the effects on the community of any increasing traffic in the area, the effects on the employment situation within the local communities, the problems of acquiring private land by purchase or easement, and any access difficulties to such land.

Currently, areas of the Farm are being used for important experiments involving the use of purified sewage. Vegetable crops and trees are being irrigated with effluent and the effectiveness of using stabilised sludge as a fertiliser is being investigated. The experiments are expected to make a significant contribution to world knowledge in the area of wastewater recycling.

South-eastern Sewerage System

The South-eastern Sewerage System is the largest single sewerage project undertaken by the Board since work began on the Werribee Farm in 1892. It consists of a 33 kilometre trunk sewer from Kew to Carrum, intercepting systems, the Carrum treatment plant, and a 56 kilometre gravity outfall from the plant for the discharge of purified wastewater into Bass Strait near Cape Schanck. The plant uses the activated sludge process to produce reconditioned water, and electric power is generated on site from by-product methane gas. The plant has an initial capacity to serve a population of almost 900,000 persons, but treatment facilities will be expanded in accordance with population growth and increasing sewage loadings.

The South-eastern Trunk Sewer extends southerly from the Yarra valley near the Burke Road bridge in the City of Kew. It passes under Gardiners Creek before veering south-easterly in a substantially direct line to the Carrum purification plant in the municipality of Springvale.

The sewer intercepts the main sewer in the Gardiners Creek valley, thereby relieving the South Yarra main sewer of all sewer flows in the valley upstream of the point of interception—including most or all of the flows from the Cities of Waverley, Ringwood, Nunawading, and Box Hill, together with flows from small portions of the Cities of Camberwell and Malvern. It also intercepts the North Yarra and Yarra East main sewers in the Yarra valley generally, thus relieving the North Yarra main of sewage flows from a substantial part of the Cities of Northcote, Kew, Camberwell, Box Hill, and Nunawading, and will collect also the future sewage flows from the City of Doncaster and Templestowe. Completion of the trunk sewer has made possible interception of various overloaded sewers in the Cities of Brighton, Caulfield, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Sandringham, has relieved the load on the Braeside Purification Plant, ultimately rendering the plant unnecessary, and has enabled many well developed areas in the outer south-eastern suburbs to be provided with urgently needed sewerage facilities.

Selection of a site for the purification plant in the South-eastern System was the subject of thorough investigations, having regard to the following important factors: strategic location relating to present and future development of the south-eastern region of Melbourne, including provision in the Dandenong valley for a trunk sewer (now under construction); an adequate area to provide a buffer zone between the purification units and adjoining private property; sufficient isolation from existing residential areas; suitable topography, elevation above sea level, and sub-soil conditions; proximity to the area served to ensure that the sewage reaches the purification plant in a reasonably fresh condition,

thereby minimising hydrogen sulphide problems; suitable location with regard to the point of final dispersal of the purified effluent; and conformity with town planning requirements.

The site on which the South-eastern Purification Plant is situated is on the south side of the Patterson River and the east side of Wells Road about 4 kilometres from the foreshore at Carrum. The site is the only one which fulfilled the essential requirements. The area acquired for the purification plant and a suitable surrounding buffer area comprises approximately 616 hectares. The initial stage of the plant has been constructed to handle a sewage flow of some 291 megalitres (which was calculated to meet requirements for a period of about twelve years after the initial stage was brought into operation), following which the treatment capacity and outfall will be amplified by stages.

Within the South-eastern Purification Plant, incoming flow is screened, pre-aerated, and grit is removed. This is followed by primary sedimentation, scum removal, biological treatment by diffused aeration, and secondary sedimentation. Screenings and scum are dewatered and incinerated. Waste activated sludge from secondary sedimentation is thickened and digested with primary sludge in concrete sludge digestion tanks with floating gas covers. Gas produced in the digestion process is used as fuel for the diesel-alternator units which generate electric power for the plant. Digested sludge is stored in holding basins for further dewatering and stabilisation. Purified effluent is raised by the Outfall Pumping Station and discharged to Bass Strait through the outfall pipeline. Facilities are provided at the purification plant to chlorinate both incoming and outgoing flows. Effluent storage basins provide balancing capacity for peak flows, thereby optimising the use of the outfall system. Stage one of the outfall has a flow capacity of 705 megalitres a day. Stage two of the outfall will double the available discharge capacity. The position will require further examination based on actual flow conditions in about the year 2025 to determine the size of subsequent stages of the outfall.

The catchment area of the South-eastern System extends from Greensborough in the north to the South-eastern Purification Plant at Carrum, nearly 32 kilometres south-east of the city centre. The catchment incorporates the bulk of the present eastern suburbs and is bounded by the Brooklyn, North Western, Central Yarra, and Dandenong Valley catchments, with a total area of some 34,000 hectares. Sewering of the catchment is based on the South-eastern Trunk Sewer and the Caulfield Intercepting Sewer. The Caulfield Intercepting Sewer and associated North Road Pumping Station divert sewage flows from the southern part of the Hobsons Bay catchment to the South-eastern System. Eventually, the South-eastern Sewerage System will become part of an overall Eastern System. All domestic sewage and trade waste discharges to this Eastern System—which will serve the South-eastern, Central Yarra, Dandenong Valley, Eumemmerring Creek, Hallam Valley, and Outer Berwick catchments—will in time be carried to the South-eastern Purification Plant. An important component of the Sewerage System to serve the eastern areas of Melbourne is the Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer, which is now under construction. The sewer will extend from the Bayswater-Ringwood area to the purification plant at Carrum, and tributary sewers are being built simultaneously in the valleys of the Blind Creek, Corhanwarrabul Creek, and Eumemmerring Creek. As relevant areas are progressively incorporated into the South-eastern System, existing purification plants at Kew, Braeside, Lower Plenty, and Heatherton will be phased out of operation. Existing temporary regional and neighbourhood plants will similarly become redundant, in due course, as main sewers are extended into the areas they serve.

There is likely to be considerable long-term potential for the use of purified effluent from the Carrum plant, but the initial demand and opportunities in the

immediate future will be small in comparison with the quantities available. Significant advances towards full-scale re-use might be achieved in the future.

Further reference, 1976

Cost of the sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1975 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Total cost to 30 June 1975
Farm purchase and preparation	488	519	707	496	560	14,501
Treatment works	4,671	10,760	21,091	21,265	11,425	79,057
Outfall sewer and rising mains	5,911	15,012	16,675	2,975	1,430	47,163
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	1,784	2,750	4,770	4,935	2,772	33,965
Main and branch sewers	12,633	11,853	12,879	24,201	43,301	211,045
Reticulation sewers	5,632	5,979	7,001	12,096	20,067	150,112
Cost of house connections chargeable to capital	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary depots	Cr. 1	2	..	Cr. 48	(a)	706
Investigations	220	220	149	1,057	1,437	4,342
Total outlay	31,338	47,095	63,273	66,978	80,992	541,686

(a) Less than \$500.

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1974-75 working expenses were \$191,988, and interest \$40,457 making a total of \$232,445. Revenue was \$400,804, giving a surplus of \$168,359.

Drainage and rivers

The Board has been responsible since 1923 for main stormwater drainage in the metropolitan area, this disposal system being separate from the sewerage system. The drainage area under the Board's control covers nearly 1,500 square kilometres in a 20 kilometre radius from the G.P.O. The drainage functions of the Board are aimed at the control of floods, erosion and pollution, and include open and underground drain construction, maintenance, and beautification. Local drainage responsibilities i.e., those relating to areas of less than about 60 hectares, rest with the various municipal councils.

Total prevention of flooding is not financially feasible so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation. Measures adopted are underground drains, open channels, levee banks, and retarding basins. There are more than twenty retarding basins in the metropolitan area which are, in effect, small dams which release water at a slower rate than in its flow during the peak of floods. Because

of the silty and sandy nature of soils around Melbourne, erosion near water courses can be quite a fast process. Lined channels are used in especially susceptible areas, and other measures include the building of rock walls and the planting of grass and trees to consolidate and beautify the banks.

More stringent controls over recent years have helped to alleviate some of the problems associated with drainage. By-laws ban building within 7.6 metres of a water course and within 61 metres of the Yarra River. Under powers vested in it for drainage control, the Board can compulsorily acquire land and enter private land for surveying, and drilling bores. It can also make by-laws to prevent interference with the drains, to control soil removal and pollution and to control boating to stop wave erosion in water courses.

Most of the rivers and streams throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area are the responsibility of the Board, which works in close co-operation with the Environment Protection Authority. The Environment Protection Act has made the Board responsible for licensing discharges of wastes into water for the greater part of the metropolitan area and the Yarra valley. The licences cover the discharge into drains and water courses of trade and industrial wastes, effluent from septic tanks serving commercial and industrial premises outside the declared sewered area, and effluent discharged from package treatment plants. The Board's sewage purification plants are licensed by the Environment Protection Authority.

When a discharge occurs in the area under the Board's control, an application must be lodged with the Board. The applicant is required to provide all relevant details of the discharge including property location, reason for discharge, and the characteristics of the discharge, and the part of the environment likely to be affected—drain, river, creek, etc. Licence conditions are then assessed from this information. A list of processed applications is forwarded weekly to the Environment Protection Authority which provides a copy to councils and other authorities which may require special conditions to be added to the proposed licence. Conditions of licence may require an applicant to negotiate with the Board to provide suitable treatment apparatus to improve the quality of the discharge or, where possible, to divert the waste to the sewerage system. Detection of illegal discharges and monitoring of licensed discharges is carried out by inspectors who take samples for chemical, physical or bacteriological analyses at the Board's South Melbourne laboratories. If it is found that the quantity or quality of the discharges infringes the licence conditions, the Environment Protection Authority on the Board's recommendation decides if the offender will be prosecuted or the licence revoked.

Regular maintenance, such as de-snagging and clearing of dumped rubbish, is also part of the programme to improve metropolitan water courses. Trees and shrubs are planted along river and creek banks, and, in co-operation with local councils, many areas adjacent to water courses are being developed for public recreation.

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1975 was \$57m. The length of the main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1975 was 454 kilometres.

Metropolitan parks

To expand recreational facilities in Melbourne, the Board has begun work on a number of recreational parks in strategic locations in the metropolitan area. The parks are being designed for a variety of recreational uses and activities, both passive and active. In the short-term, the proposals cover three specific areas, and in the long-term an extensive metropolitan parks system will be organised and developed. The three initial areas chosen for development as parks are the Yarra valley—1,700 hectares containing the flood plain and adjacent slopes of the valley of the Yarra River extending from Burke Road, Ivanhoe, to

Pound Bend, Warrandyte; the Dandenong valley—1,300 hectares extending south from Boronia Road, Nunawading, to Wellington Road, Mulgrave, and featuring the flood plain and adjoining slopes of the valley of the Dandenong Creek; and the Maribyrnong valley—200 hectares comprising the various open space reserves bordering the Maribyrnong River between the Calder Highway and Sunshine Road around the Horseshoe Bend area at Keilor. Other designated areas at Point Cook and Braeside will be developed at a later stage.

The general concept of park areas dates back to 1956, when legislation was passed to allow the Board to acquire and develop metropolitan parks with finance from the Metropolitan Improvement Fund. Since then, under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, the Board has concentrated mainly on reserving land in the most suitable locations for proposed public open space. This land is acquired as the occasion arises to preserve the opportunity for future parkland development. In keeping with the general strategy of the proposed parks system, the initial areas which have been classified for development as parks are close to settled areas of the metropolis. The selected locations comprise areas of particular or significant natural features, creek or river valleys, tree-covered landscapes, topographical features, scenic views, and extensive open areas with future potential for large-scale park development. The main aims of the parks programme are protection, preservation, and, where necessary, the improvement of natural features. This will provide a basis for the creation of complementary passive recreation areas, and within this framework areas of active recreational use will be integrated, so that ideally a wide range of both active and passive facilities suited to the widest cross-section of community demands will be provided.

The suitability of a particular park for recreational facilities will be a major consideration before any work is undertaken. The Board will aim to avoid alienation of any part of a park once it becomes, in the metropolitan sense, a publicly-accepted area for recreation. The parks will be a significant contribution to metropolitan recreational facilities. In each development, there will be controls on building height, shape, and colour, and protective measures for flora and fauna. There will also be stringent controls to limit noise, air, water, and land pollution. The parks' ultimate layout and development will recognise their natural character or charm and deter uses or activities which could cause major deterioration in their inherent quality. The first sections of the Dandenong valley and Maribyrnong valley metropolitan parks were opened to the public in mid-1976.

Metropolitan planning, 1974

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1974-75 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED, 1974-75 (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property
Water rate	769.9
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	623.3
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	662.5
Metropolitan improvement rate	794.3

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under Section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$1,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under Section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$1,000m quoted in Section 187. At 30 June 1975, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$866.7m, of which \$736.1m had been incurred under Section 187. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	22,785	26,934	30,960	34,926	44,960
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	24,925	30,648	32,083	41,294	57,688
Trade waste charges	2,864	3,126	3,168	3,490	1,280
Sanitary charges	571	609	1,225	1,329	3,471
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	5	4	4	3	3
Balance, livestock account	256	279	589	756	Dr. 263
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	5,937	6,139	6,299	8,068	8,366
River water charges	22	18	13	12	16
Total	57,365	67,757	74,340	89,878	115,521
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	3,603	3,529	4,655	6,068	6,394
Maintenance	4,798	5,899	6,916	8,226	11,531
Water supply works	860	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sewerage—					
Management	2,915	3,401	4,365	5,811	9,232
Maintenance	3,757	4,101	5,098	6,616	11,364
Sewerage works	1,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	212	256	329	399	465
Maintenance	1,308	1,296	1,441	1,645	2,118

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>EXPENDITURE—continued</i>					
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	647	709	979	1,298	1,053
Maintenance	1,321	1,539	1,626	2,097	2,734
Drainage works	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pensions and allowances	418	544	283	376	404
Loan flotation expenses	474	369	273	384	628
Interest (including exchange)	26,701	30,699	36,978	42,027	51,708
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,468	1,677	1,883	2,023	2,210
Loans redeemed reserve	2,384	2,840	3,616	4,125	4,955
Renewals fund	1,004	1,148	988	1,109	1,151
Depreciation	251	329	341	264	320
Superannuation account	1,641	2,733	871	1,640	3,123
Municipalities—					
For road maintenance	63	59	49	62	62
Valuations	129	133	150	204	211
Rates equalisation reserve	718	1,493	Cr. 1,513	505	858
Other	3	3	13	..	..
Total	57,365	67,757	74,340	89,878	115,521
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	220,191	247,138	283,657	324,338	375,356
Sewerage	283,348	330,443	393,716	460,694	541,686
Drainage and river improvement works	39,802	41,657	45,215	49,285	57,104

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, as from 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	8,437	8,682	9,022	11,760	12,438
Recoup from Country Roads Board	..	..	..	..	1,026
Total revenue	8,437	8,682	9,022	11,760	13,464

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Expenditure—					
Management	1,534	1,720	1,644	2,144	2,936
Maintenance	345	900	1,216	1,110	42
Interest	57	59	65	70	73
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	24	24
Transfers to planning and highways reserve	6,388	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Compensation for reserved land and acquisitions (b)	..	4,938	4,441	6,056	9,303
Road and foreshore works (b)	..	4,252	1,452	114	..
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	..	..	174	306	721
Transfer to rates equalisation fund (b)	..	Cr. 3,417	Cr. 163	1,778	61
Other	88	207	170	158	303
Total expenditure	8,437	8,682	9,022	11,760	13,464
Capital outlay at 30 June (c)	82,262	103,370	121,580	145,472 (d)	41,121

(a) Planning and highways reserve was discontinued from 30 June 1971.

(b) Replaces planning and highways reserve expenditure. See footnote (a).

(c) Includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund : 1970-71, \$7,039,000 ; 1971-72, \$7,813,000 ; 1972-73, \$5,712,000 ; and 1973-74, \$8,864,000. Also includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund : 1970-71, \$443,000 ; 1971-72, \$4,106,000 ; 1972-73, \$9,301,000 ; and 1973-74, \$10,458,000.

(d) Excludes highways and bridge works, and foreshore works, responsibility for which has been transferred to other authorities.

Further references, 1974, 1975, 1976

Water supply and sewerage in country towns

Constituted under the *Water Act* 1905, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, with a total population of 261,000 persons. The Commission assumed direct responsibility for supplying 75,000 persons in fifteen centres. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System).

The other 96 centres which had operated through local authorities now came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest were concentrated in the Ballarat area, the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

During 1974-75 the Commission directly administered the water supply to 151 towns with a population of 332,142 persons. The major urban systems directly involving the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

Other important groups include nearly 40 small towns in the Wimmera-Mallee and 22 centres in the irrigation areas, but most of the urban population in the latter areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

Country water supply authorities

At 30 June 1975 local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 208, all of which had works in operation serving a total of 303 towns. In addition to their function as water supply authorities, three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. These authorities are

the Ballarat Water Commissioners, the Ballarat Sewerage Authority (the members of the Water Commissioners constitute the Sewerage Authority); the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board.

The West Moorabool Water Board was constituted in order to construct and operate the Lal Lal Reservoir and to apportion the regulated flow from the reservoir between the Ballarat and Geelong water supply authorities, thus supplementing the supplies to their respective districts. The Bannockburn District Waterworks Trust benefits similarly.

The following table shows particulars of country water supply authorities under local control which were operational or which had works under construction during 1974. However, municipally controlled water supply undertakings have been excluded, as details of their finances are shown on page

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES:
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1974**

Particulars	Ballarat	Geelong	Latrobe valley	Other (a)	Total
At end of year—					
Estimated population served	67,900	127,660	(b)	437,984	633,544
Number of properties supplied	24,035	38,034	(b)	141,324	203,393
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For year—					
Income	1,045	2,925	985	6,597	11,552
Expenditure	1,055	2,983	740	6,124	10,902
At end of year—					
Works, etc., at cost	6,410	24,516	(c) 17,937	71,636	(d) 120,499
Loan liability	5,471	22,727	(c) 16,966	50,275	(d) 95,439

(a) Consists of 187 waterworks trusts, and also the Mildura Urban Water Trust and the West Moorabool Water Board.

(b) Not available. The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure. It does not levy a water rate.

(c) Figures from Consolidated Balance Sheet; includes sewerage data.

(d) See footnote (c).

Country sewerage authorities

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities. Of the 118 sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1975 (including the Ballarat Sewerage Authority, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board), 98 authorities had systems in operation. A further thirteen authorities had systems under construction.

The following table shows particulars of all country sewerage systems that were in operation or in the course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission) during 1974:

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED,
PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1974**

Particulars	Ballarat	Geelong	Latrobe valley	Other (a)	Total
At end of year—					
Estimated population served	61,200	120,607	(b)	610,119	791,926
Number of properties connected to sewers	18,613	34,459	(b)	185,599	238,671

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED,
PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1974—continued

Particulars	Ballarat	Geelong	Latrobe valley	Other (a)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General revenue account—					
Income—					
Rates	501	1,605	(b)	7,647	9,753
Other	340	283	472	4,398	5,493
Total	841	1,889	472	12,045	15,247
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	355	867	300	4,942	6,464
Other	506	1,082	259	7,064	8,911
Total	862	1,949	559	12,006	15,375
House connections account—					
Receipts	44	30	..	1,856	1,930
Expenditure	35	30	..	2,086	2,151
Loan account—					
Receipts	767	1,194	79	14,382	16,423
Expenditure	701	747	79	12,773	14,301
Loan liability (at end of year)	6,724	16,660	(c)5,987	95,838 (d)	125,208

(a) Consists of 102 sewerage authorities.

(b) The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board does not connect properties to sewers, but it receives, together with a large amount of industrial wastes, domestic sewage from some sewerage authorities for which it charges by measure. It does not levy a sewerage rate.

(c) Figures from Consolidated Balance Sheet; includes loan liability of water supply.

(d) See footnote (c).

Details of particulars of all country sewerage systems, in operation or with works under construction (excluding those under State Electricity Commission control), for each of the years 1970 to 1974 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED,
PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Number of systems in operation	78	83	88	89	96
Number of systems under construction	11	12	10	12	9
Estimated population served (at end of year)	664,089	698,886	734,266	753,780	791,926
Number of properties connected to sewers (at end of year)	196,205	207,858	218,671	225,836	238,671
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General revenue account—					
Income—					
Rates	6,134	6,815	7,705	8,529	9,753
Other	2,967	3,316	3,851	4,459	5,493
Total	9,101	10,131	11,557	12,987	15,247
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	2,963	3,608	4,373	5,085	6,464
Other	5,902	6,336	7,053	7,882	8,911
Total	8,864	9,945	11,425	12,967	15,375
House connections account—					
Receipts	1,965	1,729	2,552	2,753	1,930
Expenditure	1,943	1,698	2,049	2,439	2,151

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED,
PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—continued**

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loan account—					
Receipts	10,087	8,794	12,399	14,332	16,423
Expenditure	9,251	10,513	10,303	11,391	14,301
Loan liability (at end of year)	88,657	94,228	104,516	(a)125,090	(a)125,208

(a) Includes loan liability of water supply of the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board; figures from the Board's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Further reference, 1976

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974 municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one eighth from the Victorian Government, one eighth from municipal councils, and three quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1974–75 contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.35 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$672m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$28.007 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1974–75 amounted to \$50.9m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1970–71 to 1974–75 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria				889	2,376
Municipalities	3,037	3,149	3,864	3,264	2,372
Insurance companies	6,070	6,299	7,652	10,040	14,254
Brokers and owners	65	170	125	118	194
Charges for services	779	858	966	1,220	1,623
Interest and sundries	421	527	538	673	808
Total	10,371	11,003	13,146	16,204	21,627
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	6,424	7,800	8,749	11,223	14,587
Administrative charges, etc.	1,068	943	1,078	1,380	1,760
Allowances to partially-paid firemen and special service staff	486	552	601	735	968
Plant purchase and repairs	720	523	655	686	927
Interest	31	48	128	188	223
Repayment of loans	17	21	34	47	53
Superannuation fund	568	670	750	940	1,371
Motor replacement reserve	154	164	205	220	242
Pay-roll tax	180	289	336	533	791
Properties—additions	424	227	43	1,022	325
Miscellaneous	23	29	27	41	52
Total	10,095	11,266	12,606	17,015	21,299
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+277	—264	+540	—811	+328
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	537	1,717	2,883	3,236	3,683

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1971 to 1975:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fire stations	46	46	47	47	47
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,242	1,226	1,248	1,321	1,396
All other	271	250	251	272	282

Further reference, 1976

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1975 there were 92 permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Frankston, Geelong, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 89 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Chelsea, Doveton, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 155 insurance companies thus contributing during 1974-75.

Up to 30 June 1975 the Authority had raised 104 loans, representing a total of \$9.2m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,309	1,498	1,638	2,144	2,883
Insurance companies	2,618	2,996	3,277	4,288	5,766
Other	184	103	166	212	326
Total	4,111	4,597	5,081	6,644	8,975
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	1,781	2,009	2,474	3,346	4,662
Depreciation	139	157	355	387	Cr. 36
Insurance	225	164	164	201	235
Interest	224	260	276	315	383
Maintenance	641	655	766	816	1,274
Motor replacement fund	316	342	180	180	656
Other	589	707	838	1,066	1,598
Total	3,915	4,294	5,053	6,311	8,772
Net surplus	196	303	28	333	203
Loan expenditure	628	668	446	628	944
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	3,897	4,275	4,650	5,235	6,179

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fire brigades—					
Urban	212	212	212	215	215
Rural	1,052	1,049	1,054	1,061	1,061
Personnel—					
Permanent	311	319	331	371	398
Volunteer	112,730	113,221	114,709	117,250	118,283
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,320	1,379	1,390	1,411	1,452
Trailer units	335	383	395	420	389

Further reference, 1976

Local government and semi-governmental bodies : new money loan raisings

The following table shows particulars of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1970–71 to 1974–75, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND
OTHER PUBLIC BODIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	458	277	39	181	465
Due to public creditor	26,155	37,248	43,478	38,932	51,249
Total	26,613	37,525	43,517	39,113	51,715
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government	55,940	50,204	70,092	100,544	143,239
Due to public creditor	141,113	158,458	203,297	196,722	234,983
Total	197,053	208,662	273,389	297,266	378,222
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government	56,398	50,481	70,131	100,724	143,704
Due to public creditor	167,268	195,706	246,775	235,654	286,233
Total	223,666	246,187	316,906	336,379	429,937

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POPULATION

CENSUS ENUMERATIONS

Historical introduction

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876 on a base population of 2,452,341 in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at 31 December 1975 was 3,686,745 persons.

Census populations 1947 to 1971

General

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13,000,000 persons and 4,500,000 households there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the work of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident

in the final results, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the census data.

In the following table Aborigines are included in population totals for 1966 and 1971, but excluded for earlier years. They are included in natural increase calculations from 1 January 1966. Aborigines are included in tables of population characteristics (pages 227-232) for 1971 only. All censuses from 1933 onwards have been held on 30 June.

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States from 1947 to 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1947 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
New South Wales	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Victoria	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
Queensland	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
South Australia	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
Western Australia	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tasmania	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
Northern Territory	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
Australian Capital Territory	8.70	9.94	10.30	8.45
Australia	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory between 1931 and 1975 are shown in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950 (a)	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951-1960	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
1961-1970	43,346	39,057	20,727	12,369	11,517	5,124	1,170	1,964	135,274
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712
1972	53,626	41,951	22,653	12,080	14,736	4,597	2,169	3,397	155,209
1973	46,210	36,427	21,335	10,572	12,665	3,979	2,229	3,431	136,848
1974	42,163	35,326	19,724	9,945	12,429	3,914	2,233	3,610	129,344
1975	40,447	32,398	19,982	10,039	12,366	3,641	1,516	3,633	124,022

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	(b)13.18	7.92
1941-1950 (a)	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	(b)28.03	12.04
1951-1960	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	(b)26.63	13.71
1961-1970	10.30	12.25	12.54	11.57	13.58	13.84	23.78	21.05	11.78
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1971	12.31	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96
1972	11.47	11.79	12.09	10.16	13.95	11.65	23.68	21.61	11.95
1973	9.80	10.13	11.12	8.79	11.81	10.02	23.24	20.30	10.39
1974	8.85	9.69	10.02	8.15	11.31	9.74	22.56	20.05	9.67
1975	p8.42	8.80	9.99	8.11	10.98	8.95	17.12	18.90	p9.16

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

(b) Rates affected by special local features.

(c) Rates are subject to revision.

The growth which has occurred in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 38 years from 1933 to 1971 the increase in population was 1,682,090 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing an increase of 92.4 per cent and 51.5 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1971 Victoria's population increased by 1,447,650. In 1947 the Australian born population was 91.0 per cent, the highest ever recorded in Victoria's history. By 1971, as a result of the migrant inflow, mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland, this figure had declined to 77.2 per cent.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1971, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Census year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase	
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage
1901	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0.92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)10.24	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5.35
1911	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48	1,315,551	114,481	9.53
1921	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67	1,531,280	215,729	16.40
1933	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09	1,820,261	288,981	18.87
1947	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50	2,054,701	234,440	12.88
1954	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33	2,452,341	397,640	19.35
1961	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20	2,930,113	477,772	19.48
1966	1,614,240	139,845	9.48	1,605,977	150,259	10.32	3,220,217	290,104	9.90
1971	1,750,061	135,821	8.41	1,752,290	146,313	9.11	3,502,351	282,134	8.76

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census from 1947 to 1971 are shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Urban centre	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Sydney	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,447,219	2,725,064
Melbourne	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,108,401	2,394,117
Brisbane	402,030	502,320	587,634	716,402	818,423
Adelaide	382,454	483,508	580,449	728,279	809,482
Perth	272,528	348,647	423,930	500,246	641,800
Hobart	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469	129,928
Canberra	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,311	156,298
Total	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,712,327	7,675,112
Percentage of Australian population	51	54	55	58	60

(a) Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of urban boundaries; in particular, Census figures from 1966 onwards have been based on the concepts explained on page 232. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne for the period 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney for the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal period	Population at end of period	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration (a)
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,220,217	290,104	190,070	100,034
1966 to 1971	3,502,351	282,134	202,777	79,357

(a) Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For the purposes of the 1971 Census, the boundary of urban Melbourne, located within the long-term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at the Census date.

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical division	Census (a)				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Melbourne	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,793	2,503,450
West Central	82,109	106,499	129,070	146,976	161,530
North Central	55,381	68,377	63,858	64,846	63,039
Western	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,432	199,505
Wimmera	54,171	57,686	58,799	60,017	55,587
Mallee	52,770	58,070	62,952	65,021	63,816
Northern	121,759	139,977	156,364	167,317	171,815
North Eastern	60,260	78,866	86,406	86,719	86,134
Gippsland	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,796	158,142
East Central	32,250	37,058	36,167	36,312	37,030
Migratory	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988	2,303
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351

(a) Figures from 1947 to 1966 have been adjusted to show the population in statistical divisions as defined at the 1971 Census.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES OF POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical division	Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966	1966-1971		Population at Census 1971
		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,984,815	122,092	123,886	2,230,793	144,422	128,235	2,503,450
West Central	129,070	8,900	9,006	146,976	9,148	5,406	161,530
North Central	63,858	3,425	2,437	64,846	2,662	4,469	63,039
Western	198,022	13,181	7,771	203,432	9,911	13,838	199,505
Wimmera	58,799	4,014	2,796	60,017	2,773	7,203	55,587
Mallee	62,952	5,641	3,572	65,021	4,594	5,799	63,816
Northern	156,364	11,788	835	167,317	10,734	6,236	171,815
North Eastern	86,406	6,324	6,011	86,719	5,301	5,886	86,134
Gippsland	149,051	12,532	5,787	155,796	11,373	9,027	158,142
East Central	36,167	2,173	2,028	36,312	1,859	1,141	37,030
Migratory	4,609	..	1,621	2,988	..	685	2,303
Total	2,930,113	190,070	100,034	3,220,217	202,777	79,357	3,502,351

(a) Total increase less natural increase.

NOTE. In the above table, populations in statistical divisions for 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1971 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions for the 1961-1966 period have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only a slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment. Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

In the preceding table "apparent net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population after deducting natural increase.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of Victoria

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1971 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,502,351	2,503,450	71.48	998,901	28.52

(a) Area as defined at the 1971 Census.

Characteristics of the population

VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
0-4	258,335	307,532	320,581	344,721	19.04	4.24	7.53
5-9	238,857	288,770	320,587	335,180	20.90	11.02	4.55
10-14	180,807	277,854	298,725	332,648	53.67	7.51	11.36
15-19	153,721	219,365	289,716	304,663	42.70	32.07	5.16
20-24	160,930	195,076	237,896	296,349	21.22	21.95	24.57
25-29	194,470	186,724	209,731	253,026	- 3.98	12.32	20.64
30-34	195,595	209,542	194,382	220,325	7.13	- 7.23	13.35
35-39	173,694	217,856	216,297	205,217	25.43	- 0.72	- 5.12
40-44	172,584	187,624	217,853	219,030	8.71	16.11	0.54
45-49	152,358	181,826	186,125	216,452	19.34	2.36	16.29
50-54	137,512	158,846	176,845	179,590	15.51	11.33	1.55
55-59	114,856	131,730	150,817	164,015	14.69	14.49	8.75
60-64	108,442	115,027	122,989	136,174	6.07	6.92	10.72
65-69	83,158	95,755	100,326	106,055	15.15	4.77	5.71
70-74	58,227	73,610	78,660	81,408	26.42	6.86	3.49
75-79	36,970	45,364	54,474	56,411	22.70	20.08	3.56
80-84	20,454	24,232	28,078	33,087	18.47	15.87	17.84
85-89	8,733	10,080	11,546	13,355	15.42	14.54	15.67
90-94	2,346	2,809	3,269	3,872	19.74	16.38	18.45
95-99	276	451	582	713	63.41	29.05	22.51
100 and over	16	40	47	60	150.00	17.50	27.66
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	19.48	9.88	8.78
Under 21	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	1,376,188	31.57	13.01	7.44
21-64	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	1,831,202	11.86	7.60	10.20
65 and over	210,180	252,341	276,982	294,961	20.06	9.76	6.49

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.
Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.
See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

The age distribution of the population has experienced considerable changes between 1947 and 1971. The most notable of these changes has been the growth of the under 21 years age group.

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (a)
(per cent)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96	9.84
5-9	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96	9.57
10-14	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28	9.50
15-19	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00	8.70
20-24	8.08	6.56	6.66	7.39	8.46
25-29	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51	7.23
30-34	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04	6.29
35-39	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72	5.86
40-44	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77	6.25
45-49	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78	6.18
50-54	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49	5.13
55-59	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68	4.68
60-64	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82	3.89
65-69	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12	3.03
70-74	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.32
75-79	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.61
80-84	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.95
85-89	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38
90 and over	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79	39.29
21-64	58.52	56.30	52.71	51.61	52.29
65 and over	8.85	8.57	8.61	8.60	8.42

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (b)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11	104.46
5-9	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02	105.46
10-14	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30	104.98
15-19	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31	105.01
20-24	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55	99.81
25-29	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65	103.20
30-34	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07	105.45
35-39	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37	105.09
40-44	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26	106.75
45-49	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15	103.53
50-54	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88	100.17
55-59	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16	98.17
60-64	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54	93.82
65-69	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03	87.28
70-74	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62	70.44
75-79	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31	58.71
80-84	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66	51.80
85-89	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45	43.68
90-94	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88	33.79
95-99	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79	34.53
100 and over	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50	66.67
All ages	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52	99.87

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

(b) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1971 *

Major tabulations

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5-9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10-14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15-19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20-24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25-29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30-34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35-39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	-11,080
40-44	111,196	106,657	217,853	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45-49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50-54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55-59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60-64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65-69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70-74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75-79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80-84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85-89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90-94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95-99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21-64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British. See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

*Preliminary results from the 1976 Census are contained in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and						
Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Aus- tralia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
15 years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
Total Christian	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101	1,458,194	1,522,450	2,980,644
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
Total non-Christian	18,155	17,093	35,248	22,063	20,210	42,273
Indefinite	5,078	4,400	9,478	4,394	3,398	7,792
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) So described on individual Census schedules.
See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	77,579	18,070	95,649	7.96	3.81	6.60
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.
See also introductory note on pages 223-4.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
Total	395,331	371,968	767,299	22.60	21.22	21.91
Not currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
Total	1,113,164	1,136,766	2,249,930	63.60	64.88	64.24
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
Total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

Urban centres

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were determined by the Thirty-first Conference of Statisticians in October 1969 and have been used in determining urban boundaries to be used for statistical purposes throughout Australia.

In general terms all population clusters of 1,000 or more persons (and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied) were named urban centres.

Around each capital city, and each town with a population of at least 100,000 persons, two boundaries have been drawn.

The *outer* boundary which is fixed, was defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. This boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions or statistical districts. Thus in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *inner* (urban) boundary indicates an area within which, at the time of the Census, there was a density of 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). From census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. In Victoria these inner areas are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong, respectively.

Similar criteria are also used in defining the urban boundaries of other urban centres which have populations of 25,000 or more persons. In Victoria the centres delimited in this way are Ballarat, Bendigo, and Albury-Wodonga.

For the smaller urban centres the boundaries were delimited subjectively using the most recent available aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by the consideration of any other information that was available.

Further details regarding the criteria used in 1971 and the main changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are contained in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* 1972 and the 1971 Field Count Statements.

The results of the 1971 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 30.0 per cent since 1954 to reach 3,502,351, which was 27.5 per cent of the total Australian population.

Victoria's density of 40 persons per square mile was considerably higher than the Australian average of 4.3 persons per square mile. However, the population was unevenly distributed throughout Victoria, as the following table shows :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE AREA OF STATE AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Percentage of State area	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of State population	Persons per square mile
Melbourne	2.7	1,242,823	1,260,627	2,503,450	71.5	1,057.1
West Central	2.6	81,048	80,482	161,530	4.6	70.7
North Central	5.4	32,705	30,334	63,039	1.8	13.3
Western	16.3	99,543	99,962	199,505	5.7	13.9
Wimmera	13.9	27,785	27,802	55,587	1.6	4.6
Mallee	16.3	32,512	31,304	63,816	1.8	4.4
Northern	11.6	86,374	85,441	171,815	4.9	16.9
North Eastern	13.9	44,384	41,750	86,134	2.5	7.0
Gippsland	15.2	81,607	76,535	158,142	4.5	11.8
East Central	2.1	19,178	17,852	37,030	1.0	20.2
Migratory	..	2,102	201	2,303	0.1	..
Total	100.0	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.0	39.9

The concentration of the population in the urban areas of Victoria is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (a)

Area (a)	Percentage of population				Masculinity (b)
	Census 1966		Census 1971		Census 1971
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Major urban	68.7	71.1	72.2	71.6	98.3
Other urban	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.1	98.1
Rural	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.2	111.1
Migratory	0.1	0.1	(c)	0.1	1,051.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(a) Urban and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the concepts explained under the heading *Urban centres* on page 232 and above.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of Victoria in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1975 can be found in the table on pages 238-44.

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 232 and above. As urbanisation proceeds the geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another. It should also be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Urban centres outside the Melbourne metropolitan area account for 19 per cent of Victoria's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 115,181, followed by Ballarat (58,620), Bendigo (45,936), and Moe-Yallourn (20,863).

Urban centres with a population of between 10,000 and 20,000 persons are Shepparton (19,410), Warrnambool (18,684), Morwell (16,853), Wangaratta (15,586), Traralgon (14,666), Mildura (13,198), Werribee (12,872), Horsham (11,045), Wodonga (10,528), Sale (10,436), and Colac (10,362). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population range are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 235 for details)	2,108,401	2,394,117	285,716	13.6
Urban Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (part)	6,584	8,766	2,182	33.1
Corio Shire (part)	33,297	36,614	3,317	10.0
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	— 293	— 1.6
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	— 290	— 1.7
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	— 79	— 0.7
South Barwon Shire (part)	17,812	23,096	5,284	29.7
Total urban Geelong	105,060	115,181	10,121	9.6
Urban Ballarat—				
Ballaarat City (part)	41,048	39,358	—1,690	— 4.1
Ballarat Shire (part)	10,245	12,566	2,321	22.7
Buninyong Shire (part)	(a)	1,074	1,074	..
Bungaree Shire (part)	(a)	322	322	..
Grenville Shire (part)	53	32	— 21	—39.6
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	302	6.1
Total urban Ballarat	56,312	58,620	2,308	4.1
Urban Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (part)	30,159	31,866	1,707	5.7
Eaglehawk Borough (part)	4,726	4,820	94	2.0
Marong Shire (part)	2,988	3,722	734	24.6
Strathfieldsaye Shire (part)	4,029	5,528	1,499	37.2
Total urban Bendigo	41,902	45,936	4,034	9.6
Urban Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City	16,555	15,605	—950	— 5.7
Morwell Shire (part)	537	229	—308	—57.4
Narracan Shire (part)	1,880	1,808	— 72	— 3.8
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	—1,029	—24.2
Total urban Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	—2,359	—10.2
Balance of urban population in Victoria	418,642	437,411	18,769	4.5
Victorian summary—				
Major urban (b)	2,213,461	2,509,298	295,837	13.4
Other urban	540,078	562,830	22,752	4.2
Total all urban	2,753,539	3,072,128	318,589	11.6
Rural	463,690	427,920	—35,770	— 7.7
Migratory	2,988	2,303	—685	—22.9
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	282,134	8.8

(a) Because of variations in area, no population estimates were made for these areas in 1966.

(b) Components are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

NOTE. The 1966 figures in this table have been revised to include Aborigines.

**VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN
GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES**

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000-499,999	1	105,060	3.3	1	115,181	3.3
50,000-99,999	1	56,312	1.7	1	58,620	1.7
25,000-49,999 (a)	2	50,555	1.6	2	56,464	1.6
20,000-24,999	1	23,222	0.7	1	20,863	0.6
15,000-19,999	4	66,891	2.1	4	70,533	2.0
10,000-14,999	4	47,638	1.5	6	72,579	2.1
5,000-9,999 (b)	16	122,688	3.8	14	102,255	2.9
2,500-4,999 (c)	26	83,144	2.6	28	90,685	2.6
2,000-2,499	9	19,917	0.6	11	24,336	0.7
1,000-1,999	47	63,797	2.0	43	61,480	1.8
Less than 1,000 (d)	8	5,914	0.2	7	5,015	0.1
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000 " "	2	2,213,461	68.8	2	2,509,298	71.6
50,000 " "	3	2,269,773	70.5	3	2,567,918	73.3
25,000 " "	5	2,320,328	72.1	5	2,624,382	74.9
20,000 " "	6	2,343,550	72.8	6	2,645,245	75.5
15,000 " "	10	2,410,441	74.9	10	2,715,778	77.5
10,000 " "	14	2,458,079	76.3	16	2,788,357	79.6
5,000 " "	30	2,580,767	80.2	30	2,890,612	82.5
2,500 " "	56	2,663,911	82.7	58	2,981,297	85.1
2,000 " "	65	2,683,828	83.4	69	3,005,633	85.8
1,000 " "	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population (e)	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1966: 32,032; 1971: 37,931.

(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total population of Echuca-Moama—1966: 8,011; 1971: 8,631.

(c) Includes that part of urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1966: 3,990; 1971: 3,980.

(d) Urban centres classified as such for reasons other than population and density.

(e) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000 persons.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)
	1966	1971	
Urban Melbourne—			
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3
Berwick (b)	13,137	14,372	9.4
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7
Broadmeadows (b)	86,926	100,690	15.8
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4
Cranbourne (b)	143	909	535.7
Croydon (b)	21,357	27,556	29.0
Dandenong (b)	31,056	40,652	30.9
Diamond Valley (b)	20,997	34,439	64.0
Doncaster and Templestowe (b)	33,383	59,561	78.4
Eltham (b)	14,115	18,026	27.7
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6
Flinders (b)	(c)	13,135	-
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7
Frankston (b)	38,718	58,048	49.9
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4
Keilor (b)	40,430	54,936	35.9
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8
Knox (b)	32,394	54,213	67.4
Lillydale (b)	13,232	26,792	102.5
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0
Mornington (b)	1,704	13,354	683.7
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6
Urban Melbourne—continued			
Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0
Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9
Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0
Richmond	32,532	28,341	- 12.9
Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3
St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3
Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3
Sherbrooke (b)	9,999	15,383	53.8
South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	- 10.7
Springvale (b)	37,669	57,385	52.3
Sunshine (b)	69,086	75,809	9.7
Waverley (b)	68,896	96,826	40.5
Werribee (b)	6,128	8,467	38.2
Whittlesea (b)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Williamstown	30,449	30,055	- 1.3
Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Other urban centres—			
Albury-Wodonga (part) (d)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Barham-Koondrook (part) (e)	604	593	- 1.8
Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
Other urban centres— <i>continued</i>				Other urban centres— <i>continued</i>			
Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2	Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2
Bright	747	858	14.9	Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5
Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4	Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4
Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8	Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3
Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7	Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2
Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1	Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7
Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6	Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7
Churchill	(h)	2,416		Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7
Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8	Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3
Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3	Numurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8
Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2	Ocean Grove—			
Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1	Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7
Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7	Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0
Corowa-Wahgunyah				Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9
(part) (f)	(h)	390		Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Cowes	766	1,029	34.3	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Craigieburn	(h)	1,337		Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Cranbourne	(h)	2,437		Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Echuca-Moama				St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
(part) (g)				St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Emerald	(h)	1,591		Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Hampton Park	(h)	1,330		Sunbury	3,526	5,098	44.6
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Swan Hill	7,398	7,712	4.2
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Leopold	(h)	1,444		Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Yarrowonga—			
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Mulwala (part) (i)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0				
Melton	(h)	4,511					
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7				
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0				
				Total other urban centres	621,631	678,011	9.1

(a) Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

(b) Includes only that part of the local government area which lies within urban Melbourne. The remainder is in each case included under "other urban" or is rural.

(c) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.

(d) That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. See footnote (a) to previous table.

(e) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria.

(f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria.

(g) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See footnote (b) to previous table.

(h) Non-urban in 1966.

(i) That part of Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See footnote (c) to previous table.

Population estimates

The estimated population of each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses resulting from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Australian electoral procedures, supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are

omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next Census.

The following tables show the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1975 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1975:

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1975

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres (a)	Estimated population at 31 December 1975	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	p4,819,113	6.01	35.43
Victoria	224,000	3,686,745	16.46	27.11
Queensland	1,727,200	2,012,357	1.17	14.80
South Australia	984,000	1,239,363	1.26	9.11
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,137,384	0.45	8.36
Tasmania	67,800	408,933	6.03	3.01
Northern Territory	1,346,200	95,859	0.07	0.70
Australian Capital Territory (b)	2,400	201,170	83.82	1.48
Australia	7,678,700	p13,600,924	1.77	100.00

(a) The area of each State and Territory shown in this table was calculated by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Resources, Canberra, using the latest computer digitising equipment. The figures differ slightly from those which would be obtained by directly converting into square kilometres areas previously published in square miles.

(b) Including Jervis Bay.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031
1971	1,766,582	1,770,953	3,537,535
1972	1,787,949	1,793,068	3,581,017
1973	1,804,333	1,811,487	3,615,820
1974	1,832,171	1,837,256	3,669,427
1975	1,840,408	1,846,337	3,686,745

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines. A table showing the estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 can be found on pages 1069-71 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

New statistical divisions

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1975, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1975.

The grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* in the 1976

edition, which commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used), and with the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions these correspond to the new regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966.

Figures from the 1966 and 1971 Censuses have been regrouped into the new statistical divisions. The figures for each local government area and statistical division are on a comparable basis for each of the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1975. An asterisk (*) against a census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date.

In conformity with the 1967 repeal of Section 127 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the 1971 Census statistics and all subsequent population estimates include Aborigines. In order to provide comparability, the 1966 data in this table has been amended to include Aborigines and therefore differs from that originally published after the 1966 Census. The differences between these two sets of figures should, however, not be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned.

Estimates given in the table which occupies the next six pages are subject to amendment in the light of census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AT 30 JUNE

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	25,020	30,589	32,400	40.19
Berwick City (c)	17,190*	20,474*	23,400	119.70
Box Hill City	54,534	54,635	54,600	21.49
Brighton City	40,618	39,109	37,600	13.68
Broadmeadows City	88,080	101,100	109,400	70.78
Brunswick City	52,018	51,560	51,100	10.62
Bulla Shire	5,711	8,243	10,600	422.20
Camberwell City	99,913	98,302	96,400	35.14
Caulfield City	76,119	81,865	82,500	21.98
Chelsea City	24,789	26,372	27,200	12.23
Coburg City (c)	68,577	65,662	62,900	18.71
Collingwood City	22,469	21,022	19,500	4.78
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	9,307	12,511	17,500	398.00
Croydon City (c)	21,769	28,708	32,500	33.72
Dandenong City	31,700	40,883	46,400	36.26
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	36,245	42,900	85.31
Doncaster and Templestowe City	38,087	64,286	77,400	89.40
Eltham Shire (c)	19,901*	23,712*	26,000	277.20
Essendon City	58,258	57,583	56,200	16.48
Fitzroy City	27,227	25,708	24,000	3.66
Flinders Shire	12,525	15,481	17,900	323.70
Footscray City	58,832	57,810	57,100	17.97
Frankston City	42,085	59,410	71,200	70.66
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,927	10,500	290.10
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,571	37,600	9.76
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	5,136	5,223	5,300	281.60
Heidelberg City	63,932	68,013	69,900	32.38
Keilor City	43,398	55,616	66,800	98.20
Kew City	32,819	32,564	32,200	14.55
Knox City	36,514	56,786	69,800	110.10
Lillydale Shire (c)	24,494	36,162	47,000	397.60
Malvern City	50,061	50,560	50,700	15.92

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued				
Melbourne City	76,006	75,830	73,800	31.42
Melton Shire	2,559	5,974	9,900	450.40
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,588	111,700	51.20
Mordialloc City	28,078	29,753	30,300	12.19
Mornington Shire	10,217	14,289	17,500	90.65
Northcote City	56,213	59,303	59,900	17.11
Nunawading City	74,578	90,702	96,200	41.58
Oakleigh City	52,769	57,284	58,300	30.30
Pakenham Shire (part) (c) (d)	2,690*	2,986*	3,600	162.50
Port Melbourne City	12,591	11,705	10,600	10.64
Prahran City	54,658	56,766	56,400	9.55
Preston City	89,775	91,584	92,400	37.02
Richmond City	32,532	28,341	26,800	6.12
Ringwood City	29,141	34,751	37,500	22.76
St Kilda City	58,138	61,203	61,600	8.57
Sandringham City	36,672	35,460	34,500	14.97
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	20,484	24,300	193.00
South Melbourne City	30,233	26,995	24,500	8.91
Springvale City	39,431	58,374	70,000	97.60
Sunshine City	69,264	76,427	82,700	80.03
Waverley City	69,845	97,033	113,100	58.57
Werribee Shire	18,380	25,116	29,400	668.20
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	30,327	40,300	598.30
Williamstown City	30,449	30,055	29,600	14.50
Total division	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,661,400	6,110.00
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,072	(f) 2,288	704.50
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,471	(f) 4,349	593.50
Bellarine Shire	14,523	18,791	(f) 22,634	331.50
Colac City	9,499	9,679	9,793	10.88
Colac Shire	6,959	6,264	5,690	1,458.00
Corio Shire	36,222	40,544	(f) 45,380	699.30
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	(f) 16,109	13.44
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	(f) 16,177	5.26
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,177	1,010	981.60
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	(f) 10,926	5.99
Otway Shire	3,888*	3,921	3,940	1,910.00
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,807	(f) 2,809	8.49
South Barwon Shire	22,056	26,764	(f) 31,595	165.30
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	3,998	3,840	1,284.00
Total division	154,072	166,193	176,540	8,172.00
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,643	1,460	518.00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,477	3,410	14.53
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,667	3,410	3,464.00
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,148	4,510	3,582.00
Hamilton City	10,062	9,673	(g) 9,600	21.65
Hampden Shire	8,773	7,411	6,480	2,618.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,202*	8,208	8,170	1,515.00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,429	1,440	23.05
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,503	2,180	1,365.00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,073	3,750	2,137.00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	2,693	2,360	1,419.00
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,427	2,340	23.00
Portland Town	7,022*	8,216	8,650	34.11
Portland Shire	6,550*	6,439	6,430	3,681.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued				
Wannon Shire	4,059	3,646	3,240	1,977.00
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,684	19,810	28.70
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	6,859	6,340	1,588.00
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	..	..	..	6.30
Total division	99,093	96,196	93,580	24,015.00
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,246	8,312	8,290	19.06
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,178	3,850	3,657.00
Avoca Shire	2,133	1,962	1,820	1,124.00
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	5,083	5,700	566.20
Ballaarat City	41,661	39,778	38,210	34.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,163	2,040	919.40
Ballarat Shire	12,246	14,405	16,480	476.60
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,514	2,850	227.90
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,124	5,580	777.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,414	3,370	551.70
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,105	3,820	609.30
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,802	2,090	844.30
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,315	1,240	821.00
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,212	2,960	1,533.00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	5,660	7.07
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,445	1,360	533.50
Total division	104,001	104,080	105,320	12,702.00
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	2,142	1,926	1,700	1,989.00
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,739	1,560	1,469.00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,013	4,470	4,918.00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,639	2,420	1,448.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,544	3,230	1,546.00
Horsham City	10,562	11,045	11,320	24.03
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,104	1,910	3,085.00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	3,729	3,290	3,719.00
Kowree Shire	5,362	4,795	4,260	5,387.00
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,489	3,190	2,683.00
Stawell Town	5,909	5,800	5,750	24.09
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,034	1,910	2,615.00
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,218	3,750	1,839.00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,046	2,780	2,613.00
Total division	59,686	55,121	51,540	33,359.00
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,103	4,020	22.87
Kerang Shire	5,264	4,930	4,630	3,310.00
Mildura City (c)	13,802*	14,187*	14,390	28.76
Mildura Shire (c)	15,447*	15,706*	16,180	10,540.00
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,712	7,910	13.65
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	12,366	11,840	6,555.00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	3,964	3,580	10,795.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,413	4,070	4,115.00
Total division	68,283	67,381	66,620	35,380.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—continued

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	30,806	32,007	32,650	32.50
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,717	1,530	927.20
Castlemaine City	7,103	6,915	6,740	23.31
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,226	1,980	1,176.00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,768	4,800	497.30
Eaglehawk Borough (c)	5,230	5,383	5,540	14.50
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,598	1,480	1,194.00
Echuca City	7,044	7,505	7,730	20.31
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,917	3,990	278.20
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,124	2,950	2,023.00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,242	2,220	878.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,193	1,090	2,293.00
Korong Shire	3,663	3,203	2,830	2,385.00
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,959	5,980	725.20
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,789	1,700	1,453.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,759	1,600	559.40
Marong Shire (c)	6,488	6,905	7,290	1,489.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,472	7,240	23.31
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	1,983	1,830	590.50
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	2,092	2,240	246.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,622	1,530	409.20
Pyalong Shire	456	439	460	603.50
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,587	7,650	1,940.00
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,575	2,660	619.00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,779	2,610	25.41
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,711	8,790	619.00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,193	1,140	637.10
Total division	125,351	126,663	128,250	21,682.00
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,484	4,480	4,470	1,895.00
Benalla City (e)	8,224	8,255	8,260	17.66
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,329	3,050	2,322.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,929	1,930	576.30
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,520	5,670	440.30
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,666	5,630	960.90
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,191	3,910	1,412.00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	2,004	2,150	1,031.00
Kilmore Shire	2,739	2,798	2,920	508.90
Kyabram Town (c)	4,645	5,081	5,240	20.85
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,275	4,260	4,250	3,915.00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,206	3,200	1,238.00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	5,801	5,490	722.60
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,406	12,850	1,028.00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,103	10,910	949.60
Shepparton City	17,488	19,410	20,890	26.71
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,477	6,800	924.80
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,147	3,070	1,142.00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,186	1,160	935.00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,333	4,180	1,645.00
Yea Shire (c)	2,930*	2,970*	2,920	1,392.00
Total division	115,680	117,552	118,950	23,104.00
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,506	4,360	771.60
Bright Shire (c)	4,536*	4,659*	4,800	3,100.00
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,400	1,430	497.50

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued				
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,434	4,430	712.20
Oxley Shire (c)	5,278*	5,595*	5,690	2,792.00
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,473	2,430	530.90
Tallangatta Shire (c)	4,079	3,768	(i)5,170	4,150.00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	2,676	2,210	2,458.00
Wangaratta City (c)	15,333*	15,658*	15,860	29.58
Wangaratta Shire (c)	1,889*	1,841*	1,840	914.30
Wodonga (Rural City) (c) (h)	11,878	13,074	14,430	347.10
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	2,971	2,960	1,111.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,805	3,755	3,800	629.50
Total division	66,456	66,810	69,410	18,044.00
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon Shire	3,171*	3,090	3,090	2,529.00
Bairnsdale Town	7,960*	8,552	8,770	27.19
Bairnsdale Shire	3,606*	3,741	3,840	2,278.00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,515	8,590	4,172.00
Omoo Shire (c)	2,016*	1,858*	1,740	5,649.00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,301	6,220	9,590.00
Rosedale Shire (part)	613	605	580	690.70
Sale City (c)	8,725*	10,478*	11,690	29.78
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,888	6,030	3,512.00
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gipps- land Lakes (j)	..	..	..	312.80
Total division	46,593	49,028	50,550	28,790.00
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,803	5,770	1,870.00
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,414	8,320	1,259.00
Korumburra Shire	7,354	6,938	6,630	613.80
Mirboo Shire	2,116	1,964	1,840	253.80
Moe City (c)	16,555	15,605	15,390	24.08
Morwell Shire (c)	20,839*	22,453*	23,020	669.00
Narracan Shire (c)	9,052*	8,614*	8,370	2,317.00
Rosedale Shire (part) (c)	4,274*	4,350*	4,520	1,582.00
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,408	5,390	1,432.00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,666	15,020	19.95
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,336	1,440	467.00
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,010	10,060	352.20
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,145	9,260	1,246.00
Yallourn Works Area (c)	4,233*	3,204*	2,520	26.90
Total division	118,573	117,910	117,550	12,133.00
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,857	3,752	3,790	526.00
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	3,793	3,755	3,740	345.30
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	1,299	1,187	1,140	619.70
Pakenham Shire (part) (c) (d)	8,909	9,650	10,250	725.30
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,711	2,030	101.00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	6,014	6,680	1,585.00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	3,825	3,680	52.97
Not incorporated—French Island	210	198	60	154.00
Total division	28,958	30,092	31,370	4,109.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
SUMMARY				
Melbourne	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,661,400	6,110.00
Barwon	154,072	166,193	176,540	8,172.00
South Western	99,093	96,196	93,580	24,015.00
Central Highlands	104,001	104,080	105,320	12,702.00
Wimmera	59,686	55,121	51,540	33,359.00
Northern Mallee	68,283	67,381	66,620	35,380.00
Loddon—Campaspe	125,351	126,663	128,250	21,682.00
Goulburn	115,680	117,552	118,950	23,104.00
North Eastern	66,456	66,810	69,410	18,044.00
East Gippsland	46,593	49,028	50,550	28,790.00
Central Gippsland	118,573	117,910	117,550	12,133.00
East Central	28,958	30,092	31,370	4,109.00
Migratory (k)	2,988	2,303	2,320	..
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,673,400	227,600.00
Geelong Statistical District	111,365	122,087	(b) 129,651	347.00

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1975.

(b) The area of each local government area as expressed in square kilometres has been obtained by a direct conversion of the areas formerly expressed in acres or square miles. In converting to square kilometres the figures have been rounded as follows: areas less than 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres have been rounded to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

(c) Local government area changes:

The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1975:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	-31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Alexandra (S)	Gained from Mansfield (S)	+22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Berwick (C)	Created from a portion of Berwick (S)	+119.61	+20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Lost to Berwick (C) (newly created)	-119.61	-20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Name changed to Pakenham (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Bright (S)	Gained from Omeo (S)	+132.00	+10	1.10.73
Coburg (C)	Gained from Preston (C)	+0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	+0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eaglehawk (B)	Gained from Marong (S)	+0.04	Nil	30.1.74
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	-23.34	-428	1.10.72
Kyabram (T)	Former Borough reconstituted as a Town	..	..	4.7.73
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	-0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	+31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Lost to Alexandra (S)	-22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Marong (S)	Lost to Eaglehawk (B)	-0.04	Nil	30.1.74
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	+6.89	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	-6.89	-989	1.10.71
Moe (C)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	+2.62	Negligible	4.4.73
Morwell (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Yallourn Works Area (net loss in area, net gain in population)	-1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	+7.25	+7	4.4.73
Omeo (S)	Lost to Bright (S)	-132.00	-10	1.10.73
Oxley (S)	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-4.31	-47	1.12.73
Pakenham (S)	Name changed from Berwick (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Preston (C)	Lost to Coburg (C)	-0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Rosedale (S)	Lost to Sale (C)	-4.20	-42	31.5.74
Sale (C)	Gained from Rosedale (S)	+4.20	+42	31.5.74
South Barwon (C)	Former Shire reconstituted as a City	..	..	6.12.74
Tallangatta (S)	Name changed from Towong (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Towong (S)	Name changed to Tallangatta (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Oxley (S)	+4.31	+47	1.12.73
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Wangaratta (S)	+1.19	+25	31.5.75
Wangaratta (S)	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-1.19	-25	31.5.75
Wodonga (Rural City)	Former Shire reconstituted as a Rural City	..	..	30.3.73
Yallourn Works Area	Lost to Moe (C) and Narracan (S) and gained from Morwell (S)	-8.06	-17	4.4.73
Yea (S)	Gained from Eltham (S)	+23.34	+428	1.10.72

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

- (d) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
 - (e) The population of Benalla City included persons in the Benalla migrant centre at the time of the 1966 Census. This centre closed in 1967.
 - (f) Population enumerated at a population count conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on 2 July 1975.
 - (g) Estimate based on the results of a population count conducted by the City of Hamilton on 30 July 1975. The results of this count have been accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a reliable basis for the 1975 estimate.
 - (h) The population of Wodonga (Rural City) (formerly Wodonga Shire) included persons in the Bonegilla migrant centre at the time of the 1971 Census. This centre closed in December 1971.
 - (i) Population increase in 1975 associated with the construction of the Dartmouth Dam.
 - (j) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in the Shire of Tambo.
 - (k) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.
- * An asterisk (*) against a Census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since the Census date. For details of such changes, see footnote (c) on previous page.

IMMIGRATION

Introduction

Under present policy, annual immigration intakes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1975
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,118,027
Refugee	July 1947	261,938
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	129,394
German	August 1952	97,798
Dutch	April 1951	83,201
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	65,813
Maltese	January 1949	46,141
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,609
Yugoslav	October 1970	15,444
Spanish	August 1958	14,558
Turkish	October 1968	13,915
Belgian	February 1961	3,338
Other schemes		33,788
Total		2,019,453

General aspects

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Arab Republic of Egypt (also covering Syria), Argentina (covering Uruguay and Paraguay), Austria (also covering Czechoslovakia and Hungary), Brazil, Canada, Chile (also covering Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Columbia), Eire, Fiji (also covering Tonga), France, Germany, Greece (also covering Cyprus and Israel), India, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kenya (also covering Uganda, Ethiopia, and Seychelles), Lebanon (also covering Kuwait), Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands

(also covering Belgium), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Sweden (also covering Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Spain (also covering Canary Islands and Portugal), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia (also covering Roumania and Bulgaria).

Population and immigration

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was established in 1970 to advise on likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the year 2001. The Inquiry's *Report* was published in 1975. It brought to public attention the significant decline in fertility, particularly since 1971, and the fact that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining. On the assumption that fertility would decline to replacement level by 1975-76 (the most recent birth statistics confirm the validity of this assumption) and remain constant at that level thereafter, the *Report* projected a population of 15,900,000 for Australia and 4,300,000 for Victoria in the year 2001. If, in addition, the gain from international immigration averaged 50,000 net per annum the corresponding figures would be 17,600,000 and 4,500,000, respectively.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—NATIONAL POPULATION INQUIRY: POPULATION PROJECTIONS (‘000)

Area	Without international migration		With international migration	
	Without internal migration	With internal migration	Without internal migration	With internal migration
Victoria—				
1971	3,502.4			
1981	3,813.0	3,750.0	3,921.8	3,857.0
1991	4,093.4	3,932.9	4,362.5	4,192.5
2001	4,327.7	4,049.0	4,777.9	4,477.1
Australia—				
1971	12,755.6			
1981	13,975.6		14,406.2	
1991	15,018.8		16,062.6	
2001	15,878.0		17,611.8	

NOTE. Internal migration on the pattern applying 1966-1971. International migration of 50,000 net annually.

Source: National Population Inquiry, first *Report* (1975).

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has the responsibility for providing continuous information on long-term population trends. Additionally, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. The Australian Population and Immigration Council has also been preparing a Green Paper on population and immigration policies which was to be published in the first quarter of 1977. The major purposes of the Green Paper are to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. The Green Paper will summarise basic issues, information, and options relating to population and immigration to facilitate informed public discussion, and thereby assist the Commonwealth Government to review Australia's population and immigration objectives.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1971 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971, Victoria's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons had been born overseas.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1971, 31 per cent were living in Victoria. The principal birthplaces of the overseas-born living in Victoria in 1971 were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639, and New Zealand 15,900.

Immigration policy

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of people who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, and parents. For dependent family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Special consideration is given for unassisted entry into Australia of United Kingdom citizens with an Australian-born parent or grandparent and to citizens of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Ireland (living in any of those countries), who have close associations with Australia or with a permanent resident of Australia and who are self-supporting and intend to retire on arrival in Australia.

Other persons are also considered if they have qualifications and experience recognised in Australia and who are in specialised occupations required to meet shortages in the Australian work force. Special provision exists for the entry into Australia of refugees. People entering the work force and found eligible for consideration must satisfy the normal entry requirements of economic viability, ability to integrate into the Australian community, sound health, good character, and intention of permanent settlement.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in June 1973 as part of the former Immigration Advisory Council. Its function is to conduct inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee presented its Interim Report, covering the first two fields of inquiry, to the Commonwealth Parliament on 17 September 1974. The Final Report was published in September 1975.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of migrants, under the British Assisted Passage Scheme, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination,

and aftercare. The State Immigration Office also has representative staff in the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria in London. This responsibility has been broadened to include nominations for some United Kingdom citizens resident in the United Kingdom whose entry is sought on an unassisted basis.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant from the United Kingdom in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of Victoria or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. Between January 1947 and December 1974 Victoria approved 74,269 personal nominations involving 186,431 persons. Under personal and group nominations 170,875 British migrants have arrived in Victoria.

Many migrants possessing special skills are sponsored by government departments and instrumentalities, private companies, hospitals, etc. Their arrival considerably assists a State with high industrial content and at the same time helps the Victorian Government's decentralisation policy.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are also available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations.

Regulation of entry

It is a matter of government policy that generally any person whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay should be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act* 1958-1973. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is normally inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an "entry permit" and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

The Commonwealth Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation. Only the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is empowered to order deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students and specialised trainees, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to genuine applicants seeking to visit Australia for a short period for purposes

such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), seeing relatives or other personal contacts, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are expected to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Students and specialised trainees

Young overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as temporary residents to undertake approved tertiary or post-secondary courses not readily available in their homelands. Entry for senior secondary studies may also be permitted where this is necessary to enable later entry to tertiary institutions. As well as meeting other entry requirements, including health, students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally, student visa applications are lodged overseas by prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence to young people from overseas for specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills. Generally, temporary entry for this purpose is for a period of up to twelve months and is arranged under sponsorship involving the overseas employer and the intended training organisation in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available first to Australian citizens and migrants resident in Australia.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel for Australian companies, including branches of overseas companies; professional, technical, and other specialist personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of such visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation which seeks the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to satisfy the usual entry requirements, including health.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1971	752,014	157,842	71,257	6,405	75,650	252	14,925	453	1,078,798
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
1973	783,230	284,975	105,666	2,517	92,156	89	21,279	448	1,290,360
1974	902,760	282,537	144,085	1,877	139,491	111	25,114	554	1,496,529
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a)9,590	382	1,528,959
DEPARTURES									
1971	687,792	138,456	79,658	5,853	66,130	397	15,581	326	994,193
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824
1973	780,660	253,464	101,775	4,602	86,764	209	21,961	507	1,249,942
1974	876,774	271,382	135,991	2,862	98,212	161	23,602	424	1,409,408
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a)8,488	294	1,537,084

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which seriously damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974. NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft up to the end of 1973 and thereafter to the State of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries. International air services commenced from the Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport on 1 July 1970.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Total	Victoria (a)				Total
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement			Permanent and long term movement (b)	Short-term movement			
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS										
1971	155,525	78,282	412,598	432,393	1,078,798	58,282	60,732	38,828	157,842	
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419	
1973	105,003	92,391	620,842	472,124	1,290,360	51,537	154,179	79,259	284,975	
1974	121,324	90,304	752,218	532,683	1,496,529	42,271	159,371	80,895	282,537	
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004	
DEPARTURES										
1971	29,449	100,805	413,917	450,022	994,193	27,895	70,074	40,487	138,456	
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015	
1973	30,325	99,575	638,141	481,901	1,249,942	28,512	149,877	75,075	253,464	
1974	21,849	102,531	769,650	515,378	1,409,408	26,409	171,001	73,972	271,382	
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029	

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

Citizenship

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. Successive amendments were made to the Act in 1950, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1973. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provisions of the *Citizenship Act 1948-1973* either :

- (1) By birth in Australia ;
- (2) by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at a Commonwealth Government office, either overseas or in Australia ; or
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949 there has been no provision in the Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application for the grant of citizenship.

The Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship can be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years' residence :

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, provided the intention is to settle here permanently ;
- (2) a married settler who has not lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years ;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to people under 21 years of age who have not completed three years residence in Australia. People under 18 years of age require the consent of a responsible parent ;
- (4) children under 16 years of age normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of one of the parents. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State ; and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Commonwealth Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a foreign national nor do women of foreign nationality automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to such women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Number of persons granted citizenship

The following table shows the number of persons resident in Victoria who were granted Australian citizenship and their previous countries of citizenship for the year 1975 and for the period 1956 to 1975. "United Kingdom and colonies" and "Other British" figures are not available before July 1962.

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1975	1956-1975	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1975	1956-1975
American (United States)	44	487	Italian	1,587	63,409
Austrian	59	3,543	Jordanian	32	243
British—			Latvian	16	5,469
United Kingdom			Lebanese	641	3,290
and colonies	2,443	(a)17,883	Lithuanian	5	2,712
Other	1,889	(a)20,733	Norwegian	7	301
Chinese	63	2,099	Polish	179	23,185
Czechoslovak	87	3,950	Portuguese	25	202
Danish	19	620	Roumanian	6	919
Dutch	262	27,140	Russian	14	2,324
Egyptian	332	3,263	Spanish	188	1,195
Estonian	1	1,178	Swedish	..	192
Filipino	26	233	Swiss	38	956
Finnish	29	764	Syrian	117	454
French	86	998	Turkish	84	558
German	235	18,351	Ukrainian	4	6,397
Greek	5,851	48,328	Yugoslav	2,190	25,905
Hungarian	82	9,868	Stateless	192	3,929
Iraqi	18	93	Other	279	3,701
Israeli	57	2,986	Total	17,187	307,858

(a) Excludes British nationality before July 1962.

Further reference, 1976

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

Population

At the Census of 30 June 1971 the Aboriginal population of Victoria totalled 6,371 persons. Most Aboriginals reside in urban areas; 55 per cent in the Melbourne and Geelong urban areas, 30 per cent in other urban centres, and 15 per cent in rural districts. The Aboriginal population is young, with 54.2 per cent under 20 years of age (compared with 37.4 per cent in the total community) and 1.4 per cent aged 65 years or over (compared with 8.4 per cent in the total community).

Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides direct grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and municipal government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, and the Aboriginal Publications Foundation.

The Department's field staff of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community and economic advisers provide educative and counselling services to Aboriginal individuals, families, groups, and organisations so that they are able to use the services available to members of the community and achieve change in those services if they are failing to meet needs. Staff make contacts with the full range of community organisations in order to encourage their executives and

their personnel to provide services to Aborigines in the same way as other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Department considers it undesirable that Aborigines are often regarded as dependent persons requiring special welfare provisions and services because of their Aboriginality. On the contrary, the view taken upholds the uniqueness of Aboriginal people and their heritage and also their right to receive special programmes and facilities which compensate the disadvantages and deprivations they have suffered in the past and may still experience. Emphasis is placed on the education of non-Aboriginal citizens to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aborigines are making.

The major policy concepts of the Commonwealth Government are Aboriginal self-management, self-determination, and self-sufficiency. The Department's purpose is to act as a financial resource and adviser and advocate of Aboriginal rights and interests.

Aborigines are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas and received Department grants to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aborigines are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and municipal authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through regular State-wide consultations and conferences and especially established consultative committees, organised by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Commonwealth Department of Education as well as by their own organisations.

In 1973 a major advance towards giving a voice at a national level to Aboriginal opinion came with the establishment of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee. Three elected representatives from Victoria are members of the Committee whose role is primarily one of advising the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and the Commonwealth Government.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aborigines had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aborigines residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972 established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by the Victorian Minister for Conservation. The Victoria Archaeological Survey within the Ministry of Conservation manages the functions of the Act.

During April 1975, the Victorian Regional Land Council, whose members are all Aborigines, was established to consult with Victorian Aboriginal people about their interests in land. It is the task of the Council to survey these Aboriginal land interests and then inform the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs so that Council policies can be established and legal effect given to those policies in relation to land.

It is expected that the role of government in Aboriginal affairs will be a reduced one in the long-term. While aspects of functional responsibility are devolving to other government authorities, primarily the goal is one of ensuring that Aboriginal people are in a position to manage their own affairs and determine their futures effectively sustained basically from their own economic and social resources.

Further reference, 1976

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- 69 Population in local government areas (revised intercensal estimates)

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- 4.15 Population, estimated age distribution, States and Territories
- 4.23 Overseas arrivals and departures
- 4.26 Internal migration
- (Various) 1971 Census of Population and Housing

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office (295 Queen Street, Melbourne) there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959 a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1959, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act* 1961. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 of mean population			Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	
1971	32,386	75,498	30,598	1,107	9.23	21.51	8.72	14.7
1972	31,206	71,807	29,856	1,048	8.77	20.18	8.39	14.6
1973	30,203	67,123	30,696	958	8.40	18.66	8.53	14.3
1974	29,708	66,201	30,875	989	8.15	18.17	8.47	14.9
1975	27,806	61,897	29,499	806	7.55	16.81	8.01	13.0

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1975 numbered 27,806, a decrease of 1,902 on the number registered in 1974. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1975 was 7.55, compared with 8.15 in 1974. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12.06 in 1942, and the lowest 5.66 in 1931.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	43,038	32,386	16,538	10,833	9,382	3,578	485	1,397	117,637
1972	41,520	31,206	16,066	10,829	9,120	3,426	490	1,372	114,029
1973	40,722	30,203	16,490	10,806	9,102	3,395	513	1,469	112,700
1974	39,327	29,708	16,086	10,769	9,295	3,567	566	1,355	110,673
1975	36,958	27,806	15,230	9,843	9,026	3,242	406	1,462	103,973

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
1971	9.33	9.23	9.03	9.21	9.09	9.15	5.6	9.7	9.20
1972	8.88	8.77	8.58	9.10	8.63	8.71	5.3	8.7	8.78
1973	8.64	8.40	8.59	8.99	8.49	8.55	5.4	8.7	8.56
1974	8.26	8.15	8.17	8.82	8.46	8.88	5.7	7.5	8.27
1975	7.69	7.55	7.61	7.95	8.01	7.97	4.6	7.6	7.68

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

No further details of marriages for 1975 were available at the time of publication; the following tables in this section, therefore, relate to 1974 and earlier years.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1974

Ages of bride-grooms (a)	Ages of brides (a) (years)														Total bride-grooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	..	13	17	11	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	48
18	1	5	95	135	203	66	33	39	4	..	..	..	..	..	582
19	2	4	91	220	381	335	140	117	9	..	..	1	..	..	1,299
20	..	2	98	212	530	626	498	408	30	2	1	..	..	..	2,407
21 to 24	2	8	158	450	1,386	2,374	2,877	5,711	629	62	9	2	1	1	13,670
25 to 29	1	1	48	127	289	484	660	3,158	1,549	264	69	15	1	..	6,666
30 to 34	1	..	6	14	30	64	69	557	666	343	102	29	8	3	1,892
35 to 39	..	..	..	3	8	7	17	105	242	217	128	58	21	10	816
40 to 44	..	..	1	1	4	7	5	32	92	131	109	98	58	26	564
45 to 49	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	15	36	65	76	96	112	82	486
50 to 54	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	10	29	45	83	109	147	429
55 to 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	29	60	169	286	286
60 to 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	6	13	28	177	231
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	5	12	305	328
Total brides	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	10,154	3,277	1,126	557	429	410	920	29,708

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1974, 752 were older and 137 were younger than their brides, and 111 were of the same age. In 1974 the oldest bridegroom was aged over 90 years and the oldest bride was aged 85 years.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1974

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.37	3.79
15	..	(a)	35 to 39	2.75	1.88
16	(a)	1.72	40 to 44	1.90	1.44
17	0.16	3.97	45 to 49	1.64	1.38
18	1.96	9.58	50 to 54	1.44	1.22
19	4.37	13.35	55 to 59	0.96	0.73
20	8.10	14.49	60 and over	1.88	1.15
21 to 24	46.02	34.18			
25 to 29	22.44	11.03	Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Less than 0.1.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS (a)

Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
BRIDEGROOMS									
1970	..	..	5	50	589	1,294	2,244	4,182	13.18
1971	..	..	3	44	636	1,414	2,452	4,549	14.05
1972	..	..	2	51	621	1,342	2,353	4,369	14.00
1973	..	..	1	31	588	1,216	2,346	4,182	13.85
1974	..	..	4	48	582	1,299	2,407	4,340	14.61
BRIDES									
1970	2	20	566	1,339	2,552	3,928	4,463	12,870	40.56
1971	..	13	656	1,491	2,766	4,011	4,720	13,657	42.17
1972	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	13,088	41.94
1973	3	20	570	1,272	2,688	3,838	4,444	12,835	42.50
1974	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	12,835	43.20

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4.82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22.94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1974 these percentages were 14.61 and 43.20, respectively, and in 12.54 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorcees	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorcees	All brides
1970	24.7	57.3	40.6	26.5	22.2	50.2	37.1	23.8
1971	24.7	56.7	40.2	26.5	22.1	50.5	36.8	23.8
1972	24.7	56.9	40.2	26.5	22.1	51.4	36.5	23.9
1973	24.6	57.9	39.6	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.0	24.0
1974	24.6	57.1	39.4	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.3	24.1

(a) Arithmetic mean.

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.8 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.8 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 20 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1970 to 1974 and the proportions by previous marital status for periods since 1940:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorcees	Spinsters	Widows	Divorcees	
1970	29,191	909	1,629	29,163	984	1,582	31,729
1971	29,549	1,001	1,836	29,587	1,045	1,754	32,386
1972	28,403	929	1,874	28,369	1,037	1,800	31,206
1973	27,165	951	2,087	27,147	1,044	2,012	30,203
1974	26,628	946	2,134	26,677	1,015	2,016	29,708

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 TO 1974

Marriages between—	1974		Previous marital status	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Per-centage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1974
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	25,306	85.2	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	89.6
Bachelors and widows	287	1.0	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.2
Bachelors and divorcees	1,035	3.5	Divorcees	4.6	6.0	5.0	7.2
Widowers and spinsters	223	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	500	1.7					
Widowers and divorcees	223	0.7	BRIDES				
Divorcees and spinsters	1,148	3.9	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	89.8
Divorcees and widows	228	0.8	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.4
Divorcees and divorced women	758	2.5	Divorcees	4.7	6.4	5.2	6.8
Total marriages	29,708	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For many years civil marriage ceremonies have been performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and who may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1970	2,479	7.81	2,070	83.50
1971	2,815	8.69	2,300	81.71
1972	3,505	11.23	3,008	85.82
1973	3,927	13.00	3,376	85.97
1974	4,449	14.98	3,069	68.98

NOTE. In August 1971 the Melbourne location for civil marriages was moved to new premises where it became possible to perform more ceremonies each year.

In 1974 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 25,259, representing 85.02 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 4,449, or 14.98 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES : RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1974

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion—		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	8,544	28.76
Church of England in Australia	5,992	20.17
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	3,922	13.20
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,624	8.83
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,046	3.52
Churches of Christ in Australia	569	1.92
The Baptist Union of Australia	547	1.84
Unitarians	396	1.33
Congregational Union of Australia	314	1.06
Lutheran Church (b)	274	0.92
Jewry	250	0.84
The Salvation Army	164	0.55
Jehovah's Witnesses	87	0.29
Seventh-day Adventist Church	65	0.22
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	35	0.12
Christian Brethren	34	0.12
Other recognised denominations	149	0.50
Other ministers	247	0.83
Total ministers of religion	25,259	85.02
Civil officers	4,449	14.98
Total marriages	29,708	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 from 1 February 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives, respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1975. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, 1975

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)2,215	(b)4,113	6,328	2,219	3,439	(c)5,663
Nullity	6	13	19	5	11	16
Judicial separation	..	2	2	..	4	4
Total	2,221	4,128	6,349	2,224	3,454 (c)	5,683

(a) Includes one petition for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes one petition for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes five petitions granted to both parties of marriage.

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED :
DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION**

Year	Petitions filed			Decrees granted		
	Dissolution (a)	Nullity	Judicial separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial separation
1971	4,256	13	2	3,072	6	1
1972	4,518	11	4	3,655	9	..
1973	5,164	15	1	3,301	11	1
1974	6,565	5	1	4,450	14	1
1975	6,328	19	2	5,663	16	4

(a) Includes fourteen petitions for dual relief in 1971, fifteen in 1972, six in 1973, nine in 1974, and two in 1975.

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE : GROUNDS ON WHICH DECREES
WERE GRANTED, 1975**

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	1,023	1,090	..	..	..	1
Adultery and desertion	37	29	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	105	..	..	..	1
Desertion	764	1,592	..	..	..	2
Separation	338	458	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	37	71	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	18	94	5	11	..	..
Total	2,219	3,439	5	11	..	4

NOTE. In addition to the above there were five instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE : DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF
PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1975**

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution (a)		Nullity		Judicial separation		Number of children (a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	2	8	..	..	..	..	2	12
20-24	78	292	1	1	..	..	50	229
25-29	463	868	1	5	..	1	348	984
30-34	509	631	3	3	..	1	631	1,121
35-39	334	509	..	..	..	..	607	1,176
40-44	234	381	..	2	..	..	500	883
45-49	196	349	..	..	..	..	343	495
50-54	170	206	..	..	..	1	179	167
55-59	110	118	..	..	..	1	103	34
60 and over	123	77	..	..	..	..	22	13
Total	2,219	3,439	5	11	..	4	2,785	5,114

(a) Of the total 7,899 children shown above, eleven children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted and six children were the issue of a marriage for which a judicial separation was granted. In addition to the above, there were five instances involving a total of nine children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1975**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
20-24	7	145	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
25-29	..	352	726	69	5	..	..	..	..	..	1,153
30-34	..	56	600	518	54	2	..	..	..	..	1,230
35-39	..	9	98	371	340	50	8	..	..	..	880
40-44	16	85	262	236	52	9	1	..	661
45-49	3	20	74	216	224	32	4	3	576
50-54	5	16	51	171	164	32	9	448
55-59	5	16	46	98	70	19	254
60 and over	1	1	..	6	26	37	74	136	281
Total wives	7	562	1,469	1,072	756	578	527	344	181	167	5,663

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1975**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	5
2	33	9	1	2	..	1	..	46	22
3	93	26	2	1	..	..	..	122	33
4	207	62	19	2	..	1	..	291	111
5	234	127	29	4	1	..	..	395	201
6	189	144	61	8	4	3	..	409	321
7	133	135	98	18	2	2	1	389	410
8	120	114	93	25	6	..	1	359	407
9	73	97	118	34	6	1	1	330	470
10	47	68	109	29	12	1	2	268	438
11	48	55	102	38	15	1	..	259	438
12	31	37	70	49	24	3	1	215	441
13	30	20	69	43	22	2	3	189	403
14	23	20	67	53	16	5	1	185	408
15-19	105	104	232	170	103	27	32	773	1,829
20-24	99	84	166	114	75	27	15	580	1,287
25-29	200	119	78	36	17	3	7	460	515
30-34	141	38	25	6	4	1	..	215	127
35-39	100	6	4	2	..	..	..	112	20
40 and over	54	1	..	..	1	..	..	56	5
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,967	1,267	1,345	634	308	78	64	5,663	..
Total children	..	1,267	2,690	1,902	1,232	390	410	..	7,891

(a) Of the total of 7,891 children shown above, nine children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1975 was 61,897.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 713 and corresponded to a rate of 11.39 per 1,000 births live and still in 1975. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1971 to 1975 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	98,466	75,498	39,970	22,996	24,239	8,321	2,832	4,040	276,362
1972	95,278	71,807	39,251	21,844	22,177	7,824	2,722	4,066	264,969
1973	87,332	67,123	38,067	20,407	20,510	7,326	2,808	4,096	247,669
1974	86,162	66,201	37,852	20,181	20,207	7,398	2,808	4,368	245,177
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
1971	21.35	21.51	21.84	19.55	23.50	21.27	32.8	28.0	21.62
1972	20.39	20.18	20.95	18.37	20.99	19.90	29.7	25.9	20.39
1973	18.52	18.66	19.83	16.97	19.12	18.46	29.3	24.2	18.81
1974	18.09	18.17	19.23	16.53	18.39	18.42	27.6	24.2	18.33
1975	16.84	16.81	18.20	16.15	18.05	17.17	23.9	22.7	17.21

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second decimal place.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1971 to 1975:

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age (b)		
					Nuptial births		Ex-nuptial births
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
1971	38,432	37,066	75,498	103.69	29.8	26.7	23.0
1972	36,842	34,965	71,807	105.37	29.7	26.7	22.8
1973	34,405	32,718	67,123	105.16	29.6	26.6	23.0
1974	33,993	32,208	66,201	105.54	29.6	26.6	23.0
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	106.37	(d)	(d)	(d)

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

(d) Not available at time of publication.

The following tables relating to confinements show age group of mother together with previous issue, average issue, relative age of father, and duration of marriage:

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1975

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over	
Under 20	2,803	625	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,454
20-24	10,081	6,751	1,471	192	18	1	..	..	..	..	18,514
25-29	7,039	9,472	4,577	1,208	218	76	18	5	..	..	22,613
30-34	1,611	2,843	2,587	1,270	422	191	70	19	10	3	9,026
35-39	381	569	609	489	276	181	92	51	23	32	2,703
40-44	76	76	99	97	84	60	38	27	20	32	609
45-49	3	2	5	2	6	3	5	1	4	3	34
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	21,995	20,338	9,374	3,258	1,024	512	223	103	57	70	56,954
Proportion of total married mothers	38.62	35.71	16.46	5.72	1.80	0.90	0.39	0.18	0.10	0.12	100.00

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS :
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1975**

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	3,454	4,144	1.20
20-24	18,514	29,005	1.57
25-29	22,613	46,494	2.06
30-34	9,026	24,265	2.69
35-39	2,703	9,397	3.48
40-44	609	2,713	4.45
45-49	34	192	5.65
50 and over	..	..	..
Age not stated	1	1	1.00
Total	56,954	116,211	2.04

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1975**

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)								Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Not stated	
Under 20	478	94	3	..	..	..	..	..	575
20-24	2,205	7,249	826	56	4	1	..	..	10,341
25-29	632	9,212	12,286	992	67	15	..	..	23,204
30-34	112	1,586	7,572	4,388	334	25	1	..	14,018
35-39	17	290	1,574	2,723	1,178	94	2	..	5,878
40-44	5	54	241	650	799	234	5	..	1,988
45-49	..	15	75	159	240	196	19	..	704
50 and over	2	7	25	53	79	44	7	..	217
Not stated	3	7	11	5	2	..	..	1	29
Married mothers	3,454	18,514	22,613	9,026	2,703	609	34	1	56,954

**VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1975**

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage																	Total nuptial first births
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Under 20	41	55	96	153	307	431	353	90	87	132	136	130	662	108	17	4	1	2,803
20-24	28	34	51	93	175	288	293	140	183	311	301	290	3,133	2,512	1,512	555	182	10,081
25-29	12	17	17	19	39	56	61	55	54	128	92	109	1,080	1,210	1,332	1,168	1,590	7,039
30-34	1	7	3	11	19	15	29	13	33	43	34	31	333	225	177	142	495	1,611
35-39	..	4	2	6	5	6	6	6	11	10	10	11	100	45	32	22	105	381
40-44	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	4	2	6	20	10	7	3	15	76
45-49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	83	120	169	282	548	796	744	305	368	628	575	577	5,331	4,110	3,077	1,894	2,388	21,995

On the average of the five years 1971 to 1975, mothers of twins were one in 99 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 14,128, and mothers of all multiple births one in 98.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1971	790	3	793	10.61
1972	771	5	776	10.92
1973	703	7	710	10.69
1974	593	3	596	9.08
1975	573	6	579	9.44

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1971 to 1975 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	9,674	5,010	4,859	1,782	2,720	722	664	198	25,629
1972	9,766	5,001	5,185	1,803	2,632	695	356	221	25,659
1973	8,726	4,611	5,241	1,800	2,497	743	383	197	24,198
1974	8,371	4,394	4,955	1,879	2,352	788	458	211	23,408
1975	8,291	4,395	5,034	1,943	2,527	758	495	262	23,705

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	9.82	6.64	12.16	7.75	11.22	8.68	23.45	4.90	9.27
1972	10.25	6.96	13.21	8.25	11.87	8.88	13.08	5.44	9.68
1973	9.99	6.87	13.77	8.82	12.17	10.14	13.64	4.81	9.77
1974	9.72	6.64	13.09	9.31	11.64	10.65	16.31	4.83	9.55
1975	10.25	7.10	13.83	9.72	12.43	10.86	23.37	6.00	10.17

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975(a)
12	..	..	..	..	} 2,965
13	1	2	3	5	
14	16	18	16	19	
15	98	105	113	116	
16	250	307	278	270	
17	423	514	461	448	
18	582	550	503	515	
19	517	523	436	393	
20	506	456	385	349	
21-24	1,172	1,156	1,026	925	
25-29	750	685	765	757	795
30-34	377	366	325	323	398
35-39	206	196	189	190	158
40-44	58	60	70	46	41
45 and over	5	7	6	3	1
Not stated	2	2	4	2	3
Total	4,963	4,947	4,580	4,361	4,361

(a) Individual ages of mothers under 25 not available at time of publication.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1971	2,084	558
1972	1,878	545
1973	1,766	596
1974	1,490	551
1975	1,229	489

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act* 1964.

(b) Legitimisations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimisation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date.

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1971 to 1975 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	41,691	30,598	16,339	9,686	7,806	3,295	637	598	110,650
1972	41,652	29,856	16,598	9,764	7,441	3,227	553	669	109,760
1973	41,122	30,696	16,732	9,835	7,845	3,347	580	665	110,822
1974	43,999	30,875	18,128	10,236	7,778	3,484	575	758	115,833
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021

AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	7.4	4.1	8.66
1972	8.91	8.39	8.86	8.21	7.04	8.21	6.0	4.3	8.45
1973	8.72	8.53	8.72	8.18	7.31	8.44	6.0	3.9	8.42
1974	9.24	8.47	9.21	8.39	7.08	8.68	5.7	4.2	8.66
1975	8.43	8.01	8.21	8.04	7.08	8.21	6.9	3.8	8.05

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of death

Classification

The Eighth (1965) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was used for the first time in 1968, replacing the Seventh (1955) Revision, which had been used from 1958 to 1967.

Major changes have been made in several sections of the International Classification of Diseases, namely, infective and parasitic diseases, mental disorders, diseases of the circulatory system, congenital malformations, diseases and conditions peculiar to the perinatal period, and the nature of injury and

external causes in respect of accidents, poisonings, and violence. A summary of these changes can be found on pages 152-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1975

International Classification of Diseases Code	Cause of death (a)	International List numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008-009	75	0.25	20
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	23	0.08	6
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	9	0.03	2
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	5	0.02	1
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	4	0.01	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	69	0.23	19
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,965	6.66	533
	Lung	162	1,078	3.66	293
	Skin	172, 173	124	0.42	34
	Breast	174	498	1.69	135
	Genital organs	180-187	665	2.25	181
	Urinary organs	188, 189	242	0.82	66
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	186	0.63	50
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	1,020	3.46	277
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	51	0.17	14
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	569	1.93	155
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	21	0.07	6
B23	Anaemias	280-285	67	0.23	18
B24	Meningitis	320	11	0.04	3
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	4	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	296	1.00	80
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	422	1.43	115
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,779	29.76	2,384
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,148	3.89	312
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,008	13.59	1,088
B31	Influenza	470-474	40	0.14	11
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	546	1.85	148
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,202	4.08	326
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	148	0.50	40
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	7	0.02	2
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	78	0.27	21
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	289	0.98	78
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	140	0.48	38
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	42	0.14	11
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	630-639	4	0.01	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	650-678	312	1.06	85
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	740-759	92	0.31	25
		764-768			
		772, 776			
		760-763			
		769-771			
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	773-775	264	0.90	72
		777-779			
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	151	0.51	41
	General arteriosclerosis	440	829	2.81	225
	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	481	1.63	131
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	460-466	192	0.65	52
	All other diseases	500-519	1,274	4.32	346
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	894	3.03	243
BE48	All other accidents	E800-E807	703	2.38	191
		E825-E949			
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	367	1.24	100
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	105	0.36	29
Total all causes			29,499	100.00	8,010

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1975: 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 14. Measles (055), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084), and 40. Abortion (640-645).

(b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

(c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

Deaths in 1975 comprised 16,034 males and 13,465 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1975, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups:

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1975

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	263	32.6	264	99.6
B42	Congenital anomalies	210	26.1	312	67.3
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	93	11.5	151	61.6
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	91	11.3	92	98.9
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	25	3.1	1,202	2.1
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	20	2.5	192	10.4
1-4 years					
BE48	All other accidents	39	22.9	703	5.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	31	18.2	312	9.9
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	25	14.7	894	2.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	19	11.2	5,778	0.3
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	10	5.9	1,202	0.8
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	7	4.1	192	3.6
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	45	24.1	894	5.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	40	21.4	5,778	0.7
BE48	All other accidents	30	16.0	703	4.3
B42	Congenital anomalies	19	10.2	312	6.1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	2.7	367	1.4
BE50	All other external causes	3	1.6	105	2.9
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	343	55.4	894	38.4
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	56	9.0	367	15.3
BE48	All other accidents	56	9.0	703	8.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	54	8.7	5,778	0.9
BE50	All other external causes	16	2.6	105	15.2
B42	Congenital anomalies	11	1.8	312	3.5
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	116	25.8	894	13.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	71	15.8	5,778	1.2
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	14.4	367	17.7
BE48	All other accidents	37	8.2	703	5.3
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	24	5.3	8,779	0.3
BE50	All other external causes	20	4.4	105	19.0
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	171	21.1	5,778	3.0
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	158	19.5	8,779	1.8
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	74	9.1	894	8.3
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	62	7.7	4,008	1.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	60	7.4	367	16.3
BE48	All other accidents	45	5.6	703	6.4
45-54 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	737	31.2	8,779	8.4
B19	Malignant neoplasms	705	29.8	5,778	12.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	180	7.6	4,008	4.5
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	78	3.3	289	27.0
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	77	3.3	367	21.0
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	74	3.1	894	8.3
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,606	35.2	8,779	18.3
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,319	28.9	5,778	22.8
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	405	8.9	4,008	10.1
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	196	4.3	1,202	16.3
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	99	2.2	289	34.3
B29	Other forms of heart disease	92	2.0	1,148	8.0
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,650	36.2	8,779	30.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,710	23.4	5,778	29.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	932	12.7	4,008	23.3
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	390	5.3	1,202	32.4
B29	Other forms of heart disease	188	2.6	1,148	16.4
B21	Diabetes mellitus	183	2.5	569	32.2

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1975—*continued*

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	75 years and over				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,604	29.6	8,779	41.1
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,404	19.7	4,008	60.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,686	13.8	5,778	29.2
B29	Other forms of heart disease	763	6.3	1,148	66.5
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	703	5.8	829	84.8
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	484	4.0	1,202	40.3

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1975 there were 10,499 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 3 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 296 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 273 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,682 to acute myocardial infarction, 3,097 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,148 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1975 represented a rate of 2,851 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the previous table shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 55 years and over. Deaths in 1975 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1975

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	..	..	1	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	2	..	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	10	19	23	28	33	113
	F	11	22	42	45	63	183
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	4	1	14	30	47	96
	F	..	2	9	37	129	177
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	62	345	824	1,183	1,028	3,442
	F	18	83	262	654	1,223	2,240
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	84	269	395	546	556	1,850
	F	18	40	125	267	797	1,247
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	34	37	66	106	283	526
	F	17	17	26	82	480	622
Total	M	194	671	1,323	1,893	1,947	6,028
	F	64	164	464	1,087	2,692	4,471

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1975 numbered 5,778 and represented a rate of 1,569 per million of the mean population.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the following table show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1975 were at ages 45 years and over.

Satisfactory comparisons of death rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past seven censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known and the results are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
IN AGE GROUPS

Age group (years)	Average annual death rates from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 of each sex by age group						
	1920-1922	1932-1934	1946-1948	1953-1955	1960-1962	1965-1967	1970-1972
MALES							
Under 5	0.46	0.27	0.60	1.11	1.06	0.79	0.79
5-9	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.98	0.85	0.95	0.76
10-14	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.55
15-19	0.30	0.37	0.61	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.76
20-24	0.64	0.73	0.69	1.27	0.86	1.25	1.33
25-34	0.76	0.93	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.62	1.55
35-44	3.31	3.04	3.00	4.01	3.93	4.50	4.42
45-54	13.94	10.13	11.65	13.25	14.54	14.64	17.21
55-64	40.46	37.25	32.73	36.99	41.16	42.09	48.40
65-74	78.21	85.19	80.46	82.41	90.40	98.12	111.07
75 and over	110.12	133.78	148.20	163.06	161.58	170.73	189.34
All ages	9.52	11.63	13.51	13.76	14.15	14.90	16.43
FEMALES							
Under 5	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37	1.04	0.68	0.81
5-9	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60	0.92	0.66	0.74
10-14	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.64	0.46	0.39
15-19	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49	0.66	0.71	0.64
20-24	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56	0.99	0.82	0.78
25-34	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.50	1.78
35-44	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14	5.76	5.38	5.49
45-54	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46	15.02	16.40	17.20
55-64	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93	30.20	30.30	34.04
65-74	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38	50.34	57.01	58.09
75 and over	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02	103.68	96.93	109.94
All ages	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16	13.12	13.00	13.90

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1975 in age groups according to the site of the disease :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1975

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	..	5	48	38	91
	F	..	2	14	20	36
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	1	34	55	90
	F	..	..	11	46	57
Stomach (151)	M	..	9	75	151	235
	F	1	4	38	122	165
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	11	117	202	330
	F	1	12	114	269	396
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	..	4	63	85	152
	F	1	2	42	65	110
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	2	15	353	537	907
	F	..	4	82	85	171
Breast (174)	M	..	..	3	2	5
	F	..	54	203	236	493
Cervix uteri (180)	F	1	3	51	51	106
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	..	4	27	58	89
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	4	5	73	51	133
Prostate (185)	M	..	..	31	259	290
Bladder (188)	M	1	..	21	81	103
	F	..	2	10	29	41
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	3	2	22	27	54
	F	1	1	17	25	44
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	18	14	45	21	98
	F	14	6	28	19	67
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	21	6	17	44	88
	F	16	6	21	55	98
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	6	17	55	75	153
	F	2	7	64	88	161
All other and unspecified sites	M	15	31	208	292	546
	F	9	15	137	308	469
Total	M	66	115	1,092	1,869	3,142
	F	50	127	932	1,527	2,636

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1975, 1,609 male and 2,399 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,088 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 266 and 267 shows that cerebrovascular diseases appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages 35 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 60 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1975

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	24	33	21	13	7	98
	F	18	30	27	19	23	117
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	20	30	79	96	117	342
	F	9	29	52	119	248	457
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	6	40	102	192	342
	F	2	11	21	105	448	587
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	5	27	86	219	317	654
	F	6	10	62	188	672	938
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	..	1	11	41	120	173
	F	1	3	6	30	260	300
Total	M	51	97	237	471	753	1,609
	F	36	83	168	461	1,651	2,399

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1975 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,980, which represented a rate of 538 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1975, 40 were due to influenza, 41 to other acute respiratory infections, 546 to pneumonia, 1,202 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 151 to other diseases.

The 40 deaths from influenza in 1975 represented a rate of 11 per million of the mean population. Eighty-three per cent of the deaths were of persons at ages 50 years and over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1975 there were 428 male and 348 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 211 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1975 were: 158 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 2 from gastritis and duodenitis, 7 from appendicitis, 78 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 13 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 289 from cirrhosis of the liver, 43 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 186 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1975 diabetes was responsible for 275 male and 294 female deaths, representing a rate of 155 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 172 in 1974, 174 in 1973, 162 in 1972, 161 in 1971, and 183 in 1970.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1975 there were 348 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 94 per million of the mean population. In 1975 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 140 deaths, infections of the kidney for 78, calculi of the urinary system for 9, hyperplasia of prostate for 42, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 79.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1975 was 32, the rate per million of mean population being 9.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1975 numbered 23 and equalled a rate of 6 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950-1954, 294 in 1945-1949, 660 in 1918-1922, 855 in 1908-1912, and 1,365 in 1890-1892. In 1975 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 72 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 17 males and 6 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1975, only two males were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

Deaths in 1975 from external causes, including suicide and homicide, represented approximately 7 per cent of total deaths. Accidents and violence feature as the main cause of death after the first year of life until middle age, but in age groups from 40 years onward they progressively assume a less prominent position. In 1975 male deaths from external causes were 64 per cent of the total deaths in this category.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved for the years 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June	Deaths involving motor vehicles (a)		
		Number (b)	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of mean population
1971	1,379,200	1,064	7.7	303
1972	1,442,300	964	6.7	271
1973	1,516,600	985	6.5	274
1974	1,563,600	915	5.9	251
1975	1,652,100	894	5.4	243

(a) Deaths are those registered during the calendar year.

(b) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 257, 263, 238, 225, and 201 respectively.

Transport accidents

In 1975 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 938, compared with 962 in 1974, 1,032 in 1973, 1,024 in 1972 and 1,126 in 1971. During 1975 deaths connected with transport represented 59 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968 such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to this category in 1975 totalled 55.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1975 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 243 males and 124 females. These deaths represented a rate of 100 per million of the mean population. Of the 243 male deaths in 1975, 96 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 47 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 72 of the 124 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1975 was 48 (33 males and 15 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1971	44	12	56
1972	33	19	52
1973	34	24	58
1974	54	26	80
1975	33	15	48

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has revealed a remarkable decline. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live

births) has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 14 in 1971-1975 (a reduction of 89 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 11 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the improvement in the rate in recent years has been effected in relation to deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life, commentary on which appears in the following pages.

The following tables show the number of infant deaths and the infant death rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1971 to 1975:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	1,710	1,107	766	366	464	114	170	80	4,777
1972	1,663	1,048	697	367	348	127	113	67	4,430
1973	1,491	958	666	276	394	137	100	63	4,085
1974	1,428	989	606	312	327	123	103	70	3,958
1975	1,231	806	547	222	271	128	58	62	3,325

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	17.4	14.7	19.2	15.9	19.1	13.7	60.0	19.8	17.29
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.8	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.72
1973	17.1	14.3	17.5	13.5	19.2	18.7	35.6	15.4	16.49
1974	16.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	36.7	16.0	16.14
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.27

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of Victoria, and for the whole of Victoria, for the years 1971 to 1975, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the 1971 Census (see pages 232-3).

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria	
	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1971	843	15.5	264	12.6	1,107	14.7
1972	764	14.8	284	14.1	1,048	14.6
1973	681	14.1	277	14.7	958	14.3
1974	708	14.9	281	14.9	989	14.9
1975	591	13.5	215	12.0	806	13.0

NOTE. Births and deaths registered in Victoria are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954 the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1975 the rate was 13.0, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.2 in 1971-1975, a decrease of 89 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 4.1, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1971-75. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 9.1 in 1971-1975. In 1975 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 57 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1971 to 1975:

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1971	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	14.7
1972	9.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.6
1973	9.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	14.3
1974	9.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	14.9
1975	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	13.0

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1975

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	271	51	48	69	36	475
Rate (a)	4.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	7.7
Percentage of total	57.1	10.7	10.1	14.5	7.6	100.0
Females—						
Number	192	32	37	37	33	331
Rate (a)	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.3
Percentage of total	58.0	9.7	11.2	11.2	10.0	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1971-1975 exceeded the female rate by 23 per cent.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1975

Cause of death (a)	Deaths under one year					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
Chronic circulatory and genito-urinary disease in mother (760)	3	..	..	..	..	3
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	18	1	..	..	..	19
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	29	1	..	..	..	30
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	4	..	..	..	1	5
Difficult labour (764-768)	17	1	..	..	..	18
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	135	7	..	..	..	142
Conditions of placenta (770)	37	1	..	..	..	38
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	9	..	..	..	..	9
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	1	..	..	..	..	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	3	..	..	..	..	3
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	69	1	..	2	..	72
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	11	..	..	..	..	11
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	2	..	..	..	1	3
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	107	52	22	16	13	210
Infections (000-136)	8	12	4	5	2	31
Pneumonia (480-486)	4	2	5	6	2	19
Other diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	6	5	51	75	43	180
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911-E913)	..	..	1	..	1	2
Other external causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	..	..	2	2	6	10
Total all causes	463	83	85	106	69	806

(a) Figures in parentheses refer to the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the twentieth week of pregnancy which did not at any time after being born breathe or show any other sign of life, and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 400 grams.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death within one month (28 days) after birth of any liveborn infant.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1971	(a)760	701	81	782	(a)1,542
1972	842	707	72	779	1,621
1973	802	615	74	689	1,491
1974	787	614	106	720	1,507
1975	713	463	83	546	1,259

(a) Still birth totals for 1971 relate to stillbirths of 28 weeks or more gestation. The figures for 1972 to 1975 include all stillbirths of 20 weeks or more gestation and are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. (See definitions above.)

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1971	10.0	9.3	1.1	10.4	20.2
1972 (b)	11.6	9.8	1.0	10.8	22.3
1973 (b)	11.8	9.2	1.1	10.3	22.0
1974 (b)	11.7	9.3	1.6	10.9	22.5
1975 (b)	11.4	7.5	1.3	8.8	20.1

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Rates for stillbirths and total perinatal deaths are not comparable with those for earlier years. See footnote (a) to previous table.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria—three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1971 to 1975 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
1971	11,134	30,598	36.39
1972	11,226	29,856	37.60
1973	11,667	30,696	38.01
1974	11,841	30,875	38.35
1975	11,508	29,499	39.01

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- 12 Divorce
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- 4.7 Causes of death
- 4.8 Deaths
- 4.10 Marriages
- 4.11 Summary of vital and population statistics (quarterly)
- 13.1 Divorce

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of decisions by industrial tribunals which have the force of law. Figures in early 1976 show that Federal awards cover 50.8 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 35.6 per cent under State determinations. Federal coverage of male employees (57.5 per cent) and State coverage of females (53.9 per cent) are higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The inter-dependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram and bus employees. Processing of disputes in these areas constitutes a significant work load and is widely reported.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the experimental adoption of a wage fixation system which incorporates adjustment of wages for movements in the cost of living (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission in 1976 was made up of the President, seven Deputy Presidents, and 22 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications, rank, and status as Judges, provision now exists for appointment of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972 the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Where disputes or applications involve issues of special significance or where appeals are lodged against single member arbitrations, the matters are dealt with by a Full Bench comprising three or more members of the Commission at least two of which must be Presidential members.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full benches of the Commission determine test case issues and other matters of particular public interest. In the years up to 1975 it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as "national wage cases". In 1975 a full bench of the Commission tentatively altered this procedure. An indexation package was suggested with quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the cost-of-living index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity. The indexation package was based on the expectation that other increases in labour costs would be negligible.

It has been estimated that each one per cent awarded in a national wage case would add \$220m per annum to the national wage and salary bill. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that there has been frequent debate on the weight which should be given to the likely economic consequences of decisions proposed by industrial tribunals.

In a recent review of its role, the Commission posed two questions. "First, in making its decision, to what extent should the Commission be influenced by the economic consequences which may emanate from the decision? And second, should the Commission fit its decision into the economic policy of the Commonwealth Government and if so, to what extent?"

The Commission noted that the questions had been dealt with in 1959 in the following way :

"The true function of the Commission is to settle industrial disputes. In the settlement of disputes involving payment of wages, such as this one in which such issues have been raised, the Commission will bear in mind the various economic submissions made to it, including those about price rises and inflation ; it will also bear in mind the fiscal and economic policies of the Government. It will not ignore the consequences to be expected from its actions but it will not deliberately create situations which would need rectification by Government action."

Having reaffirmed this interpretation of its role the Commission commented, " . . . Under the Act, the central function of the Commission is the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. But in doing so it is required to have regard "to the state of the national economy and the likely effects on that economy of any awards" that it makes. And to repeat what the Commission said in the 1974 National Wage Decision, although the economic consequences of the Commission's actions are often referred to as though they are separate and distinct from the industrial consequences, it should be understood that there often is a high degree of inter-action between the two."

The Commonwealth Industrial Court was in 1976 composed of a Chief Judge and nine other Judges. The principal powers exercised by the Court under the Act were :

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards ;
- (2) deregistration of organisations and disputes as to union rules ; and
- (3) appeals from lower courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Act.

In addition to these functions, Judges of the Industrial Court are allocated duties pursuant to other legislation.

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896 the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of improving determined wages and conditions of work in the "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character but has developed into a system of industrial relations which now determines wages and conditions of work for about one third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. Although the system has expanded from the four original Boards to over two hundred Boards, the fundamental principles underlying its operation have remained largely unaltered since inception.

Wages Boards are established under the provisions and amendments of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Each Board covers a particular group or category of workers working in either a specific trade, a branch of a trade, or a related group of trades. The Boards can decide any industrial matter with the major exception that they cannot determine preference for unionists. There is no provision for the registration of unions or employer associations within the Board system. The Boards are required to give consideration to any appropriate decision made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Boards will usually follow major changes (for example, national wages cases) made in relevant Commonwealth awards but there are many areas of wages and conditions where the Boards act as a lead sector. The determination of a Board applies as a minimum standard for all workers in the State in that particular category unless the worker is already covered by a Federal award. This is the "common rule" aspect of the system. The determinations of the Board operate as a rule of law with enforcement by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Each Board consists of an independent chairman, and an equal number of employee and employer representatives. Three chairmen share the responsibility

for all Boards. Members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board, or officers, officials or employees of unions or employer associations concerned with the trade. At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by the members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate; and he will ultimately vote as a member of the Board. Procedures are determined by the chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalisms.

Matters are decided before the Board by majority vote with each member (including the chairman) having one vote. The primary aim of the chairman is to facilitate agreement but if there is a deadlock he then must exercise his vote as a form of arbitration. He cannot impose a compromise decision on the parties, for he is limited to voting for or against the motion which is finally put. However, the casting vote is needed in only a small minority of cases as agreement is the more general outcome of Board meetings.

The appellate body is the Industrial Appeals Court, comprising the President (a judge of County Court status) and two lay members—one representing employers and one representing employees. Matters before the Court are determined by majority vote except that the President alone will determine questions of law. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting ten or more separate Wages Boards; references for advice by the Minister about the appointment, abolition, or membership of a Wages Board; cases regarding interpretation of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court; and appeals against decisions of the Wages Boards.

Appeals to the Court from a decision of the Wages Board may be made by a majority of employer or employee representatives on the Board, by a trade union or employer organisation, or by the Minister in the public interest. Any other aggrieved party (for example, a consumer group) may seek leave of the Court to appeal against a decision of a Board. The Minister may also intervene in any appeal before the Court in the public interest. Decisions of the Court are final.

For over seventy years employers and employees covered by determinations of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court have been served by the system with protection and consideration for the public interest and a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. In more recent years, under the influence of the Board chairmen, Boards have been emphasising the conciliation aspects of the system and the early settlement of industrial disputes and, in particular, the use of the provisions of section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act has expanded. This section provides for the notification of a dispute to the chairman of the appropriate Board who is then required to call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the work force covered by a particular determination.

The *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975* enables the monitoring of determinations of Wages Boards to ensure that wage increases provided in determinations fall within the principles outlined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of April and September 1975.

It has five main aims:

(1) It removes the limit on the number of Chairmen of Wages Boards that may be appointed;

(2) it provides that a Chairman of a Wages Board shall furnish the Minister with documents and any information on the business of the Board he may require for the proper conduct of his public business—this is essential for the effective carrying out of the monitoring role by the Minister;

(3) it allows the Minister to refer to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination a matter which requires to be determined by more than one Wages Board—the existing provision allows such a reference when the matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards;

(4) it gives the Minister an additional power to bring Wages Board Determinations before the Industrial Appeals Court—the Minister may request the review of a Determination where no appeal is lodged and the Determination will be deemed not to have come into operation; and

(5) it requires the Chairman to state the grounds upon which he based his decision where his vote carries the resolution, or where the Determination is made without his vote to give his approval and state his reasons.

During 1975 there were 84 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* to deal with 67 disputes. Of these, 32 were settled by the Boards at the first meeting, 33 at subsequent meetings, and 3 were not resolved by the end of the year.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Wages Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage

1907 to 1967

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a "family of about 5" was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was "fair and reasonable" it became popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment", and this standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its early awards.

Until 1967 the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage for adult males was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it came to be generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The female basic wage fluctuated as a percentage of the male basic wage, but in later years was generally assessed at 75 per cent.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments, including margins for skill and various kinds of loadings, peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the secondary wage, where prescribed, made up the minimum wage for a particular occupation. Over time the incidence of margins spread to nearly every classification.

The basic wage was for many years automatically adjusted each quarter for movements in the cost-of-living index, but in 1953 the practice was abolished in favour of what became annual reviews of the basic wage based on the "capacity to pay" principle. General reviews of margins took place at longer intervals.

Total wage

1967 to 1974

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept thereby eliminating the separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

National Wage Cases 1975

Following an unprecedented rate of wage increases in 1974 (males 35.5 per cent, females 40.4 per cent) the trade union movement supported by the Commonwealth Government sought to eliminate the "price expectations" element in wage claims by the introduction of automatic adjustment of all total wages for price increases. The claim was opposed by private employers and the State Governments of Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The Commission, while expressing grave doubts as to whether any wage fixation system incorporating indexation would work, agreed to adjust all wages and salaries by the 3.6 per cent Consumer Price Index increase for March and to lay down a set of principles which, if complied with, would entitle the unions to have the June 1975 Consumer Price Index increase favourably considered. The principles included conditions restricting wage increases outside indexation to

- (1) A "catch-up" if increases for calendar year 1974 were less than \$24; or
- (2) where the nature of the work performed had changed since the last wage adjustment.

In fact, substantial compliance with the principles was achieved. In September 1975 a further increase of 3.5 per cent for the June quarter Consumer Price Index was granted and the restrictions on outside increases were eased slightly.

As the Consumer Price Index increase for the September quarter 1975 was less than 1 per cent (0.8 per cent) the Commission deferred its consideration in conformity with the principles until the next quarter's figures were available. At this hearing it was proposed also to re-examine the whole indexation package.

Detailed particulars of all wage inquiries and judgments from 1907 to 1974 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

National Wage Cases 1976

For details of National Wage Cases conducted in 1976, see the Supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

MELBOURNE—COMMONWEALTH BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES
(Adult males)
(\$)

Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount
1923	9.15	1936	6.90	1949	13.00
1924	8.45	1937	7.70	1950	16.20
1925	8.75	1938	7.90	1951	19.90
1926	8.90	1939	8.00	1952	22.80
1927	9.00	1940	8.40	1953—August	23.50
1928	8.60	1941	8.80	1956—June	24.50
1929	9.00	1942	9.70	1957—May	25.50
1930	8.30	1943	9.80	1958—May	26.00
1931	6.34	1944	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1932	6.17	1945	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1933	6.28	1946	10.60	1964—June	30.70
1934	6.40	1947	10.90	1966—July	32.70
1935	6.60	1948	12.00	1967—July	(b)

(a) The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

(b) From July 1967 basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

MELBOURNE—MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES—FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1967 1 July	1.00	37.45	1.00	..
1968 25 October	1.35	38.80	1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	2.00	51.00	2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50 (b)	57.80
30 September (c)	"	68.00	"	61.20
1975—1 January	"	76.00	"	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (d)	"	80.00	"	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	5.00	93.10	5.00	93.10
15 May	2.80	95.90	2.80	95.90
15 August	2.50	98.40	2.50	98.40
22 November	2.20	100.60	2.20	100.60

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(c) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(d) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

Equal pay

Detailed particulars of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Victorian Wages Boards determinations

Apart from the period between November 1953 and August 1956, when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Since July 1966 when the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to insert rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, Wages Boards have followed these prescriptions, and since 7 August 1967 the total wage

concept with the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations has applied, and total wages for adult males and adult females have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974 the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal Awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1967 1 July	1.00	..	1.00	..
1968 25 October	1.35	..	1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent	(b) 42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	2.00	51.00	2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50 (c)	57.80
30 September (d)	"	68.00	"	61.20
1975—1 January	"	76.00	"	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (e)	"	80.00	"	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	5.00	93.10	5.00	93.10
15 May	2.80	95.90	2.80	95.90
15 August	2.50	98.40	2.50	98.40
22 November	2.20	100.60	2.20	100.60

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Concept of a minimum wage for adult males adopted in all Victorian Wages Boards determinations.

(c) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(d) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(e) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By December 1975 there were 176 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967 operative from 1 April 1967 provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

From 1 January 1973 employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At December 1975 there were 165 determinations which provide for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965 the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years.

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, and May 1974 surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

Returns were collected from : (1) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (2) practically all Commonwealth and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

The following table gives a broad comparison of the results of all surveys. A more detailed comparison is not possible because of differences in sample design, industry classification, and the level of sampling variability.

The changes in the percentage figures shown in the table reflect changes in the general level of employment; in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); in the coverage of individual Federal and State awards, etc.; and in the creation of new awards, etc., for employees not previously affected by awards.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Particulars	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	May 1974
MALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	59.4	57.3	57.7	57.5
State awards, etc.	27.4	27.9	24.6	25.8
Unregistered collective agreements	13.2	14.8	3.6	3.0
Not affected by awards, etc.			14.1	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	47.7	44.3	39.9	38.1
State awards, etc.	45.2	47.0	50.8	53.9
Unregistered collective agreements	7.1	8.7	1.7	1.5
Not affected by awards, etc.			7.6	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	56.3	53.5	52.0	50.8
State awards, etc.	32.3	33.5	33.0	35.6
Unregistered collective agreements	11.4	13.0	3.0	2.5
Not affected by awards, etc.			12.0	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wage rates

In 1913 the Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960 the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954=100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rates indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each

industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July 1974 and August 1974 editions of the publication, *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown in the 1973 edition of the *Labour Report*.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of marked significance.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA— WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1966	43.05	42.78	152.4	151.5
1967	45.00	44.59	159.3	157.9
1968	48.98	48.86	173.4	173.0
1969	51.86	51.74	183.6	183.2
1970(e)	54.20	53.68	191.9	190.1
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.53	105.15	373.7	372.3
1975	117.88	117.15	417.4	414.8
ADULT FEMALES				
1966	30.70	30.06	154.2	151.0
1967	32.57	32.04	163.6	160.9
1968	34.85	34.52	175.0	173.4
1969	37.70	37.08	189.4	186.2
1970	39.68	38.65	199.3	194.2
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.55	108.90	545.2	547.0

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) For mining the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(d) Base : weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(e) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australian State awards payable from December 1970.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	75.69	103.61	115.08	268.0	366.9	407.5
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	73.68	102.59	112.86	260.9	363.3	399.6
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	73.00	92.38	108.82	258.5	327.1	385.3
Food, drink, and tobacco	76.34	101.60	112.37	270.3	359.7	397.9
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	70.34	98.88	107.68	249.1	350.1	381.3
Paper, printing, etc.	82.81	109.63	121.77	293.2	388.2	431.2
Other manufacturing	76.67	101.95	113.57	271.5	361.0	402.1
All manufacturing groups	74.86	101.25	112.63	265.1	358.5	398.8
Building and construction	82.31	117.96	131.45	291.5	417.7	465.5
Railway services	66.93	95.85	102.75	237.0	339.4	363.8
Road and air transport	75.77	105.00	113.62	268.3	371.8	402.3
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	95.33	120.29	147.38	337.5	425.9	521.8
Communication	103.23	131.57	142.40	365.5	465.9	504.2
Wholesale and retail trade	78.96	106.46	119.90	279.6	376.9	424.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	81.11	102.32	118.01	287.2	362.3	417.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	72.07	97.76	108.71	255.2	346.2	384.9
All industry groups (a)	77.42	105.15	117.15	274.1	372.3	414.8
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	63.50	94.07	111.73	319.0	472.5	561.2
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	58.37	80.39	100.49	293.2	403.8	504.7
Food, drink, and tobacco	58.32	91.29	109.03	293.0	458.5	547.7
Other manufacturing	61.19	90.36	108.67	307.4	453.9	545.9
All manufacturing groups	59.81	85.47	104.61	299.5	429.3	525.5
Transport and communication	72.49	100.29	112.46	364.1	503.8	564.9
Wholesale and retail trade	64.99	97.39	119.51	326.4	489.2	600.3
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	73.64	97.00	113.70	369.9	487.3	571.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	61.44	88.26	103.87	308.6	443.3	521.7
All industry groups (a)	62.80	89.97	108.90	315.5	451.9	547.0

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base : weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on pages 288-9 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1975	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1975
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	40.00	110.2	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	100.0
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.99	110.6	100.2	100.1
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.1
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.0
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.1
Communication	44.00	40.00	39.64	110.1	100.1	99.2
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.1
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.96	111.3	100.2	100.0

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1975	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1975
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base : weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Average weekly earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the monthly publication *Wage rates and earnings*. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER
EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)**

(\$)

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1966-67	64.10	61.90	1971-72	93.60	93.00
1967-68	67.80	65.50	1972-73	102.50	101.50
1968-69	72.40	70.40	1973-74	118.40	118.00
1969-70	78.40	76.30	1974-75	148.30	148.20
1970-71	86.40	84.80	1975-76	170.70	169.30

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 286-7.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours

General

The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than has been previously available.

Although the coverage of the surveys has varied from time to time, generally when details were obtained of employees of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and local government authorities, stratified random samples were used, whereas fuller details were obtained from all Commonwealth and State Government departments, authorities, and semi-government bodies. Employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax were excluded from the surveys as were employees in the rural industry and private domestic service, employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax (other than hospitals and government authorities), and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

For a number of reasons of definition, coverage, scope, sample design, and sampling variability, comparisons between the results of the different surveys are not directly possible. Particulars of the results of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

A brief summary of each survey follows.

Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay period in September 1960, obtained information on marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the survey did not cover government and semi-government employees, shipping and stevedoring industries, the motion picture industry, certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc., and trade associations. The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars for Australia as a whole and State details are not available.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay period in October 1961 and provided information on the distribution of actual weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). Excluded from the survey were government and semi-government employees together with the exclusions mentioned under the general heading above. Australian details were obtained for eight separate industry groups, while State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962, 1963, and 1964

These surveys related to the last pay-period in October of each year and were based on random samples of private employers who paid payroll tax and did not cover employees mentioned under the general heading above. The surveys provided data on average weekly and hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, for adult and junior male and female employees of private employers by principal industry groups for Australia and broad industry groups by States.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A special purpose survey of weekly earnings of full-time male employees in both the private and government sectors was conducted for the last pay period in October 1965.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups

and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid into (1) overtime earnings, and (2) ordinary-time earnings at "award, etc., rates" (divided into (i) payment by measured result, and (ii) other) as defined. Average weekly earnings for full-time adult males and junior male employees were also provided, as were separate details for (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff, and (2) other full-time male employees.

Survey of weekly earnings and hours, October 1966 to October 1971

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time adult and junior employees of private employers (other than managerial, etc., staff) was obtained separately by industry groups and by States beginning with the October 1966 survey. Published figures reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations, in amounts paid for the same occupations in occupational structures within industries, in industry structure, in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.), and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piecework, and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

A survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay period which included 12 May 1971. The survey covered both private and government employees, excluding those employees detailed under the general heading above.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary-time earnings. Separate details were obtained for (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff, and (2) other full-time adult male employees. (Similar statistics were obtained in the October 1965 survey, but lacked the depth of industry scope.)

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1972 to October 1975

Although the scope of October surveys of weekly earnings and hours conducted between 1966 and 1971 were similar to those conducted between 1972 and 1975, they covered only most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (see explanation under general heading at the beginning of the previous page).

In October 1972 the coverage was expanded to include, among other things, employees in non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and employees of Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities. Because of the changes in coverage, results of the 1972 and subsequent surveys are not generally directly comparable with those for earlier years. Also, in 1974, the industry classification was changed from that used in previous surveys to the Australian Standard Industry Classification (ASIC). Consequently, estimates by industry are not directly comparable with earlier survey results.

Surveys of earnings and hours of employees

Distribution and composition, May 1974 and May 1975

These surveys were designed to provide statistics of the distribution of employees according to weekly earnings and hours and the composition of weekly earnings and hours for various categories of employees and for the principal occupations for the pay period which included 31 May 1974 and

30 May 1975, respectively. The coverage of these surveys was the same as that used in the May 1971 Surveys of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution). However, because of differences in sample design, the results of these surveys are not directly comparable with other surveys and series such as the October Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours of Employees, the May 1971 Survey of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution), and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October surveys and the May 1971 survey, adults included persons under 21 years of age who were paid at adult rates; in the May 1974 and May 1975 surveys such persons were included with others under 21 years of age.

Weekly earnings of employees (distribution), August 1975

This survey, based on a quarterly population survey, was conducted to obtain information about weekly earnings of wage and salary earners which is not available in other series. The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and covered about two thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample, and the estimates produced from the survey relate to all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage and salary earners in their main job except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel and patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

Details published show for full-time and part-time male and female wage earners, various cross classifications, the distribution of weekly earnings, age, hours worked, number of jobs held, whether private or government employment, industry, occupation, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, and marital status.

Surveys of income distribution, 1968-69 and 1973-74

In November 1969 and November 1974 surveys based on quarterly population surveys for those periods were conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the distribution of personal and family income within Australia. The surveys were based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and covered about one half of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years or over in each sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 and 1973-74 from each of the following sources: (1) money, wages or salary, (2) own business, trade, or profession (net income), (3) share in partnership (net income), (4) government social security benefits, (5) superannuation or annuity, (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc., and (7) other sources such as trust or will, maintenance, or alimony. Details published show various cross classifications of the above collected data for all persons aged 15 years or over.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one half

horsepower is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Wages Boards (see page 282) and the Industrial Training Commission (see page 302) are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration.

Generally the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, and lifts and cranes and included in the present functions of the Department are the following items:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of women, children, and young persons including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly since that time.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving

a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1971	3	169	41	82	25	42	362
1972	..	223	29	47	38	40	377
1973	3	238	70	38	28	54	431
1974	6	248	71	58	33	60	476
1975	2	233	48	51	33	57	424
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1971	0.5	163.3	53.6	63.9	38.7	60.1	380.1
1972	..	179.0	11.8	16.3	71.6	59.5	338.2
1973	0.5	80.1	33.0	16.7	44.9	14.6	189.8
1974	0.3	251.0	202.0	25.3	50.3	82.1	611.0
1975	0.4	282.4	59.4	9.8	86.6	132.3	570.9
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1971	1.6	257.8	189.7	37.8	67.6	135.0	689.6
1972	..	328.0	52.1	11.5	122.9	124.0	638.4
1973	9.7	559.0	64.5	22.3	101.4	23.6	780.5
1974	2.7	1,247.5	574.5	28.6	302.1	231.2	2,386.6
1975	2.2	581.4	250.1	10.8	89.4	287.8	1,221.7
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1971	25.6	3,412.5	3,246.6	500.8	954.0	1,587.2	9,726.5
1972	..	4,951.5	921.2	161.1	1,817.2	1,805.0	9,656.0
1973	204.9	9,343.6	1,207.4	355.5	1,696.3	415.7	13,223.4
1974	91.9	22,850.3	12,814.2	536.7	6,058.9	4,553.3	46,905.3
1975	57.2	14,938.2	7,448.4	287.3	2,176.7	6,989.0	31,896.8

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communications.

NOTE. These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). The above figures are not comparable with those published in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate people to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory

responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and associated legislation.

Many of the important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been discussed in previous *Victorian Year Books*. During 1975 a series of regulations were made to convert imperial measurements to metric. The consolidating *Labour and Industry (Machinery) Regulations 1975* contained important amendments designed to improve the safety factor in the operation of various types of machines.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been significantly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

More detailed particulars of workers compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia* published by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, previous *Victorian Year Books*, and *Labour Reports*.

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS (£'000)

Year	Wages on which premiums were charged	Gross premiums received less adjustments	Claims paid during year	Claims outstanding at end of year
1969-70	3,455,975	60,396	34,310	69,544
1970-71	3,932,840	71,409	37,456	77,464
1971-72	4,611,767	79,853	42,865	83,817
1972-73	4,863,012	91,411	53,729	113,098
1973-74	5,541,497	118,869	70,506	140,231

Figures for premiums and claims in the preceding table differ somewhat from those shown in Chapter 21 in the Private Finance section of this *Year Book*. In the latter section most schemes of compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, since some insurance companies close their books at other times of the year. With regard to claims paid, the Private Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CLAIMS PAID FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION
($\$'000$)

Claims	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Under Workers Compensation Act—					
Compensation—					
Weekly	9,562	11,444	12,980	20,739	26,342
Lump sum—					
Death	4,767	4,679	6,168	5,839	9,401
Maim	3,448	4,204	4,522	4,688	6,178
Medical, etc., services—					
Doctor	4,522	4,709	5,049	5,749	6,725
Hospital	2,953	3,158	3,727	4,381	5,385
Chemist or registered nurse	263	212	247	293	298
Ambulance	134	161	196	215	231
Other curative, etc., services	480	500	559	593	699
Legal costs, etc.	3,837	4,022	4,609	6,178	7,858
Under other Acts and common law damages, etc.	4,344	4,367	4,808	5,054	7,389
Total	34,310	37,456	42,865	53,729	70,506

National Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme

In January 1973 the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishing a National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme. The terms of reference as originally defined directed the committee:

"To inquire into and report on the scope and form of, and the manner of instituting and administering, a National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme appropriate to Australia, and which in principle the Australian Government has decided to establish, for the purpose of rehabilitating and compensating every person who at any time or in any place suffers a personal injury (including pre-natal injury) and whether the injury be sustained on the road, at work, in the home, in the school or elsewhere or is an industrial disease with particular reference to:

- (a) the circumstances in which an injury should be covered;
- (b) the application of the scheme where death results from the injury;
- (c) the nature and extent of the benefits that should be provided;
- (d) how the scheme should be financed;
- (e) the relationship between benefits under the scheme and other social service benefits;
- (f) whether rights under the scheme should be in substitution for all or any rights now existing;
- (g) the encouragement of precautions against accident;
- (h) the provision of rehabilitation facilities; and
- (i) the manner of administering the scheme."

However, in February 1974, the terms of reference already before the committee were extended to include sickness. The matter was arranged by the addition of the following paragraph:

"And further to inquire into and report on an extension of the scheme for the purpose of rehabilitating and compensating every person who suffers a physical or mental incapacity or deformity by reason of sickness or congenital defect, together with the application of the scheme where death results from such sickness or defect."

A bill drafted by the committee to establish such a scheme was referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs in October 1974.

Industrial accidents

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Benefits obtainable under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 (as amended) are set out on page 295.

Source

The *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 requires all insurance companies which insure against workers compensation and organisations with approved workers compensation schemes to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim is closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim is unclosed at the end of that time.

Scope

Each original claim is considered to be a separate "industrial accident" and although reports are received of re-opened claims, details are not included in published statistics. At present the collection is restricted to fatal cases and those where the worker is incapacitated for work for a period of one week or more.

Before the introduction of the *Workers Compensation Act* 1972 it was not mandatory for employers to insure against liability for employees whose income exceeded \$6,000. Consequently some employees in this category may not be included in the following tables.

Commonwealth Government employees are exempt from the Victorian Act and are covered exclusively by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act* 1972. Consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all, while coverage is reduced in some instances (e.g., defence services and communications).

Self-employed persons, with the exception of certain contractors as defined in the Act, are also not covered and therefore industrial accidents occurring to such persons will not appear in published statistics. This is likely to have a considerable effect when considering, for example, rural industries.

Definitions

The following definitions are relevant to an understanding of the statistics contained in the subsequent tables:

(1) *Industrial accident.* A compensated work injury causing death, permanent disability, or absence of the injured person from work for one week or more, excluding journey cases, cases occurring during a recess period, and all disease cases except where the disease is considered to be precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event.

(2) *Industry group.* In Victoria, employers are rated for the purpose of workers compensation premiums according to the type of business conducted, a premium being fixed for each "trade", and all employees, regardless of occupation, take the "trade" classification of their employer with the exception of clerical workers and domestics. When the list of "trades" was compiled by insurers, it was allied closely with the industry classification used for the 1947 Census. This has been brought up to date from time to time and accordingly the industry groups shown here approximate to those used for census purposes. However, as "communication" employees are almost exclusively employed by the Commonwealth Government, and are consequently exempt from the provisions of the State Act, the remaining small numbers are included with "transport". Also "finance" employees, whose work is normally of a clerical nature, are included with "other" industry, as are clerical workers generally, who are usually subject

to a special premium rate distinct from that charged for the industry in which they are employed.

It should be noted that accidents to employees of most government authorities have been included in their correct industry group where possible. However, it is not possible to allocate all government authorities and the balance is still shown under "government, semi-government, finance, and other".

(3) *Accident factor.* This should not be interpreted as "cause of accident". In general it is defined as "that underlying agency, other than human failing, which appears to contribute most materially to an accident, and which would be most likely to receive attention in efforts to prevent occurrence of similar accidents".

(4) *Injury site.* In most cases the injury has been allocated to that part of the body affected by the injury. However, since effects of poisons, electrocutions, weather, etc., cannot be assigned in most cases to any particular site, they are included in the heading "general and unspecified".

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Industry group	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	8	1,424	2	1,328	2	1,412
Mining and quarrying	..	95	..	103	..	72
Manufacturing	12	12,014	11	12,325	5	12,811
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	2	1,133	3	1,250	4	1,074
Building and construction	12	3,008	2	3,117	6	3,956
Transport, storage, and communication	12	2,590	10	2,910	2	3,328
Commerce	2	3,528	4	4,088	3	4,413
Community services, etc.	..	979	..	1,060	..	1,020
Amusement, personal service, etc.	1	636	..	699	..	788
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	1	2,368	7	2,441	9	2,603
Total	50	27,775	39	29,321	31	31,477

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Industry group	Number of non-fatal accidents		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Primary	79	101	80
Manufacturing	1,981	2,039	2,289
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	10	9	15
Building and construction	1	1	3
Transport, storage, and communication	79	89	87
Commerce	571	710	758
Community services, etc.	702	753	797
Amusement, personal service, etc.	402	394	427
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	543	514	610
Total	4,368	4,610	5,066

NOTE. No fatal accidents to females were reported.

Further information concerning industrial accidents to females has not been included in this *Victorian Year Book*, but details can be found in the publication *Industrial accidents and workers compensation* issued annually by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	Period of incapacity			Cost of claims		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	weeks	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Primary	6,541	5,698	5,572	462	425	530
Mining and quarrying	546	425	319	72	46	40
Manufacturing	45,045	42,382	45,676	4,917	4,668	5,800
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	5,091	5,182	3,738	415	465	431
Building and construction	12,879	11,590	14,161	1,318	1,328	1,486
Transport, storage, and communication	10,809	12,233	13,422	916	1,221	1,501
Commerce	12,912	13,336	15,443	1,002	1,285	1,515
Community services, etc.	4,837	4,302	4,029	351	368	376
Amusement, personal service, etc.	2,644	2,969	3,521	208	220	370
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	11,633	9,514	10,901	840	813	1,015
Total	112,937	107,630	116,783	10,501	10,840	13,063

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1973-74

Industry group	Accident factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, etc. (a)	Harmful substances	Falling, slipping	Stepping on objects (b)	Handling objects (c)	Hand tools (d)	Other and unspecified	
Primary	95	79	16	5	293	65	484	195	180	1,412
Mining and quarrying	13	6	2	..	11	4	29	6	1	72
Manufacturing	1,687	356	373	116	2,194	621	6,025	1,188	251	12,811
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	30	44	20	5	289	57	545	55	29	1,074
Building and construction	170	92	49	18	1,112	202	1,920	314	79	3,956
Transport, storage, and communication	86	279	33	9	1,041	136	1,576	96	72	3,328
Commerce	285	163	122	22	869	218	1,978	673	83	4,413
Community services, etc.	33	40	31	11	308	57	429	39	72	1,020
Amusement, personal service, etc.	42	16	49	7	178	29	243	68	156	788
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	75	129	46	15	721	129	1,251	134	103	2,603
Total	2,516	1,204	741	208	7,016	1,518	14,480	2,768	1,026	31,477

(a) Includes explosions, flames, and hot substances.

(b) Includes striking against objects.

(c) Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.

(d) Includes power-operated.

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1973-74**

Industry group	Site of injury								General and un-specified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (a)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Primary	54	36	33	298	228	317	311	129	6	1,412
Mining and quarrying	2	3	3	18	7	16	10	13	..	72
Manufacturing	295	300	309	3,663	1,667	3,828	1,564	1,145	40	12,811
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	25	27	32	401	130	158	216	77	8	1,074
Building and construction	126	89	94	1,224	531	826	708	337	21	3,956
Transport, storage, and communication	130	47	94	1,053	485	478	684	352	5	3,328
Commerce	114	78	103	1,274	592	1,255	617	372	8	4,413
Community services, etc.	38	11	46	353	126	158	205	80	3	1,020
Amusement, personal service, etc.	53	11	17	217	122	174	131	62	1	788
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	84	47	110	902	324	410	525	192	9	2,603
Total	921	649	841	9,403	4,212	7,620	4,971	2,759	101	31,477

(a) Includes vertebral column.

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1973-74**

Industry group	Type of injury											Total
	Contusions, lacerations, etc.	Burns and scalds	Bone fractures	Dislocations	Sprains, strains, and hernias	Amputations and enucleations	Concussion	Internal injury	Effects of poisons	Effects of electricity	Other and unspecified	
Primary	593	19	222	58	469	13	12	6	6	..	14	1,412
Mining and quarrying	29	3	16	2	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	72
Manufacturing	4,962	551	1,548	317	5,104	125	37	19	16	18	114	12,811
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	309	23	117	32	564	5	3	..	2	3	16	1,074
Building and construction	1,435	75	532	119	1,709	16	12	5	5	11	26	3,956
Transport, storage, and communication	1,050	47	531	72	1,555	8	15	14	2	3	31	3,328
Commerce	1,776	174	480	123	1,774	24	24	5	5	3	25	4,413
Community services, etc.	283	41	105	37	524	3	7	4	2	1	13	1,020
Amusement, personal service, etc.	245	61	151	24	279	2	17	2	1	..	6	788
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	755	63	323	111	1,271	12	13	14	7	1	33	2,603
Total	11,437	1,057	4,025	895	13,270	209	144	76	46	40	278	31,477

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY SITE OF INJURY, 1973-74**

Accident factor	Site of injury								General and un-specified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (b)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Machinery	61	144	12	82	205	1,757	134	121	..	2,516
Vehicles	111	6	58	232	158	163	255	216	5	1,204
Electricity, etc. (a)	82	33	3	32	126	157	83	186	39	741
Harmful substances	12	58	..	7	17	34	11	27	42	208
Falling, slipping	201	8	200	1,967	1,033	451	2,750	406	..	7,016
Stepping on objects (a)	76	11	20	112	316	415	352	216	..	1,518
Handling objects (a)	223	128	505	6,633	2,037	2,600	956	1,398	..	14,480
Hand tools (a)	63	134	7	86	223	1,938	182	135	..	2,768
Other and unspecified	92	127	36	252	97	105	248	54	15	1,026
Total	921	649	841	9,403	4,212	7,620	4,971	2,759	101	31,477

(a) See footnotes to second table on page 299.

(b) Includes vertebral column.

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY AGE GROUP, 1973-74**

Accident factor	Age group (years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	303	801	507	439	329	137	2,516
Vehicles	112	354	281	226	165	66	1,204
Electricity, etc. (a)	93	242	175	135	75	21	741
Harmful substances	18	53	38	54	34	11	208
Falling, slipping	445	1,793	1,556	1,594	1,174	454	7,016
Stepping on objects (a)	119	412	333	336	221	97	1,518
Handling objects (a)	916	3,691	3,281	3,442	2,245	905	14,480
Hand tools (a)	423	1,036	569	391	263	86	2,768
Other and unspecified	89	302	248	203	137	47	1,026
Total	2,518	8,684	6,988	6,820	4,643	1,824	31,477

(a) For footnotes see page 299.

Consumer protection

General

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation pursuant to the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973* to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* (as amended) and the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*. The activities of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry. The Consumer Affairs Council, which is an independent advisory body, is also associated with the Ministry.

At the same time a Director of Consumer Affairs was appointed who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry. One important power given to the Director by the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* is that he may initiate or defend civil proceedings on behalf of consumers. However, before undertaking any such action the Director must be satisfied that the consumer has a cause of action or a good defence and that such a case is in the public interest. The Director cannot undertake such action without the approval of both the Minister of Consumer Affairs and the consumer. The Director is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1974*, which came into operation on 1 January 1975, made a number of significant amendments to the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*. Some of the major provisions of the *Consumer Affairs Act 1974* are:

- (1) The name of the Consumer Protection Bureau and title of the *Consumer Protection Act 1972* were changed to the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972*, respectively;
- (2) the Act provides that where a post office box number is shown in an advertisement, the name and address of the person publishing that statement must also be shown;
- (3) the legislation further provides that the vendor must on request supply the purchaser with an invoice or document containing particulars of the goods sufficient to identify them, and particulars of such information, as to standards of the goods or parts as ought reasonably be made known to the purchaser or which the purchaser specifies in his request;
- (4) when a person effects repairs to goods and in the course of carrying out these repairs, replace parts, he must offer to return these parts to the consumer; and
- (5) the *Consumer Affairs Act 1974* empowers the making of certain regulations with respect to packaging.

In the area of consumer legislation, several other government departments have enacted legislation to provide additional protection to consumers. Two

significant examples in this area are, first, the *Motor Car Traders Act* 1973, which came into operation on 1 December 1974, and established the Motor Car Traders Committee to adjudicate over licences issued to secondhand motor car dealers. The Act also provides statutory warranties, backed by a government-controlled fund, on the sale of second-hand motor cars.

Second, amendments have been made to the *Local Government Act* 1958, which provide protection to persons building a new home. This legislation, in the form of the *Local Government (House Builders' Liability) Act* 1973 (as amended), came into operation on 15 October 1974 and provides that a builder cannot, after that date, enter into a contract to construct a dwelling house (or sell a dwelling house, the construction of which he began after that date), unless an approved guarantee or insurance policy is in force in respect to that house.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service, and unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The role of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau also advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers to (1) investigate such matters, (2) conduct research, and (3) collect and collate information.

Small Claims Tribunal

The Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974, pursuant to the provisions of the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973. The function of the Tribunal is to provide, at a nominal cost, an alternative to court action for consumers requiring redress. The aim of the Tribunal is to settle claims by negotiation, but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is binding upon both parties. The Tribunal's referee can hear any claim (as defined by the Act) irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the referee can only be enforced up to a maximum amount of \$1,000.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act* 1975, the Apprenticeship Commission has been superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The new legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, will remain the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the scope of the new legislation will allow for two important developments in trade training which are best described as "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission is at present composed of ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1976 there were 50 committees functioning in respect of the 137 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which 34,286 apprentices were employed. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to apprenticeship. 20 such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1976. A new concept arising from the recent legislation will be the appointment of industry advisory committees. The function of such a committee will be to advise the Commission on the skilled manpower requirements in the industry and the measures that may be necessary to correct any likely shortage or surplus of skilled tradesmen in such an industry.

The Commission achieved a record intake of apprentices during the year ended 30 June 1974 when 11,022 new apprentices were indentured, a 24 per cent increase on the previous best intake of 8,867 which occurred in 1970-71. Unfortunately, because of the economic situation the level of intake has not been maintained between 1974 and 1976. The intake of 9,483, however, in respect of the year ended 30 June 1975, is still the second highest recorded, while the intake of 9,474 for the year ended 30 June 1976 remains among the highest yet achieved. Having regard to the difficulties being experienced by many sectors of industry, the Commission believes that the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1973 has been a major factor in maintaining intakes at their present levels. The subsidies payable under the scheme were substantially increased from the commencement of 1975 and have assisted in making apprenticeship a more workable economic proposition in a difficult economic situation.

Despite three years of reasonably high intakes the total number of apprentices in training has declined from the number in training at 30 June 1974. This has been caused to some extent by the number of completions of four and five year

terms of apprenticeships which have occurred as a result of the introduction of a maximum term of four years effective from the 1971 intake. There are now no apprenticeship terms in Victoria lasting longer than four years.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have expanded to all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular panel beating and metal fabrication. As an aid to training the Commission has introduced apprentice journals or log books in certain trades in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in seventeen trades.

Victoria has introduced apprenticeship into the agricultural industry, the first time this has been done in Australia. Farming and fruit growing were proclaimed as apprenticeship trades during the year ending 30 June 1975. Through the application of the modular system of training, farming has been broken into three separate streams—grazing, cropping, and dairying. In 1975 classes were commenced at Ararat, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Hamilton, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warragul. The response from the rural community has been most favourable and because of the strong demand for expansion of the type of training available through apprenticeship, farming trade courses were commenced in 1976 at Benalla, Wangaratta, Irymple, Geelong East, Horsham, Kerang, Cobden, and Seymour.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed on 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,363	2,436	2,631	2,231	2,312
Carpentry and joinery	3,038	3,499	4,201	4,104	4,160
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	491	530	595	613	625
Plastering	31	31	37	40	39
Fibrous plastering	145	160	175	235	240
Bricklaying	215	409	644	755	640
Tile laying	29	35	34	42	42
Stonemasonry	8	9	11	10	11
Roof slating and tiling	..	..	..	34	85
Total building trades	6,320	7,109	8,328	8,064	8,154
Metal trades—					
Engineering (incl. patternmaking)	4,423	4,399	4,686	4,122	4,015
Electrical	3,598	3,678	3,922	3,598	3,588
Motor mechanics	3,972	4,134	4,752	4,679	4,984
Moulding	140	135	146	143	127

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Metal trades—<i>continued</i>—					
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,158	1,145	1,228	1,158	1,204
Sheet metal	567	593	596	546	541
Electroplating	46	55	62	59	51
Aircraft mechanics	119	115	125	98	103
Radio tradesmen	325	344	401	411	412
Instrument making and repairing	174	159	158	159	157
Silverware and silverplating	9	11	14	14	14
Vehicle industry (incl. automotive machining)	1,941	1,986	2,172	1,990	2,048
Refrigeration mechanics	215	219	254	246	258
Optical fitting and surfacing	101	106	113	90	99
Sewing machine mechanics	..	..	31	42	62
Total metal trades	16,788	17,079	18,660	17,355	17,663
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	180	207	201	193	171
Pastrycooking	182	162	165	185	194
Butchering and/or small goods making	835	898	906	989	972
Cooking	392	455	566	627	689
Waiting	14	13	16	7	18
Total food trades	1,603	1,735	1,854	2,001	2,044
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	149	108	110	92	78
Printing	1,598	1,361	1,367	1,299	1,265
Hairdressing	2,150	2,139	2,200	2,241	2,143
Dental technicians	79	96	111	105	109
Watch and clockmaking	44	43	53	50	64
Furniture (incl. wood machining)	864	994	1,232	1,274	1,357
Flat glass working	80	107	126	141	133
Horticultural	168	200	244	274	354
Textile mechanics	61	105	148	133	131
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	43	43	41	43	45
Dry cleaning	18	24	38	32	30
Garment cutting	14	37	42	53	53
Jewellery making and repairing	..	48	87	106	124
Floor finishing and covering	..	..	22	88	116
Agricultural	..	..	..	180	423
Bedding and mattress making	..	..	..	1	..
Total miscellaneous	5,268	5,305	5,821	6,112	6,425
Grand total	29,979	31,228	34,663	33,532	34,286

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884 the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.
2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding

application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1975 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 78. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1975 was 147, with a membership of 2,482,200 representing 88 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies to Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheet-metal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at State level,

the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on Central labour organisations on page 306). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria may be found in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and of members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1971 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1971	158	450.9	166.8	617.7	54	37	48
1972	158	461.2	190.9	652.1	54	41	49
1973	159	484.7	196.8	681.6	55	39	50
1974	158	501.1	210.5	711.6	57	42	52
1975	159	506.2	216.1	722.3	60	43	54

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1975 there were eleven provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed prior to amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the Industrial Officer are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters, and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see page 278), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the Boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, together with a large number of affiliated associations. The Chamber has 6,448 company members and 171 industry associations and sections meet within the Chamber. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 26 members, plus the immediate past president. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the members before both Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Industries Assistance Commission. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by about 80 associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,800 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations

are themselves federations of smaller and more specialised bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission, with a council of 120 members, an executive committee, seven elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors), and a salaried director. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations or institutes and undertakes industrial services for many others. Unlike the Chamber of Manufactures, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organising training courses particularly in business administration at supervisor level, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, in providing assistance in recruitment, selection, and placement, surveys, wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, and in addition sponsoring various community services. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Third, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that those associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organisation. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures, and many individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organisations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

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- 6.16 Wage rates and earnings
- 6.18 Average weekly earnings (quarterly)
- 6.24 Trade union statistics (annual)
- 6.27 Industrial disputes (monthly)
- 6.40 Earnings and hours of employees
- 6.51 Weekly earnings of employees (distribution) (irregular)

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1970-1975

Statistical background

The statistics of unemployment and vacancies used in this section, unless otherwise specified, relate to those collected through the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) network and may not be comparable to similar information collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, for a number of reasons relating to concept, definition, scope, coverage, etc.

Unemployed are defined as all persons who were registered with the C.E.S. at the Friday nearest the end of the month and who claimed when registering that they were not employed and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e., 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons who had recently obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. All recipients of unemployment benefits are included.

Vacancies comprise all job vacancies notified to the C.E.S. which were still unfilled at the Friday nearest the end of the month and which employers claimed could be filled if labour were supplied immediately or within the following month. Vacancies for full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary, and seasonal positions are included.

Trends

The trends in unemployment and vacancies over the period 1970-1975 inclusive are shown in the following tables. Figures for both Victoria and Australia as a whole are given for comparative purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
1970	9,020	5,196	14,217	1.0	34,692	21,636	56,329	1.0
1971	13,125	6,503	19,628	1.3	48,214	25,399	73,614	1.3
1972	18,005	8,631	26,636	1.8	70,704	33,232	103,936	1.9
1973	14,163	7,796	21,960	1.4	53,360	30,774	84,134	1.5
1974	19,568	13,259	32,827	2.1	76,447	45,561	122,009	2.1
1975	44,989	28,627	73,616	4.5	172,850	96,061	268,912	4.5
Average 1970-1975	19,812	11,669	31,481	2.0	76,045	42,111	118,156	2.1

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL AVERAGE VACANCIES

Year	Victoria			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	8,381	8,161	16,542	29,645	21,278	50,923
1971	5,776	6,659	12,435	22,917	17,915	40,832
1972	5,325	5,982	11,307	17,727	14,697	32,424
1973	11,582	8,716	20,298	39,820	24,171	63,991
1974	12,893	8,120	21,013	39,071	22,880	61,951
1975	5,818	3,345	9,163	20,455	9,654	30,109
Average 1970-1975	8,296	6,831	15,126	28,273	18,433	46,705

The preceding tables show that the number of unemployed persons in Victoria has averaged 31,481 or 2.0 per cent of the labour force between 1970 and 1975. In 1970 unemployment averaged 14,217 persons and in 1975 it averaged 73,616 persons. Male unemployment increased by approximately 400 per cent during the period 1970 to 1975, while female unemployment rose by 450 per cent.

Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The annual average unemployment rates for Victoria have not differed significantly from the rates for Australia as a whole and have ranged from 1.0 per cent in 1970 to 4.5 per cent in 1975. In the decade prior to 1970 unemployment in Victoria averaged 1.0 per cent of the labour force compared with 1.2 per cent for Australia as a whole.

Unfilled vacancies in Victoria averaged 15,126 between 1970 and 1975 and represented approximately 30 per cent of vacancies for Australia as a whole. Vacancies for males in Victoria declined by 30 per cent over the period covered in the preceding tables, while female vacancies fell by 60 per cent.

Composition

The incidence of unemployment in Australia is unevenly distributed throughout the labour force. Imbalances exist in the supply of and demand for labour, particularly in respect of sex, occupation, age, and location. These imbalances are examined in the following sub-sections only in so far as they relate to Victoria. The ratio of unemployed to vacancies (i.e., unemployed persons divided by unfilled vacancies in the same categories) is used as an indication of the relative demand and supply situation.

Sex

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY
RATIOS (ANNUAL AVERAGES) BY SEX

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1970	1.08	0.64	0.86
1971	2.27	0.98	1.58
1972	3.38	1.44	2.36
1973	1.22	0.89	1.08
1974	1.52	1.63	1.56
1975	7.73	8.56	8.03

Unemployment/vacancy ratios for males exceeded the ratios for females between 1970 and 1973. Since 1973, however, the situation has reversed with the ratios for females being greater than those for males.

On the vacancies side, the proportion that male vacancies represent of total vacancies has risen from 45-50 per cent in 1970, 1971, and 1972 to more than 60 per cent in 1974 and 1975.

Occupation

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY OCCUPATION

Occupational group	December					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Rural	1.88	5.58	4.42	1.17	3.32	13.58
Professional and semi-professional	0.95	1.73	1.71	1.38	3.65	6.50
Clerical and administrative	1.20	2.04	3.25	1.78	7.12	12.25
Skilled building and construction	2.76	4.50	3.22	1.82	6.22	13.22
Skilled metal and electrical	0.10	2.26	2.29	0.72	2.32	5.65
Other skilled	0.97	1.67	1.67	0.65	3.23	4.85
Semi-skilled	0.66	1.56	1.27	0.52	13.01	8.80
Unskilled manual	6.56	9.54	14.19	4.30	22.43	84.52
Service	1.18	2.46	2.59	1.31	4.32	11.04
Total	1.12	2.21	2.46	1.11	6.87	10.94

Unemployment/vacancy ratios for all major occupational groups have increased substantially since December 1973. The occupational groups experiencing the highest unemployment/vacancy ratios at the end of December 1975 were unskilled manual, rural, skilled building, and clerical. Generally, these groups had the highest unemployment/vacancy ratios for any December covered in the table. The groups with the lowest unemployment/vacancy ratios were skilled metal, other skilled, semi-skilled, and professional. In December 1970 and December 1973 vacancies exceeded unemployed in the skilled metal, other skilled, and semi-skilled occupational groups.

Age

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY AGE

Period	Adults			Juniors			
	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	School leavers unemployed
December 1970	7,620	9,214	0.83	16,066	11,842	1.36	12,783
December 1971	13,540	6,086	2.22	21,586	9,808	2.20	16,230
December 1972	13,595	7,693	1.77	22,572	7,033	3.21	16,930
December 1973	11,272	16,357	0.69	16,881	9,003	1.88	11,299
December 1974	44,963	7,469	6.02	30,054	3,452	8.71	13,006
December 1975	45,500	5,449	8.35	39,636	2,336	16.97	16,822

With the exception of December 1971 the unemployment/vacancy ratios for juniors have been significantly higher than the respective ratios for adults.

Juniors registered as unemployed increased by approximately 150 per cent between 1970 and 1975, compared with a rise of 500 per cent for adults. Vacancies for juniors declined by 80 per cent compared with a fall of only 40 per cent for adults.

Unemployed school leavers represented some 40 per cent of total junior unemployment at the end of December 1975, compared with approximately 80 per cent in December 1970. These two figures are not strictly comparable because of a change in the definition of school leavers unemployed introduced in July 1973. However, even allowing for such a change in definition, a decrease in the proportion of junior unemployed who are school leavers has certainly occurred since December 1973.

Location

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY METROPOLITAN AND
NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

Period	Metropolitan				Non-metropolitan			
	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment rate	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment rate
				(a) (per cent)				(a) (per cent)
December 1970	13,973	18,528	0.75	1.3	9,713	2,528	3.84	2.7
December 1971	21,461	13,603	1.58	1.9	13,665	2,291	5.96	3.7
December 1972	22,446	11,954	1.88	2.0	13,721	2,772	4.95	3.7
December 1973	16,018	21,394	0.75	1.3	12,135	3,966	3.06	3.1
December 1974	52,421	8,464	6.19	4.3	22,596	2,457	9.20	5.6
December 1975	57,005	6,298	9.05	4.6	28,131	1,487	18.92	6.8

(a) Based on Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations labour force estimates.

The preceding table shows that unemployment/vacancy ratios in non-metropolitan areas have been substantially higher than the corresponding ratios in metropolitan areas.

Unemployment rates for both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas show that the incidence of unemployment in non-metropolitan areas was approximately twice the incidence in metropolitan areas up to 1973. Although non-metropolitan rates were still higher than metropolitan rates in 1974 and 1975 the differential between the two had narrowed significantly.

Duration

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Percentage distribution)

Period	Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months and over	Total
September 1970	58.6	27.0	10.2	4.2	100.0
August 1971	57.6	28.5	9.7	4.3	100.0
August 1972	48.6	31.2	12.9	7.3	100.0
August 1973	43.5	30.6	15.2	10.7	100.0
August 1974	52.0	29.9	10.7	7.4	100.0
August 1975	30.3	36.4	18.9	14.5	100.0

The proportion of persons who had been registered as unemployed for more than three months in August 1975 was greater than the proportions in the corresponding months of the previous five years. At August 1975, 18.9 per cent of those unemployed had been registered for between three and six months and 14.5 per cent had been registered for more than six months.

A more detailed analysis of duration of unemployment for August 1975 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1975
(Percentage distribution)

[illegible]

Junior females have the largest proportion registered from three to six months and six months and over. Adult females have the second highest proportions in these categories.

In non-metropolitan areas the proportions in the three to six months and six months and over categories are substantially higher than the corresponding proportions in metropolitan areas. In non-metropolitan areas more than 40 per cent of persons had been registered for more than three months compared with 30 per cent in metropolitan areas.

Unemployment benefit recipients

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RECIPIENTS

Period	Unemployment benefit recipients			Unemployment benefit recipients as proportion of unemployed		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
December 1970	3,165	855	4,020	0.21	0.10	0.17
December 1971	7,790	1,980	9,770	0.33	0.17	0.28
December 1972	9,347	3,194	12,541	0.39	0.26	0.35
December 1973	7,720	3,415	11,135	0.42	0.34	0.40
December 1974	28,037	13,617	41,654	0.64	0.44	0.56
December 1975	41,167	18,468	59,635	0.76	0.60	0.70

The total number of unemployment benefit recipients has risen from 4,020 in December 1970 to 59,635 in December 1975. Male benefit recipients rose by 38,002 and female benefit recipients by 17,613 in this period.

The proportion of registered unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit has increased from 17 per cent in December 1970 to 70 per cent in December 1975. In December 1975, 76 per cent of male unemployed and 60 per cent of female unemployed were in receipt of unemployment benefit. The proportion of males receiving unemployment benefit is higher than the proportion of females, since many married women are ineligible for unemployment benefit because they have working spouses.

An age breakdown of recipients undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security in May 1975 showed that some 30 per cent of male recipients and 65 per cent of female recipients were under 21 years of age.

ADMINISTRATION

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the National Employment and Training System; the formulation of national industrial relations policy and administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1975* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; the provision of assistance and advice to industry on matters relating to productivity, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practice, employee amenities, and food services, and on the overall quality of work life; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of

effective deployment of manpower resources; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and the public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes. Publications include the *Women and Work* series, and *Comment*, a current news and information bulletin on women's employment matters.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service can be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1973*, sections 47 and 48. The principal functions of the Service are to help people seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and large provincial centres. There were 44 C.E.S. offices in Victoria in 1976.

The National Employment and Training System aims at providing the opportunity for those who are unable to obtain employment with their current skills to train for employment in occupations which are in demand. The System has beneficial effects for the long-term restructuring of the work force. It replaces a number of employment schemes previously administered by the former Commonwealth Department of Labor and Immigration.

Specialist facilities are provided for young people, handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. The C.E.S. assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1975*.

All applicants for unemployment benefit under the *Social Services Act 1947-1975* must register at an office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival and, where necessary, arranging their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. Since 1951, the C.E.S. has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the United Nations Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Common-

wealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees, and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Applications for employment (a)	374,904	330,853	294,705	453,802	467,843
Number placed in employment	128,967	145,739	126,592	118,356	134,248
Number of vacancies notified	184,298	225,707	233,872	187,027	200,556
Vacancies at 30 June	8,411	16,522	23,561	7,868	7,187

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Further reference, 1976 ; *International Womens Year, 1976*

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Labour force

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation, and occupational status, and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of the population.

For periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force are obtained through a population survey which is carried out by means of personal interviews at sampled households in February, May, August, and November each year (see page 318).

Estimates by industry of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) are also obtained through a monthly collection from employers (see page 320).

Population Census

At the 1971 Census the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (2) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?
- (3) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did this person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The preceding considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1971

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	89,600	63,034	152,634	9.19	13.29	10.53
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	86,480	11,639	98,119	8.87	2.46	6.77
Clerical workers	83,380	144,739	228,119	8.55	30.53	15.74
Sales workers	63,257	53,519	116,776	6.49	11.29	8.06
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	83,905	17,409	101,314	8.61	3.67	6.99
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,802	2	1,804	0.18	..	0.13
Workers in transport and communication operations	63,339	10,165	73,504	6.50	2.14	5.07
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	400,871	87,955	488,826	41.11	18.55	33.73
Service, sport, and recreation workers	38,576	57,815	96,391	3.96	12.19	6.65
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	15,390	675	16,065	1.58	0.14	1.11
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	48,389	27,233	75,622	4.96	5.74	5.22
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer	57,778	16,338	74,116	3.30	0.93	2.12
Self-employed	86,545	22,584	109,129	4.95	1.29	3.12
Employee	828,082	429,310	1,257,392	47.32	24.50	35.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	2,584	5,953	8,537	0.15	0.34	0.24
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	55.72	27.06	41.38
Unemployed (a)	14,078	9,739	23,817	0.80	0.56	0.68
Total in labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991	56.52	27.62	42.06

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971—*continued*

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Not in labour force—						
Child not attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Child at primary or secondary school	392,873	370,000	762,873	22.45	21.11	21.78
Student full-time (b)	29,460	21,233	50,693	1.68	1.21	1.45
Home duties		646,801	646,801		36.91	18.47
Other	160,214	59,552	219,766	9.15	3.40	6.27
Total not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360	43.48	72.38	57.94
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

(b) Other than at primary or secondary school.

Population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November each year. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained each quarter by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see below).

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys have been carried out since November 1960, and estimates are published quarterly in special offset publications.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent defence forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of industry and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment;

and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Supplementary surveys

Data obtained from supplementary surveys to labour force surveys is published in special offset publications, and some of the subjects that have been covered are :

(1) *Child care.* Surveys were conducted in May 1969 and May 1973 to obtain for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

(2) *Frequency of pay and leave taking.* In February 1969 and August 1974 supplementary surveys were conducted to obtain information about the frequency of pay of wage and salary earners, and the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period.

(3) *Labour force experience.* Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, and 1974 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

(4) *Labour mobility (job tenure).* Supplementary surveys in November 1972 and February 1975 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

(5) *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions.* Supplementary surveys have been carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 the survey was conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in 1975. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status in May 1975, the industry and occupation of those in the labour force, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974.

(6) *Multiple jobholding.* In November 1965, August 1966, August 1967, May 1971, August 1973, and August 1975 supplementary surveys were conducted to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding.

(7) *Superannuation.* In May 1968 and February 1974 supplementary surveys were undertaken to obtain information about employed persons covered by superannuation-type schemes and those not so covered, and about other persons who were receiving or had received benefits from such schemes.

Labour turnover surveys

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March of each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966.

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group, and for the purpose of comparison of labour turnover rates, separations are analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

Detailed results of these surveys have been published in *Labour reports* and special offset publications.

Employed wage and salary earners

Civilian employees

Estimates of civilian employees are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the Population Census of June 1971. For the period from July 1971 the figures are estimates designed to measure changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between Population Censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely, current pay-roll tax returns, current returns from government bodies, and some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At 30 June 1971 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 90 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the Population Census.

The figures in the following tables relate only to civilian employees, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and members of the permanent defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1971 Census from which the benchmarks for this series were derived conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

In September 1971 the collection of pay-roll tax was transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the individual States. Conditions and payments are governed by the relevant State Acts of Parliament.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the Integrated Economic Censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail and wholesale trade, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates. Some figures are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of male and female civilian employees in the principal industry groups at June for each of the

years 1971 and 1973 to 1976. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, described in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (preliminary edition), 1969, Volume 1. This industry classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for Population Censuses before 1971 and used in previously published estimates of civilian employees. At the Population Census of June 1971 all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force and were excluded from this series from July 1971.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
 ('000)

Industry group	1971	1973	1974	1975	1976
MALES					
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.7
Mining	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2
Manufacturing	303.2	300.3	309.4	287.2	283.9
Electricity, gas, and water	26.7	27.5	27.4	27.7	27.5
Construction	86.8	87.6	89.2	90.1	83.8
Wholesale and retail trade	143.4	147.5	151.7	152.6	151.2
Transport and storage	52.5	53.4	55.6	56.0	54.6
Communication	18.6	19.5	20.0	20.6	20.3
Finance (b)	54.2	55.3	57.3	56.4	54.3
Public administration	30.1	31.6	31.7	34.2	34.0
Community services (c)	59.0	64.7	67.4	72.5	76.4
Entertainment (d)	23.4	24.8	26.1	27.7	25.7
Total	805.7	819.9	842.9	832.9	818.5
FEMALES					
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	136.6	139.8	147.4	122.5	123.5
Electricity, gas, and water	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Construction	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	92.5	102.8	110.6	109.2	108.3
Transport and storage	8.2	8.9	10.0	10.4	9.9
Communication	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.1
Finance (b)	42.1	43.3	46.6	46.1	45.9
Public administration	14.7	16.5	18.1	21.2	21.8
Community services (c)	94.8	106.0	114.7	122.6	130.9
Entertainment (d)	35.2	37.7	38.8	38.9	38.9
Total	439.0	470.5	502.2	487.3	495.5

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

(b) Includes insurance, real estate, and business services.

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare, and religious institutions.

(d) Includes recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, Australian Postal Commission and Australian Telecommunications Commission, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : GOVERNMENT BODIES
(000)

At 30 June—	Commonwealth Government			State and semi-government			Local government			Total government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	67.8	22.3	90.1	120.5	40.6	161.1	16.6	5.3	21.9	204.9	68.1	273.0
1972	68.6	22.5	91.1	123.0	42.0	165.0	18.8	5.6	24.4	210.4	70.1	280.5
1973	70.0	23.2	93.2	125.6	44.8	170.4	18.6	6.1	24.7	214.3	74.1	288.4
1974	70.5	24.8	95.3	127.8	48.7	176.5	18.2	6.5	24.7	216.4	80.0	296.4
1975	72.2	26.6	98.8	135.6	54.0	189.6	22.3	7.5	29.8	230.1	88.2	318.3
1976	70.5	26.0	96.5	136.3	58.1	194.4	19.3	8.3	27.6	226.1	92.4	318.5

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HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Historical introduction

Beginnings of the building industry

Early settlement in Victoria, between 1834 and 1851, established a building industry which despite occasional economic setbacks and scarcities of labour and capital, was to grow at a rapid rate. At first, entire buildings were imported in prefabricated or completely knocked down packages and quickly erected at the sites of settlement. Superintendent C. J. La Trobe imported his own house and had it set up on Jolimont Hill, Melbourne. A condition upon which the first land was sold in Melbourne stipulated that a permanent building worth at least £50 had to be built on an allotment within twelve months of the date of sale; this requirement alone was responsible for the initial expansion of the building industry. In fact, between 1837 and 1838, the number of houses in Melbourne increased from 36 to 300. Brickworks were established, quarries for bluestone and freestone started, lime for mortar was prepared in the kilns on the Mornington Peninsula and taken up to Melbourne by small vessels, and sawmills were set up. However, settlers in districts remote from Melbourne had to make do with rude, primitive shelters, although these often displayed considerable ingenuity in the use of the materials at hand.

1851 to 1860

The discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 brought most of the building industries to an abrupt closure for some time, as men left their trades and joined the rush to the goldfields. By 1853, however, the industry had begun to recover; indeed, the period of the gold rushes witnessed the start of many manufacturing plants which, through successive modifications as technology has advanced, have survived to the present day.

1860 to 1890

The expansion of the building industry from 1860 to 1890 was at times spectacular. With substantial increases in the number of brickyards, sawmills, and limeworks, for example, the industry was becoming solidly established, although a lack of capital, rather than a shortage of labour and materials, was the restraining factor in the early part of this period. Despite this situation, however, there was a marked decline in temporary buildings—frames once covered by canvas were now made permanent by claddings in weatherboards, a common practice in the gold districts. Galvanised iron, first used in Melbourne

as early as 1850, came to be, in many respects, the universal roofing material and by far the most inexpensive roofing material. The important influence of this adaptable form of corrosion resistant sheet iron cannot be overemphasised.

This period saw the construction of the major civic, church, and institutional buildings of Melbourne and the provincial cities. It was not unusual for a small remote township to have an elaborate post office, court house, several fine churches, and an ornate hotel or two, with elaborate cast iron verandahs and cresting to the roofs—a skyline bristling with finials of cast and wrought iron and an impressive array of fully ornamented chimneys with their elaborate cornices. The mansions of the Melbourne merchants were a prominent feature of the suburban landscape, set high on the hills of Kew and Toorak, surrounded by fragrant gardens with exotic trees, flowers, summer houses, gas lamps, and statues, marked by elaborate entrance gateways in iron, both cast and wrought.

1890 to 1919

The economic depression of the early 1890s was a major setback to the building industry. Many banks and building societies failed. In some instances, owners did not live in the apartments of their great houses, but awaited impending doom in their servants' quarters. The rate of building activity slowed markedly, and many home buyers lost their savings; the industry was completely depressed. The subsequent recovery up to 1918 saw the advent of a new style of building which used some of the forms of the popular "art nouveau" movement, flavoured with local deviations. Roofs of houses, high and sweeping, were interrupted by attics, squint slopes, tall chimneys, small, playful spires rising over circular window bays to the main rooms all covered in a profusion of terra cotta finials, crestings, gable scrolls, and "marseilles" pattern terra cotta tiles. Cast iron ornament gradually yielded to timber fretwork infills for verandah balustrades.

1919 to 1939

The period from 1919 to 1939 witnessed a series of successive styles in home and public building. The Californian bungalow was succeeded by the Spanish Mission which was preferred in the later 1920s and 1930s. Celebrated architects such as Harold Desbrowe Annear introduced the grammar of modern functionalism to the architecture of Melbourne and the younger men Roy Grounds and Geoffrey Mewton designed houses and flats in the suburbs of Melbourne which remain fresh and elegant to the present day. City building was substantially represented by the works of Kingsley Henderson and his partners who designed well-mannered, and often classical-styled offices for many of the major banks and insurance companies. Their apartment house, Alcaston House at the top of Collins Street, opposite the Treasury building, stands as an example of sensitivity and appropriate scale in the urban landscape, though a comparatively tall building in its day.

1939 to 1945

The war years of 1939 to 1945 saw little significant building work, although the Royal Melbourne Hospital, at Parkville, remains as an outstanding building of world leadership in hospital design. The necessity of constructing large war production factories very quickly undoubtedly gave impetus to post-war developments in prefabricated component buildings.

1945 to 1952

The immediate post-war period, between 1945 and 1952, was a time of acute shortages in all building materials. There was a lag in home building because of the interruption of the war years and significant prefabrication schemes were introduced, such as the Beaufort house project and the Housing Commission's early ventures into the construction of concrete prefabricated houses. The period

saw comparatively little in city building; however, one sector of business, the banks, was becoming more active in renovating premises, although the resulting removal of many splendid Victorian fittings may now be a matter for regret. Whole interiors were often changed with little understanding of the original structure. The indifference to buildings of historic merit was a characteristic of this period and many fine buildings were destroyed with little regard to their conservation or continuing use; this destruction was minor, however, compared with later events.

1952 to 1971

During the period from 1952 to 1971 the building industry gathered momentum, although a credit squeeze in 1961 was a temporary setback. The first "glass wall" buildings appeared, using the curtain wall system of enclosing the building frame—a method which was to gather momentum quickly in Melbourne. The 1960s saw the development of the reinforced concrete frame in several buildings. Pre-cast concrete cladding and load bearing units became more widely used. The architectural profession was faced with a challenge from the "package deal" building method, which first appeared in industrial work, and then advanced into the area of city building itself. The suburban scene changed with the availability of "stratum title" own-your-own type flat units offering a comprehensive range of appointments at an improving standard of building construction, after the general tightening of the administration of building regulations by councils and shires. The continuing destruction of important Victorian buildings reached a critical situation with the demolition of Jenkin Collier's mansion home "Werndew" in Toorak, which helped to lead to the formation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), marking the beginnings of the movement in Melbourne for the conservation and preservation of buildings of historic and architectural merit.

1971 to 1976

The recent period, between 1971 and 1976, may be called the period of the developer and the conservationist. The term developer when applied to all real estate usually implies large scale operations involving considerable finance and requiring the acquisition of large consolidated sectors of the city. This involves the complete demolition of old buildings and their replacement by new buildings, frequently with inadequate consideration of the historic value of the buildings demolished and with little attention to the possibility of incorporating them in the new development.

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) has worked to increase the public's awareness of the importance of Melbourne's heritage, and has saved some important buildings from demolition, especially the splendid domed chamber of the Commercial Bank of Australia's building in Collins Street. Largely because of this latter event, the Victorian Government set up the Historic Buildings Preservation Council to administer an initial register of historic buildings. Citizens can apply to add or remove buildings from the register according to a statutory format, with the Council finally making a recommendation to the Minister of Planning. This Act will significantly influence the architectural forms of the City of Melbourne, and indeed all places where registered buildings are situated. New buildings will contrast with historic buildings, providing the city with a sense of continuity; the contrast between the old and the new provides much of the richness of interest in the city.

The Urban Renewal Advisory Committee, established under the Urban Renewal Act by the Victorian Government, is preparing renewal proposals for many areas of Victoria, while a Government Buildings Advisory Committee has been set up to advise the Victorian Government on the architectural and historic importance of buildings in a position of State ownership.

New suburban areas are rapidly extending in widening belts around Melbourne, and planners are becoming increasingly involved in the impact of new freeways upon the environment and the landscaping of these with acoustic buffer banks and plants. The provision of parks and reserves, such as the Maribyrnong River plans of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are significant proposals. New legislation concerned with the notion of cluster housing eventually may produce sound design solutions in the sphere of residential planning. The Residential Planning Standards document, a technical advisory committee report to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, published in September 1970, is concerned with a new planning approach to residential projects.

The present period has seen a marked slowing down in city building, largely because of the economic conditions of the time. The Melbourne strategy plan, once implemented, aims to safeguard and enhance the pleasing aspects of the City of Melbourne, while the new Melbourne underground railway loop, at present under construction, is designed to add significantly to the efficiency of the transportation system.

The National Estate

The National Estate programme is concerned with the protection of all significant sites and structures in Australia, whether those sites are of archaeological, historical, or natural history interest. The programme, which commenced in 1973, developed significantly during 1974 and 1975. In 1975, the Commonwealth Government passed the *Australian Heritage Act 1975* and moved to establish a Heritage Commission.

In May 1973, a Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate was announced in the Commonwealth Parliament. Nine months later, the Report of the National Estate was completed after intensive examination and research by the Committee of Inquiry. Arising from the Report, an Interim Committee was established in August 1974 to continue the work of the Committee of Inquiry and to carry out the preparatory work leading to a fully developed national heritage policy under a permanent Commission. The Interim Committee's tasks also included advising the then Minister of Urban and Regional Development of the Ministry for Environment's funding programmes to the States and other matters related to National Estate issues. The Interim Committee comprised members of the States and Territories and representatives of relevant departments and ministries of the Commonwealth Government.

The Interim Committee prepared a statement of general objectives which developed from the Committee of Inquiry's Report. The objectives included identification and classification of sites, legal protection, physical protection (maintenance, restoration, management, and presentation), professional and technical training, community education and information, and support for community groups concerned with the protection of the National Estate. Of these, identification and classification and legal and physical protection were the two most urgent issues.

The Interim Committee was asked to advise on the distribution of grants to the States under three major programmes within the Commonwealth Government's National Estate allocations. These programmes were:

- (1) The Department of Urban and Regional Development's programme, which was concerned primarily with historic buildings and sites and urban open space, and assistance to urban conservation bodies such as the National Trust of Australia (Victoria);
- (2) the Department of Environment's programme of grants to conservation bodies; and

(3) the Department of Environment's programme for the acquisition of land for nature conservation areas such as Victoria's national parks.

The 1974-75 and 1975-76 grants were decided upon following applications from within the States. In 1974-75, 249 applications from Victoria were made to the Department of Urban and Regional Development's programme requesting a total of \$31.8m. A total of 41 grants were subsequently made with an allocation of more than \$1m.

In assessing applications for grants the Interim Committee took into account that projects should relate to the general objectives as set out previously. In addition, decisions were made on the following criteria :

- (1) Urgent issues were dealt with first wherever possible ;
- (2) advice was sought on the suitability of programmes. The Committee relied as far as possible on a consensus of the best informed opinion, especially on that of State and local governments, and from conservation bodies, the National Trusts, and other such groups ; and
- (3) no grants should be recommended for property owned by any private institution or individual (other than the National Trust and other similarly constituted groups) unless there was a legal power available to enter into covenants running with the land (to be binding in perpetuity). The Victorian Government has this power in respect only of buildings on the Historic Buildings Register.

Commonwealth Government grants were made available to the States for National Estate projects. In Victoria, grants were made as shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS
FOR NATIONAL ESTATE PROJECTS**

Recipient	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Historic buildings, National Trusts, etc.	659,900	1,622,150	..
Conservation bodies	32,250	29,850	..
Victorian Government	..	..	126,234
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)	..	..	91,000
Other organisations	..	..	183,900

In 1975-76, 45 projects were funded. Of these, twelve projects were directly funded through the Victorian Government and included projects such as studies of Wyperfeld National Park and the Bend of Islands area ; grants for land acquisition in the Dandenongs and at the Whipstick, Bendigo ; and assistance for protection of Aboriginal sites in the State. The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) received twelve grants for historic buildings and one industrial historical project (e.g., protection of the Lal Lal blast furnace). Another thirteen projects funded were studies aimed at identification and protection. These ranged from studies of natural areas (an allocation to the Bright Shire Council for a landscape study) ; studies of urban areas (central Bendigo, Beechworth, and Yackandandah) ; a study to be carried out by the Australian Conservation Foundation ; and detailed studies in recording techniques such as the photogrammetric research project by the Department of Surveying at the University of Melbourne. Four projects were supported through local government for the protection of historic buildings, for example, the Steam Packet Inn at Portland.

In both 1974-75 and 1975-76, grants were made through the University of Melbourne in two important fields—to establish methodology for conservation techniques, particularly in urban areas, and to establish techniques for setting up an inventory of the National Estate. This last project will assist one of the important roles of the Australian Heritage Commission.

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The Historic Buildings Preservation Council was established to administer the *Historic Buildings Act 1974*. This Act established an Historic Buildings Register of buildings, works, and objects of historic or architectural interest.

The Council may recommend to the Minister for Planning buildings which it considers should be added or removed from the Register, any approved alterations to a designated building, as well as financial assistance to building owners. The owner of a designated historic building is required to apply to the Council for a permit to remove, demolish, or alter the building. In its first year of operation the Council received many more applications than were initially anticipated.

The Council is divided into a number of sub-committees based on the expertise of its various members. It is to the Classifications Sub-Committee that the Council delegates its functions in matters affecting a building's designation. If a building becomes endangered during the period that its potential designation is being investigated, then the Council may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner.

Financial aid may be recommended to the Minister where it appears that the continued use of a designated building is not economically feasible and its preservation is as a result endangered. Such financial assistance to an owner may take the form of grants or loans and the remission of rates and land tax. A covenant may be entered into between the owner of the land on which the historic building stands and the Minister.

The Council also has funds available to engage consultants for research and special projects. It has initiated surveys into groups of buildings on the basis of age or function.

At 31 December 1975, the Historic Buildings Register consisted of 374 entries, located throughout Victoria. One hundred and six of the 374 designated buildings were located in the City of Melbourne. A copy of the Historic Buildings Register is available for inspection at the offices of the Ministry for Planning.

Further reference, 1976

Victorian Urban Land Council

The Victorian Urban Land Council is a non-statutory body responsible to the Ministry for Planning for providing residential blocks at the cheapest possible price, and open space for recreation and conservation.

The Council is financed by the Commonwealth Government with long-term loan funds for residential development. The loan funds are made available at long-term bond rate with principal and interest repayable over thirty years, and an exemption from repayment for the first ten years. The Council is responsible for generating sufficient revenue from the sale of urban land to meet the cost of loan repayments.

Funds for the purchase of open spaced land are provided, in accordance with available funds, on the basis of a \$2 grant from the Commonwealth Government for every \$1 provided by the Victorian Government, and are restricted to the funding of regional open space.

The five members of the Council are the Secretary of the Ministry for Planning (chairman), the Secretary of the Premier's Department, the Director of the Ministry for Conservation, a member of the Housing Commission, Victoria, and a representative nominated by the Commonwealth Government. The Council is serviced by the staff of the Ministry for Planning and the Housing Commission, Victoria.

The operations of the Council are supervised by a Ministerial Conference consisting of the Victorian Ministers for Planning, Housing, and Conservation, as well as the Commonwealth Minister for Environment, Housing, and Community Development.

Since the Council's establishment in May 1975, 360 hectares of urban land have been purchased in the Cities of Keilor and Sunshine, and in the Shire of Whittlesea. Regional open space land on the Mornington Peninsula, Yarra River valley, and the Dandenong Creek valley has also been purchased.

By June 1976, approximately 650 hectares of urban land had been assembled for sale. The first lots were placed on sale in November 1975, at an average price of \$12,100, and the annual programme for urban land provision was envisaged at approximately 1,000 residential lots.

The Victorian Urban Land Council is the second such government organisation in Australia to produce residential land blocks. The first was the South Australian Land Commission. The activities of the Victorian Urban Land Council were planned to involve a total expenditure of approximately \$22.8m by the end of June 1976.

Each year the Council will prepare a programme for land acquisition and urban land development; this programme will be submitted for approval to the Ministerial Conference. Loan funds provided by the Commonwealth Government, coupled with revenue from the sale of residential blocks and rental of commercial sites, will enable the Council to act as a buffer between the ability of the private sector to provide residential lots and market demand.

The Council's operation is not necessarily restricted to the Melbourne metropolitan area. The possibility of extending its operation to country areas where additional residential blocks are required will be investigated on request. Forward planning for the development of the Council's future estates include provision for adequate open space and recreation areas, educational facilities, community facilities, and commercial areas.

Recent investigations by the Residential Land Development Committee set up by the Victorian Government indicate that there is a critical shortage of residential blocks for future home builders. The Victorian Urban Land Council's programme will assist in providing a desired residential land stock for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Residential Land Development Committee

A Committee of Inquiry into Residential Land Development was established by the Victorian Government on 16 December 1974. It was charged with the task of assessing the present stock of, and future needs for, residential home allotments. The terms of reference of the Inquiry were to:

- (1) Estimate the future needs of residential home allotments, the means of increasing, where necessary, the availability of residential land, and determining ways in which delays in the process of subdivision might be reduced;
- (2) determine what the annual residential land production rate should be over the next five years and what technical and financial problems might prejudice the achievement of those targets; and
- (3) examine closely existing residential land stock and identify allotments which are not fully serviced, and recommend courses of action to enable these allotments to be available for home building at the least possible cost.

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry was presented to the Victorian Government in August 1975. The Report deals with the terms of reference mainly as they relate to the planning areas of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. However, the principles established are appropriate to provincial centres throughout Victoria. Committee studies have taken into account foreshadowed growth in Albury/Wodonga, Sunbury/Melton, and Geelong. Nevertheless, because the Committee saw significant problems arising mainly in the Melbourne metropolitan area in the next five years, the Report has concentrated on that area.

The Committee of Inquiry made nine main recommendations dealing with the following matters: management of planning, definition of development

programmes, funding requirements, subdivisional procedures, development standards, public sector participation in land development, production resources, statistics, and finance for home purchasers.

All of these recommendations are regarded as important in their own right; most are interrelated, in that while each can contribute, no one recommendation alone can provide any lasting solution to problems which impede the availability of residential land. Taking a short-term view, the provision of funds to enable servicing systems to be extended as required appears to be a most important element in achieving increased availability. However, over a longer period, it may be of greater importance to improve the management of the planning processes and co-ordinate more effectively the activities of all the participants in urban development. This would help to achieve the common aim—the provision of an adequate supply and variety of residential land at prices that the community can afford to pay.

Building and Development Approvals Committee

The Victorian Government appointed a Building and Development Approvals Committee to advise on the development of new procedures designed to minimise delay and expense in obtaining development permits of every description. The Committee's terms of reference are to study and advise the Victorian Government as soon as practicable upon:

- (1) Means of reducing time and costs and of increasing efficiency and general satisfaction, in dealing with building and development applications of every description;
- (2) any legislative, regulatory, or administrative changes, or rationalisation of responsibilities of authorities necessary or desirable to assist in that process; and
- (3) any other matter which appears to the Committee relevant to the processing of building and development approvals.

One of the main causes of frustration and delay is the number of successive applications which currently have to be made in many cases. The Victorian Government considers that much time and expense could be saved by dealing with many of these at the one time, rather than in succession, and a major responsibility of the Committee will be to advise upon means of achieving this result. The Committee will also be asked to examine whether a single Buildings Act could bring about economies of time and money for the community generally.

In appointing members to this new committee, the Victorian Government endeavoured to bring together a small group of experts conversant with different aspects of this problem. The Committee is responsible directly to the Premier and is serviced by the Ministry for Planning, with assistance from the Local Government Department. It is required to maintain contact with the Residential Land Development Committee to ensure that material available to both committees is shared and duplication avoided.

Further reference, 1976; Development of architecture in Victoria, 1962; Building trends since 1945, 1963; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964; Building materials, 1966; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967; Early building in Victoria, 1968; Housing for aged persons, 1969; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970; Bridges in Victoria, 1971; Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972, 1974, 1975; Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976.

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act 1958* the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities and the more populated shires, but, in shires which are predominantly rural, the provisions of the Regulations may only apply to the more settled portions such as urban areas, towns, and villages.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision, which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, providing that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

In the local government areas where the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations apply, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Urban renewal, 1976

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1975

The number of applications for permits to construct new buildings or to carry out major alterations to existing buildings increased to 1,400 (1974: 984), but the stated cost decreased from \$86.9m to \$72.1m.

The following list, supplied by the City of Melbourne, shows major buildings under construction at 30 September 1975:

Owner	Location	Estimated cost (\$m)
The Abbey Capital Property Group	500 Bourke Street	17.1
Australian Mutual Provident Society	17-65 Collins Street	40.0
Cancer Institute of Victoria	471 Little Lonsdale Street	5.6
College of Nursing, Australia	431 St Kilda Road	7.0
Collins Wales Pty Ltd	360-74 Collins Street	26.8
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	359-73 Collins Street	17.5
Connaught Properties (Aust.) Pty Ltd	399-413 Lonsdale Street	3.0
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	30-4 Collins Street	1.8
Estate House (Melb.) Pty Ltd	114-28 William Street	6.7
Hanover Developments Pty Ltd	516-20 Collins Street	2.3
Methodist Church Trust	15-21 Jones Lane	2.0
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	Gisborne Street	4.0
Mypec Pty Ltd	226-60 Elizabeth Street	9.8
National Mutual Life Association	185-9 Queen Street	4.0
Nauruan Government	85-109 Exhibition Street	14.0
Prellington Pty Ltd	19-35 Queen Street	5.8
State Savings Bank of Victoria	270-2 Flinders Street	3.2
Victorian Government (Stages a and c)	Victorian Arts Centre	7.0

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, i.e., from 1 July 1968, all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over are included in the values stated. Before this date, published data included such major alterations and additions only in respect of buildings *other* than houses. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in the following tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and up to 1 December 1972 exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private or government. Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistical tables

Building approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings	Total all buildings
1971-72	410,880	352,956	(a)61,273	825,109
1972-73	591,119	496,083	(a)73,409	1,160,611
1973-74	671,901	483,805	(b)59,252	1,214,958
1974-75	618,268	470,566	(b)76,113	1,164,947
1975-76	960,489	512,816	103,082	1,576,387

(a) Valued at less than \$10,000.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by the fact that (1) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, (2) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings, and (3) as previously mentioned, building permits issued up to 1 December 1972 did not embrace the whole of Victoria.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and increases in the value of work done during a period are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	337,324	453,444	537,449	536,245	774,137
Other dwellings	76,128	109,344	131,764	102,518	139,378
Shops	19,294	46,737	49,415	34,672	61,266
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	19,550	26,708	14,524	11,194	11,949
Factories	55,952	90,551	119,372	78,275	75,367
Offices	106,824	166,239	102,277	92,256	56,887
Other business premises	19,924	21,603	35,309	34,362	36,322
Educational	46,389	76,837	113,592	105,169	77,224
Religious	4,152	2,707	2,839	5,518	5,491
Health	16,104	22,515	29,226	51,435	42,503
Entertainment and recreation	10,515	11,123	14,227	15,007	34,228
Miscellaneous	21,265	20,333	23,015	14,131	43,424
Total	733,418	1,048,141	1,173,008	1,080,783	1,358,176

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	306,315	372,099	428,557	530,106	647,138
Other dwellings	75,421	82,668	101,590	130,263	130,658
Shops	16,710	24,974	37,237	54,506	49,335
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	20,197	13,194	10,327	24,344	11,292
Factories	73,415	63,132	94,048	100,479	92,067
Offices	57,770	92,278	131,418	87,014	171,339
Other business premises	26,577	40,280	21,094	35,792	35,584
Educational	52,262	65,226	50,092	89,578	141,455
Religious	3,265	3,578	2,222	3,120	4,905
Health	25,428	18,521	12,324	19,484	41,946
Entertainment and recreation	7,877	11,982	9,749	11,888	25,341
Miscellaneous	12,145	21,968	11,824	21,702	23,412
Total	677,381	809,900	910,481	1,108,278	1,374,470

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS (a) :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Houses	319,217	402,326	491,946	538,519	727,016
Other dwellings	74,066	94,505	123,331	121,602	147,377
Shops	20,278	31,507	49,032	50,163	50,520
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	17,252	15,380	20,567	16,257	16,404
Factories	68,713	78,992	110,324	96,370	83,643
Offices	91,073	117,117	128,554	134,761	119,532
Other business premises	24,941	22,536	29,686	39,356	38,089
Educational	50,047	64,309	73,700	130,705	129,005
Religious	3,145	4,182	2,440	5,011	5,450
Health	18,372	22,310	23,801	38,100	64,655
Entertainment and recreation	8,561	11,745	12,635	15,329	28,024
Miscellaneous	17,706	17,879	18,709	20,204	29,565
Total	713,369	882,786	1,084,724	1,206,375	1,439,280

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

NOTE: This table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,228,308,000 at 30 June 1975 to \$1,276,361,000 at 30 June 1976.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction

classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, and the number of houses classified by material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction. Because of the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Statistical Division (see pages 232-3), figures other than "State total", subsequent to 30 June 1966, are not comparable with those of earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS (a) : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished) at end of period	
	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1971-72	21,703	8,927	20,070	8,840	8,493	5,596
1972-73	25,213	10,611	21,931	8,475	11,535	7,613
1973-74	21,925	9,790	20,122	8,297	12,903	8,849
1974-75	16,664	5,804	19,337	8,547	9,851	5,582
1975-76	21,065	6,199	18,749	6,202	11,668	5,422
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA						
1971-72	5,897	1,408	5,557	1,251	3,467	804
1972-73	7,785	1,937	6,329	1,448	4,861	1,272
1973-74	9,366	2,364	7,502	1,768	6,540	1,837
1974-75	9,156	1,657	8,752	1,915	6,755	1,541
1975-76	10,169	1,909	9,654	2,000	7,111	1,414
STATE TOTAL						
1971-72	27,600	10,335	25,627	10,091	11,960	6,400
1972-73	32,998	12,548	28,260	9,923	16,396	8,885
1973-74	31,291	12,154	27,624	10,065	19,443	10,686
1974-75	25,820	7,461	28,089	10,462	16,606	7,123
1975-76	31,334	8,108	28,403	8,202	18,779	6,836

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS (a) : CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for—				Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership (b)	Private ownership (b)			
		By contractors	By owner-builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
1971-72	2,839	31,626	3,470	35,096	37,935
1972-73	2,263	38,726	4,557	43,283	45,546
1973-74	2,300	35,872	5,273	41,145	43,445
1974-75	3,602	23,658	6,021	29,679	33,281
1975-76	2,283	25,788	11,271	37,059	39,342
COMPLETED					
1971-72	2,845	29,734	3,139	32,873	35,718
1972-73	2,197	32,455	3,531	35,986	38,183
1973-74	1,524	32,112	4,053	36,165	37,689
1974-75	3,493	30,640	4,418	35,058	38,551
1975-76	3,251	24,727	8,627	33,354	36,605
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1971-72	1,982	13,105	3,273	16,378	18,360
1972-73	2,114	18,930	4,237	23,167	25,281
1973-74	2,890	21,921	5,318	27,239	30,129
1974-75	2,954	13,991	6,784	20,775	23,729
1975-76	1,908	13,081	10,626	23,707	25,615

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) See definitions on page 332.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES (a) : CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS**

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1971-72	873	24,350	710	1,647	20	27,600
1972-73	1,177	29,075	759	1,947	40	32,998
1973-74	1,464	26,629	939	2,174	85	31,291
1974-75	1,575	20,814	1,048	2,151	232	25,820
1975-76	2,136	24,940	1,549	2,396	313	31,334
COMPLETED						
1971-72	706	22,515	738	1,649	19	25,627
1972-73	887	24,930	688	1,724	31	28,260
1973-74	1,016	23,787	768	1,978	75	27,624
1974-75	1,271	23,783	848	1,992	195	28,089
1975-76	1,571	23,084	1,236	2,229	283	28,403
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1971-72	626	9,486	441	1,382	25	11,960
1972-73	849	13,435	482	1,599	31	16,396
1973-74	1,243	15,830	603	1,728	39	19,443
1974-75	1,441	12,473	751	1,838	103	16,606
1975-76	1,996	13,693	1,037	1,936	117	18,779

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of moneys to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged; and the provision of homes in the Territories.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements

Under the Housing Agreements the Commonwealth Government makes substantial long-term loans to the States for the provision of housing.

1945 Agreement. In November 1945 the Commonwealth Government entered into an Agreement with the States to provide finance for them to undertake the building of housing projects. Between 1945-46 and 1955-56 the Commonwealth Government advanced a total of \$481,118,000. Initially, dwellings constructed under the 1945 Agreement were only sold to tenants if the tenant was able to arrange payment of the full purchase price to the State immediately on sale. Subsequent amendments to the Agreement progressively eased the conditions of sale.

1956 Agreement. In 1956 the Commonwealth and State Governments entered into a new Agreement under which added emphasis was placed on the construction of dwellings for private ownership. The Agreement provided that part of the loans advanced to each State was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for the making of loans to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders and purchasers. The balance of the amounts advanced to each State was used by the States for the erection of dwellings for either rental or sale. The Commonwealth Government was entitled to specify that

up to 5 per cent of the moneys allocated for the erection of dwellings by the State be set aside for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

1961 Agreement. The period during which Commonwealth Government advances to the States could be made under the 1956 Agreement terminated on 30 June 1961. A new Agreement was entered into, extending that period for a further five years and also amending the 1956 Agreement in certain respects concerning funds for the erection of dwellings for rental to servicemen and the rate of interest payable on Commonwealth Government advances.

1966 Agreement. An Agreement was entered into in 1966 which extended for a further five years the period during which advances could be made, and also amended the 1956-1961 Agreement in certain respects concerning the definition of "member of the forces", the erection by the States of blocks of flats in metropolitan areas, the standard of dwellings to be built for rental to servicemen, and the provision of finance to home builders in rural areas.

States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973

The 1956-1966 Housing Agreement expired on 30 June 1971 and was not further renewed. Instead, arrangements were made for the provisions contained in the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement to be continued substantially for a period of five years up to 30 June 1976 under the authority of the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*. However, that Act was amended in 1973 to limit its application to two years (1971-72 and 1972-73) in lieu of five years. The Commonwealth Government's assistance under the Act is being provided in the form of non-repayable grants to subsidise the use of State loan funds for welfare housing purposes. A basic housing grant is payable for thirty years in respect of State housing activities and home builders' account loans in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and is applied towards reducing payments that otherwise would have been made by tenants as rent, and by purchasers or home builders as repayments of loans. A rental assistance grant is payable in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 for use by each State housing authority in reducing rents payable by families they consider are not able to meet rents ordinarily payable.

Housing Assistance Act 1973

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government passed the Housing Assistance Act, which authorised special advances to the States totalling \$6.55m to enable State housing authorities to commence dwellings for rental in 1972-73 additional to those financed from State loan funds.

1973-74 Housing Agreement

For the five year period which commenced on 1 July 1973 advances are being made by the Commonwealth Government to the States for welfare housing under this Agreement, which replaces the arrangements contained in the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973*.

The rate of interest payable on all advances made during the five year term of the Agreement will be 4 per cent for advances allocated to the State housing authorities and 4.5 per cent for advances allocated to the States' Home Builders' Accounts for lending to eligible prospective home owners.

Sales of family dwellings financed with funds made available to State housing authorities and completed in the five years commencing 1 January 1974 are limited to 30 per cent of the total, except in Tasmania where higher percentages (50 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively) were permitted in the first two years. The remainder are added to the stock of houses retained for rental to eligible families. Eligibility for State housing authority rental accommodation is limited, in the case of a family, by a needs test whereby the income of the main breadwinner should not be greater than 85 per cent of the quarterly seasonally-adjusted

average weekly earnings, plus \$2 for each child beyond the second. A needs test of 95 per cent of the quarterly seasonally-adjusted average weekly earnings, plus \$2 for each child beyond the second, is applied to establish eligibility for assistance when persons seek Home Builders' Account loans for the acquisition of homes.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

Upon the expiration of the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement at 30 June 1971, a separate Agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the erection by the State housing authorities of dwellings for allotment to servicemen and for capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under this and preceding Housing Agreements. The Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) had a five year term expiring on 30 June 1976. It provided for the full capital cost of construction and improvements programmes negotiated annually which were advanced by the Commonwealth Government as required by the States. A further term has not yet been negotiated.

Operations under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1975 are summarised as follows:

<i>1945 Agreement (1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956)</i>	
Loan funds advanced	\$171,562,000
Number of dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	30,925

<i>1956-1966 Agreement (1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971)</i>	
	\$
Loan funds advanced	410,700,000
Loan funds allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	291,230,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account Number 1	119,470,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies to 30 June 1974	188,552,949
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces	24,558,182
	number
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	37,349
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account Number 1	24,013

<i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973 (1 July 1971 to 30 June 1973)</i>	
	\$
Allocations from State loan funds	74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	51,800,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account Number 2	22,200,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account Number 2 by co-operative terminating housing societies to 30 June 1974	24,643,730
	number
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	3,984
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Accounts	3,650

<i>1973-1975 Housing Agreement (1 July 1973 to 30 June 1975)</i>	
	\$
Loan funds advanced	151,859,000
Loan funds allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	99,300,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account Number 3	52,359,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account Number 3 by co-operative terminating housing societies	45,201,229

	number
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria to 30 June 1975	4,187
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account Number 3 at 30 June 1975	5,396

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen)

(1 July 1971 to 30 June 1975)

Commonwealth Government advances—

	\$
Construction	7,295,630
Improvements	2,772,631
	number

Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria—	
Construction	462
Improvements	1,080

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	\$1,500,000
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Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918-1975* the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian defence forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and subject to the prescribed conditions, persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962-1973*; regular servicemen who on or after 7 December 1972 complete three years full-time effective service in the Australian defence forces; national servicemen serving at 7 December 1972 who completed the period of service they were engaged to serve; and members of approved welfare organisations who served outside Australia with the Australian defence forces on or after 3 September 1939. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$15,000. The term of the loan is based on the estimated life of the property but ordinarily would be repayable over a period not exceeding 32 years. The rate of interest is 3.75 per cent per annum on loans not exceeding \$12,000 and 7.25 per cent per annum in respect of the amount (if any) of a loan in excess of \$12,000.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided from inception to end of year (a)	Annual expenditure	Installments paid (b)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase (a)	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
						\$'000	\$'000	
1970-71	233	1,423	333	1,989	87,057	15,156	22,255	1,677
1971-72	189	1,477	412	2,078	89,135	17,613	23,581	1,890
1972-73	339	1,414	420	2,173	91,308	18,750	27,771	2,592
1973-74	174	1,683	388	2,245	93,553	25,469	29,489	2,794
1974-75	237	1,429	506	2,172	95,725	28,801	27,247	2,155

(a) Excludes Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreement homes.
(b) Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed or divorced persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance.

The scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1975* which authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made in an approved form and held over a period of at least three years immediately before the date the contract to buy or build the home was made, or the building of the home as an owner-builder began. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed or divorced person, is \$750 on savings of \$2,250 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable for existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$22,500. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from the State housing authorities and built with moneys advanced by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks, deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies, and savings with credit unions that have sought to be, and have become, approved credit unions for the purposes of the scheme.

The following tables show particulars of activities for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant (a)	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	number	number	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1970-71	13,911	12,751	5,746	451	5,496
1971-72	14,698	13,934	6,267	450	6,440
1972-73	17,375	15,309	8,338	545	8,331
1973-74	14,644	13,659	8,707	637	8,618
1974-75	6,165	5,814	3,770	648	3,954

(a) The maximum grant was raised from \$500 to \$750 in respect of homes acquired on or after 16 August 1972.

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home owners in general.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: APPLICATIONS
APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION, AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES**

Manner of acquisition	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Purchase of home (a)—					
Number of applications approved	7,924	9,259	10,524	9,319	3,807
Total value of homes (\$'000)	97,362	120,382	152,269	155,241	69,499
Purchase of flat/home unit—					
Number of applications approved	91	131	239	204	73
Total value of homes (\$'000)	1,129	1,657	3,342	3,333	1,370
Built under contract—					
Number of applications approved	4,343	4,232	4,189	3,711	1,643
Total value of homes (\$'000)	59,869	61,428	66,024	66,477	31,915
Owner-built—					
Number of applications approved	393	312	357	425	291
Total value of homes (\$'000) (b)	5,110	4,238	5,347	7,211	5,420
Total all homes—					
Number of applications approved	12,751	13,934	15,309	13,659	5,814
Total value of homes (\$'000)	163,470	187,705	226,982	232,262	108,204

(a) Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

(b) Usually based on the cost of the land and the assessed value of the dwelling.

The average value of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 were \$13,471, \$14,827, \$17,004, and \$18,611, respectively.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: APPLICATIONS
APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT
OF MORTGAGE FINANCE**

Year	First mortgage loan only	First and second mortgage loans	Other (a)	Total applications approved	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	number	number	number	number	\$	\$
1970-71	10,134	1,813	804	12,751	8,551	2,063
1971-72	11,208	1,689	1,037	13,934	9,058	2,334
1972-73	12,889	1,527	893	15,309	10,302	2,531
1973-74	12,090	931	638	13,659	11,930	3,027
1974-75	5,041	405	368	5,814	12,941	3,513

(a) Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

(b) Includes homes financed with first mortgage only and with first and second mortgage loans.

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for maximum periods of six months was introduced in 1967. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the standard of transitory accommodation available to migrant families and to allow them to experience a normal family life during their settling-in period. At 30 June 1975 there were 396 flats in use, of which 104 were located in Melbourne. The Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the flats.

Dwellings for Pensioners Scheme

Up to 30 June 1974 this scheme was governed by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969* which was assented to on 27 September 1969. The legislation arose from the Commonwealth Government's offer to make grants to the States for the provision of self-contained accommodation for eligible single age pensioners, upon the States undertaking not to reduce the level of their expenditure during recent years on aged persons housing from funds other than

the grants. An amount of \$25m was allocated among the States to be made available to them over the five year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The purpose of the scheme was to provide reasonable accommodation, at rents they could afford to pay, for single elderly pensioners living alone in private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Accordingly, an eligible pensioner as defined by the Act was a person in receipt of an age pension, or one who qualified for a service pension because of age, and was entitled to receive supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act* 1947-1975 or the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1975.

Building schemes were submitted by the State housing authorities to the Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development for approval by the Minister. The accommodation to be provided, apart from meeting other requirements, had to be single, self-contained, of an adequate size and standard, and be available at reasonable rentals.

The Minister approved, for the purposes of the Act, 29 building schemes submitted by the Housing Commission, Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost \$6,500,000, provided 885 units of accommodation. At 30 June 1974 the whole allocation of \$6,500,000 to Victoria under the Act had been paid.

Upon expiry of the five year period on 30 June 1974, the 1969 Act was replaced by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act* 1974, which was assented to on 17 December 1974. Under the new Act an amount of \$30m has been allocated among the States to be made available during the three-year period from 1974-75 to 1976-77. As well as doubling the total annual allocation to the States the eligibility conditions have been widened to include, in addition to the single aged pensioners eligible under the previous scheme, single invalid and Class B widow pensioners and single service pensioners who are permanently unemployable or suffering from tuberculosis, all of whom must still be eligible for supplementary assistance.

Building schemes are similar in design to those approved under the previous Act and arrangements for the approval of building schemes and payment of grants is the same. Rents under the new scheme are required to be not less than the maximum amount of supplementary assistance payable under the *Social Services Act* 1947-1975 or the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1975 which is at present \$5.00 per week.

The allocation of grants to Victoria under the new Act is \$7,590,000. In the year ending 30 June 1975, 35 building schemes designed to provide 394 units at an estimated cost of \$5.98m were approved. Grants paid to Victoria in this year amounted to \$1,343,070.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1966 to administer the Commonwealth Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a chairman (who is also managing director) and a deputy chairman, who are full-time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan of up to \$40,000. The maximum loan to valuation ratio is 95 per cent where the security is a house or a unit. For loans in respect of two units of accommodation the maximum is 90 per cent.

A once and for all premium is charged by the Corporation at the time the loan is made. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree

to add it to the amount of the loan for repayment by the borrower over the period of the loan. On loans comprising 94 per cent and 95 per cent of the valuation of a home the premium is 1.4 per cent of the amount of the loan. On loans less than 94 per cent of valuation, the premium falls progressively down to 0.25 per cent on loans of less than 76 per cent of valuation. Cover is available for either the full term of a loan, or for the first five years.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. In addition to loans secured by a registered first mortgage, there is provision for the insurance of second mortgage loans.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Minister for Environment, Housing, and Community Development. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, credit unions, and trustees of superannuation funds.

During 1974-75, 2,380 loans for \$41.41m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1973-74 were 3,273 loans for \$46.73m.

Victorian Government

Ministry of Housing

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population stands at approximately 3,500,000 persons—more than 250,000 persons live in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its formation in 1938, has provided comparatively modern, low-rental accommodation, in pleasant landscaped surroundings, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

As the Commission's various projects developed, special attention was given to the housing needs of the aged. Thus, in the 1960s and the 1970s, the Commission created the Granny Flat, a concept in government housing which has evoked considerable interest.

The Granny Flat (grandparent unit) consisting of a separate bedroom, living room, kitchen, entry porch, and bathroom-toilet is completely self-contained and equipped with all contemporary conveniences. It is designed to be erected in the householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents. The rentals charged are the same as for pensioner couples residing in Darby and Joan flats. When no longer needed, the Granny Flat, because of its special construction, can be transported easily to another site. When this occurs, the Commission clears the site and restores it to its original state, after disconnecting the services.

The Commission is aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land. By encouraging home ownership, the

Commission had sold 22,818 in the Melbourne metropolitan area and 15,613 in the rest of Victoria of the 78,870 dwellings built to 30 June 1975.

On 15 December 1974, the *Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act* 1974 transferred to the Housing Commission all functions relating to Aboriginal housing which had previously been performed by the former Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government provides funds annually for the provision of houses and the maintenance thereof for Aboriginal families at reasonable rental. For the period 1 January 1975 to 30 June 1975, 74 housing grants were paid to Aboriginal applicants and three houses were purchased by the Commission for Aboriginals.

The *Urban Renewal Act* 1970 provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interest and skills of the people of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities. The procedures start with an invitation from the council to the Urban Renewal Authority to discuss the uses of renewal with regard to the borough, city, or shire. Initial discussions of this type are held with the municipalities. If these are satisfactory to the municipal council, then a liaison committee is formed, comprising members of the council and members of the Urban Renewal Authority, to pursue the question of the possible use of renewal pertaining to specific areas within the municipality.

Urban renewal is one of the most significant spheres the Commission has entered during the last five years. A comprehensive article on this topic appears on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,934	1,975	1,326	889	1,820
Remainder of Victoria	953	758	660	558	1,196
State total	2,887	2,733	1,986	1,447	3,016
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	2,028	1,705	1,707	1,896	1,363
Remainder of Victoria	638	688	1,307	1,571	1,860
State total	2,666	2,393	3,014	3,467	3,223

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Rentals	19,044	21,091	21,629	25,487	30,350
Gross surplus—house sales	3,202	2,873	3,065	6,392	10,139
Interest—					
House sales (net)	1,817	2,136	2,042	2,053	2,300
Sundry	287	599	649	2,429	2,906
Miscellaneous	299	745	585	513	954
Total revenue	24,649	27,445	27,971	36,874	46,649

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(S'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	7,971	9,280	9,636	11,365	12,742
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government-State Agreement	2,294	2,370	2,434	2,460	2,603
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	21	17	18	23	29
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	8	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	1,382	1,588	1,674	1,872	2,491
House and land sales	1,022	1,138	1,101	1,323	1,648
Rates—less amount capitalised	3,000	3,407	3,735	4,467	5,815
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,871	2,914	3,356	3,678	5,964
Provision for irrecoverable rents	32	107	128	75	56
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	958	1,234	1,377	1,783	2,439
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	473	464	452	452	461
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,845	1,273	1,034	3,234	6,802
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	240	299	228	269	437
Other	592	1,092	939	1,168	1,956
Total expenditure	22,709	25,189	26,118	32,176	43,450
Operating surplus	1,940	2,256	1,852	4,698	3,199
Fixed assets at 30 June	339,247	357,507	377,295	413,677	484,700
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	452,013	457,499	500,934	538,574	598,072
Debenture issues	400	400	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund advances	4,522	5,241	5,128	5,338	4,853

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses ; to purchase houses (within certain age limits) ; to meet street making and sewerage installation charges ; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society ; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair ; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Societies registered	number	1,316	1,429	1,481	1,640	1,687
Members registered	number	54,612	54,646	53,395	54,581	54,125
Shares subscribed	number	3,073,813	3,476,736	3,238,762	3,410,941	3,716,949
Nominal share capital	\$m	307	347	323	341	373
Advances approved	number	47,637	47,220	44,039	45,341	58,185
Advances approved	\$m	292	317	307	330	418

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Particulars	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Government guarantees executed	number	787	811	863	906	927
Government guarantees executed	\$m	195	199	201	210	214
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	2,998	3,481	3,854	4,403	4,940
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	1,600	1,925	2,319	2,995	3,992
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	119	130	141	157	195
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	72,275	75,660	76,989	80,559	91,778
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	1,125	1,248	908	1,509	1,247

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1975 and subsisting totalled 3,271 on the security of first mortgages, and 784 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$25.5m and \$1.5m, respectively.

Further reference, 1967

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1975, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 96, the amount involved being \$158,102.

Further reference, 1967

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 19 April 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved, to 31 December 1975, exceeded \$4m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of teachers.

The Authority controls approximately 2,000 houses, almost entirely in country locations, with the average rental of these properties being \$6.72 per week. Since its inception, the Authority has provided 200 additional houses throughout

Victoria and has entered the area of prefabricated transportable housing to provide suitable accommodation in more remote locations.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March 1962 by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, and is also administering the scheme of land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act 1959*. At 30 June 1975, a total of 3,392 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 can be found in Chapter 21.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: PERMANENT FINANCE
FOR NEW HOMES ONLY: PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID BY
MAJOR INSTITUTIONS AS LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR
BUILDING HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE
(\$'000)

Institution	Payments during year—				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Savings banks	} 112,801	} 118,476	123,316	142,830	188,172
Co-operative housing societies			17,662	16,501	30,191
Life insurance offices	9,672	8,104	7,994	8,671	7,479
Friendly societies	2,006	2,169	2,003	1,786	1,901
Building societies	19,527	48,906	89,028	66,733	44,632
Government instrumentalities	21,319	16,115	14,960	16,638	27,720
Total	165,325	193,770	254,963	253,159	300,096

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- 5 Building approvals (monthly)
- 6, 7 Building approvals by local government areas (quarterly and annual)
- 8 Building operations (quarterly)
- 9 Building operations : number of new houses and other dwellings : preliminary estimates (quarterly)
- 27 Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration

Central Office

- 3.1 Building and construction
- 3.2 Building approvals
- 3.6 Building statistics

ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENERGY

Introduction

There are adequate resources of brown coal and natural gas for Victoria to be completely self sufficient in these particular fuels. About 90 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery input comes from the State's indigenous oil fields offshore in east Gippsland and more than 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity supply is produced by brown coal fired generating stations situated on the coal fields in the La Trobe valley. A further 5 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements are produced by hydro power stations in the north-eastern ranges of the State.

About 10 per cent of Victoria's petroleum requirements are derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East and approximately 10 per cent of electricity is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in south-eastern New South Wales.

Natural gas is assuming an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Before 1969 there was a small but steady increase each year in the supply of towns gas comprising a blend of Lurgi gas from brown coal, refinery gas, tempered or reformed LPG, water gas, oil gas, and gas from black coal and coke. The blends varied in different parts of Victoria according to supply of feedstocks and type of gas making plant installed. Since 1969, however, the advent of natural gas has caused sales to increase rapidly.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

The Ministry of Fuel and Power was formed in December 1965 following the passing of the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965. This Act made the Minister for Fuel and Power responsible for determining the means by which the present and future supplies and sources of fuel and power in Victoria can best be developed and utilised. The Act also established the administrative machinery of the Ministry and made the Minister responsible for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The broad terms of the Act also enable the Minister to deal with legislative and other problems concerned with the production and marketing of energy which may be referred to him by private oil and gas companies. In accordance with the provisions of the *Pipelines Act* 1967 the Ministry is also responsible for determining the routes of major pipelines conveying hydrocarbons throughout Victoria.

On 24 July 1975 the Premier announced the formation of a brown coal research and development committee, under the Ministry, to study all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. The committee, comprising a chairman, ten members, and later an executive secretary (who is also chief engineer) held its first meeting on 5 August 1975.

Brown coal*Location*

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels, which form the bulk of energy available in the State, are huge deposits of brown coal. Among the largest in the world, they are located in the La Trobe valley about 130 to 180 kilometres east of Melbourne in central Gippsland. Smaller deposits also exist in other areas, in the south of Victoria at Gelliondale, Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona, and although extensive they do not compare in magnitude and importance with those in the La Trobe valley.

The brown coal seams in the La Trobe valley range from Eocene to Early Miocene in geological age, that is, between 20,000,000 and 50,000,000 years old.

Reserves

The reserves of brown coal in Victoria, re-assessed during 1974, and unchanged since then, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RESERVES OF BROWN COAL, 1974
(megatonnes)

Major coalfields	Proven geological reserves	Readily recoverable reserves		
		Main areas	Marginal areas	Total
La Trobe valley—				
Yallourn-Maryvale	12,400	2,500	300	2,800
Morwell-Narracan	6,800	2,200	1,100	3,300
Loy Yang Flynn	21,300	3,400	1,300	4,700
Sub-total—main fields	40,500	8,100	2,700	10,800
Gormandale	4,000	400	200	600
Holey Plains-Coolungoolun	2,500	100	100	200
Other areas	17,900	30	..	30
Total La Trobe valley	64,900	8,630	3,000	11,630
South Gippsland—				
Gelliondale	1,300	200	200	400
Won Wron	2	..	..	..
Total South Gippsland	1,302	200	200	400
Total Central Gippsland	66,202	8,830	3,200	12,030
Other (Bacchus Marsh, Altona, and Anglesea)	500	100	100	200
Grand total	66,702	8,930	3,300	12,230

In addition to the 66,702 megatonnes of proven geological reserves in Victoria, there are further inferred geological reserves of 47,000 megatonnes making an overall total of proven plus inferred reserves of 113,700 megatonnes. Of this total, 113,000 megatonnes are in central Gippsland with 108,000 megatonnes being situated in the La Trobe valley.

Recoverable reserves

About 35,000 megatonnes, or 54 per cent of the proven deposits, occur in areas where the overburden over the uppermost seam is less than 30.5 metres, while 62,000 megatonnes, or 95 per cent, is in areas with less than 91.4 metres of overburden. The inferred reserves of 43,000 megatonnes in the La Trobe

valley are mostly deeper and less accessible with about 75 per cent occurring in areas with more than 30.5 metres of overburden. Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas. One of these is the Yallourn/Morwell coal field where the large, base load power stations are located and the other is the Loy Yang coal field which will be developed during the 1980s for power generation.

Use for electricity generation

The brown coal mined from the La Trobe valley deposits in central Gippsland is used to fuel the base load power stations providing more than 85 per cent of Victoria's electricity. It is also the feedstock for the production of briquettes, a solid fuel made from brown coal by the removal of most of the moisture and subsequent compression into different sizes of rectangular pellets for use as a fuel in industry and homes and to generate electricity principally at the peak load power station at Newport, near Melbourne.

With its high moisture content and difficult burning characteristics brown coal is less suitable than black coal for power generation but there are ample supplies of it. Brown coal is also located conveniently and cheap to mine.

Following the study by The Electricity Commissioners between 1918 and 1920, the practicability of using brown coal for the generation of electricity was confirmed. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria was formed in 1921, and soon after work began on the excavation of an open cut at Yallourn for the mining of brown coal for use in a power station to be built nearby.

Yallourn open cut now covers more than 890 hectares in area, is currently producing coal at the rate of about 12 megatonnes a year, and since 1926 has yielded a total of about 358 megatonnes. The highest grade seams remaining lie under the township of Yallourn which will gradually be dismantled early in the 1980s as the demand for fuel for the new Yallourn "W" power station, now under construction, increases.

During the late 1950s full scale production of brown coal began from a new open cut at Morwell, about 6 kilometres south-east of Yallourn, for use in the then recently erected combined power station and briquetting factory complex. Working at several levels large dredgers, the latest capable of mining up to 1,990 tonnes an hour, have produced about 153 megatonnes from this open cut to date. Currently the rate of production is 15 megatonnes a year. The coal is taken by conveyor belts to the Morwell and Hazelwood power stations. Up to 30 June 1976 a total of about 535 megatonnes of brown coal had been produced from open cuts in the La Trobe valley.

Other areas

In addition to being used as a fuel in power stations in the La Trobe valley, brown coal is mined by open cut methods at two other localities in Victoria. The more important of these is at Anglesea, about 130 kilometres south-west of Melbourne, where Alcoa of Australia Ltd excavates the coal for fuel in a 150 MW power station built by the company and commissioned in 1969. This station produces electricity for use at Alcoa's alumina smelter at Point Henry, about 56 kilometres east of Geelong. The Anglesea field contains reserves estimated at 117 megatonnes and production is about 1 megatonne a year. About 0.2 megatonnes a year is also produced at Bacchus Marsh for industrial use by two private companies.

A table showing the production of brown coal in Victoria from 1926 to 1974-75 can be found on page 324 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Total production of brown coal from the Yallourn, Yallourn North, and Morwell open cuts in 1975-76 was 28.082 megatonnes.

Briquettes

Briquettes are pellets of brown coal which have been compressed into various sizes capable of being transported and stored economically for industrial and domestic use. During the processing, the moisture in the brown coal is reduced from about 66 per cent to about 15 per cent, according to the source of the coal used. Coal from the Yallourn open cut can be made into briquettes relatively easily by drying and pressing finely crushed raw coal without any need for a binding agent. Coal from the Morwell open cut is unsuitable for briquetting because it contains boiler fouling constituents and has poor weathering characteristics. The Yallourn briquette factory commenced production in 1924 and closed in 1971. Manufacture of briquettes from Yallourn coal continues, however, at the Morwell factory. Annual production reached a peak of 1.92 megatonnes during the mid-1960s but declined to 0.95 megatonnes in 1975-76.

Briquettes are also used as a feedstock in the production of char and could be used to produce oil from brown coal.

Electricity

In Victoria the most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy is electricity. This is supplied by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1921. At 30 June 1976 the Commission, with 18,572 personnel and capital assets of \$1,870m, distributed electricity to 1,187,000 customers throughout Victoria and to a further 265,000 customers through eleven metropolitan councils which purchase electricity in bulk for retail distribution. The State Electricity Commission and municipal networks comprise more than 115,000 kilometres of power lines.

Existing system of electricity generation

The State Electricity Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the production and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where its system now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation for both power and fuel of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland, about 130 kilometres east of Melbourne, with supplementary development of the hydro-electric potential in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to one third (New South Wales receives two thirds) of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

By far the largest proportion of Victoria's electricity is generated from brown coal, used mainly in its raw state. The coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes, some of which are consumed in power stations.

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 18,347 million kWh in 1975-76. The system comprises a series of thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Inclusive of generator capacity both within the State and available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed generator capacity at 30 June 1976 was 4,745 MW. The power stations are interconnected and feed electricity into a common pool for general supply.

The major station in this interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fuelled power station at Hazelwood, which alone generates about 50 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise the other three base load power stations—Yallourn (which contributes 15 per

cent), Morwell, and the first two sets of a new base load power station, Yallourn "W", steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street); and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on the Eppalock Reservoir on the Campaspe River near Bendigo.

New and proposed generating projects

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe valley. The station was originally planned to comprise only 2×350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first unit was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975.

In 1972 the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. The two new generators are expected to be in service in the early 1980s. Site works commenced in 1975. The total cost of the station is estimated to exceed \$400m.

The Yallourn "W" boilers are among the largest in the world designed for the combustion of raw brown coal. Each boiler is more than 80 metres high and contains 200 kilometres of steam tubing and 137 kilometres of water tubing. At full load each boiler can consume 600 tonnes of coal an hour.

Newport

The State Electricity Commission plans to build a 1,000 MW regulating power station at Newport at the mouth of the Yarra River at an estimated cost of about \$250m. It will be fuelled primarily by natural gas. Following an exhaustive inquiry, the Environment Protection Authority issued licences for the operation of the station. Appeals to the Environment Protection Authority Third Party Appeal Tribunal in 1974 and to the Environment Protection Appeal Board in 1974 were disallowed and the granting of the licences was upheld. Conditions of the licences impose stringent controls on the operation of the station, and the Commission must observe all the conditions imposed. As the building of the station became a matter of intense public debate, the Victorian Government appointed an independent panel of four members to review the decision in 1976.

Dartmouth

The State Electricity Commission plans to construct a new hydro-electric power station of one 150 MW generator at Dartmouth in north-eastern Victoria. It will be operated in association with the irrigation storage now being built on the Mitta Mitta River (see pages 379-81). The station is scheduled to commence operating in 1979.

Loy Yang

In 1973 the State Electricity Commission announced its intention to carry out an extensive investigation into the possible development of a new major base load generating project of about 4,000 MW capacity at Loy Yang in the La Trobe valley, to begin operating in the early 1980s.

The Parliamentary Public Works Committee was given the task of inquiring into the Commission's proposals, and began hearing evidence late in 1974. In December 1975 the Committee issued a progress report endorsing the Commission's plans. It announced that it would make a comprehensive final report later, containing recommendations on ancillary issues involved in the inquiry.

The plans include the development of a new open cut on the Loy Yang coal field about 5 kilometres south of Traralgon. The field has total estimated commercially recoverable reserves of 4,700 megatonnes. Two power stations, each

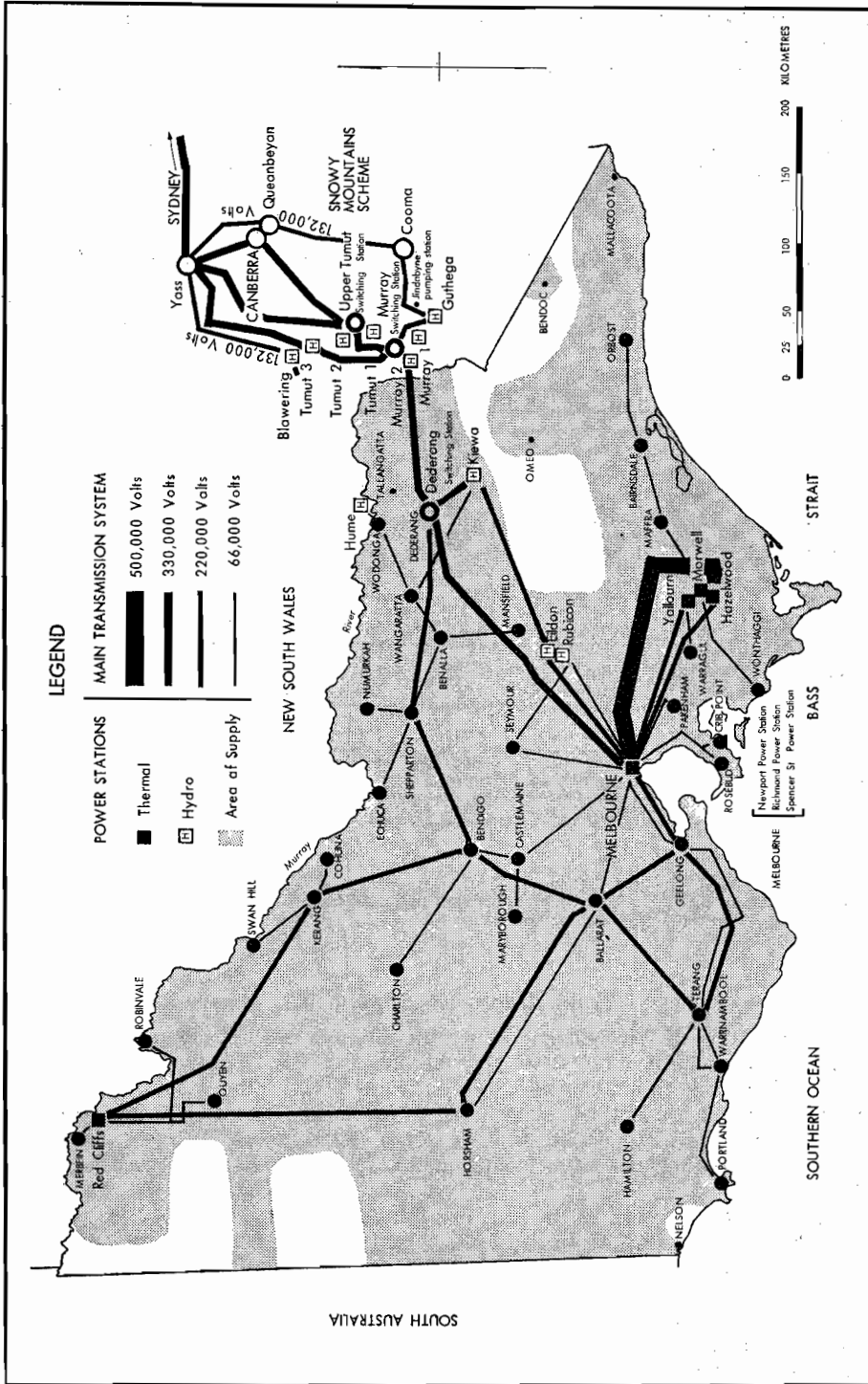


FIGURE 14. Victoria's main power transmission system, 30 June 1975.

of 2,000 MW, will be erected and the entire project is expected to cost \$1,635m at January 1976 price levels. Excavation of the overburden is expected to commence in 1979 on the southern side of the coal deposits to establish a coal face advancing in a northerly direction. Construction of the first station is expected to begin late in 1976 or in 1977, with operations commencing in 1983. The Loy Yang project is expected to meet Victoria's base load requirements during the 1980s and the early 1990s. It will have a larger generating capacity than the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme and will produce six times as much electricity.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS : LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	8,550.4	57.2	8,510.6	52.7	8,238.0	48.1	9,132.2	49.8
Yallourn	546	2,659.2	17.8	2,480.1	15.4	2,545.1	14.8	2,360.7	12.9
Yallourn "W"	700	4.8	..	1,475.1	9.1	2,409.0	14.1	3,538.9	19.3
Morwell	170	1,134.5	7.6	1,196.9	7.4	1,263.7	7.4	1,165.3	6.3
Newport	198	140.5	0.9	181.6	1.1	136.6	0.8	133.4	0.7
Spencer Street (b)	90	15.2	0.1	12.7	0.1	1.0	..	1.2	..
Richmond	38	5.2	..	7.2	..	0.1	..	0.2	..
Red Cliffs (c)	..	0.6	..	0.5	..	0.1	..	..	..
Total—S.E.C. thermal	3,342	12,510.4	83.6	13,864.7	85.8	14,593.6	85.2	16,331.9	89.0
Hydro stations—									
Kiewa (d)	184	286.1	1.9	452.0	2.8	451.9	2.6	394.3	2.1
Eildon (e)	135	306.4	2.1	320.7	2.0	539.1	3.2	415.5	2.3
Total—S.E.C. hydro	319	592.5	4.0	772.7	4.8	991.0	5.8	809.8	4.4
Total—S.E.C.	3,661	13,102.9	87.6	14,637.4	90.6	15,584.6	90.9	17,141.7	93.4
Net purchases	..	1,853.8	12.4	1,510.6	9.4	1,554.7	9.1	1,204.8	6.6
Total	3,661	14,956.7	100.0	16,148.0	100.0	17,139.3	100.0	18,346.5	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1976.

(b) Melbourne City Council station.

(c) Retired April 1975.

(d) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(e) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source : State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

Electrification of Victoria has been virtually completed. Only some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria are without a supply from the Commission's system. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to the eleven municipal undertakings which operate as supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established. Bulk supply is also being provided at present to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the Murray River.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1976 comprised more than 115,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 169 zone sub-stations, and more than 70,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines (8,000 route kilometres), which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between the power stations.

Electricity from the Hazelwood power station is transmitted at 500 kV.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria in drums mainly from the United States of America, during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Initially the principal product was kerosene. However, with the advent of the motor car during the early years of the twentieth century, the demand for petrol gradually replaced kerosene and it became necessary to construct bulk storage facilities (now known as tank farms). The first of these storages was erected near the mouth of the Yarra River at Newport.

Victoria's first refinery was built at Laverton during the 1920s and closed in 1955. In order to cope with an ever increasing market demand after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected during the early 1950s. The Shell Co. of Australia refinery at Corio, near Geelong, was commissioned in 1954 and the Standard Vacuum refinery—now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd—commenced full scale operation at Altona in 1955. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined petroleum products.

Exploration in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1975

After an extensive geological and geophysical exploration programme had been carried out in the offshore waters of Victoria between 1960 and 1963, drilling commenced in eastern Bass Strait late in 1964. After discovering two gas fields, drilling operations moved further out into the deeper waters of Bass Strait and, in 1967, two important oil fields—Halibut and Kingfish—were discovered. The latter field, in about 83 metres of water and 80 kilometres offshore, was subsequently declared to be a major offshore field by world standards.

During the entire exploration programme, seven commercial gas and/or oil fields were found: Barracouta (1965—gas and 1968—oil), Marlin (1966—oil), Halibut (1967—oil), Kingfish (1967—oil), Tuna (1968—oil and gas), Snapper (1968—gas), and Mackerel (1969—oil). The following table shows the commercial exploration wells drilled in the Gippsland Basin during the period from December 1964 to September 1975 when drilling ceased to allow the reassessment of targets:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO
AND B.H.P.: GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964–1975 (a)

Well	Date exploration well spudded-in	W, A, or D (b)	Classification
Barracouta 1	27.12.64	W	Gas discovery
Barracouta 2	8.6.65	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta 3	3.8.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta A-3 (c)	20.4.68	D	Oil discovery
Marlin 1	5.12.65	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Marlin 2	31.5.66	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin 3	16.12.66	A	Gas discovery and oil show confirmation
Marlin A-6 (d)	11.8.68	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin A-24 (e)	16.5.73	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Halibut 1	20.6.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 1	6.4.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 2	28.11.67	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 3	2.2.68	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 4	15.11.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 1	7.5.68	W	Gas and oil discovery
Tuna 2	30.10.68	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 3	18.2.70	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND B.H.P.:
GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964-1975 (a)—continued

Well	Date exploration well spudded-in	W, A, or D (b)	Classification
Snapper 1	8.5.68	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Snapper 2	16.6.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Snapper 3	24.11.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Mackerel 1	27.3.69	W	Oil discovery
Mackerel 2	14.2.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 3	1.4.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 4	11.2.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation

(a) Drilling by Esso/B.H.P. in Gippsland Basin ceased temporarily on 11 September 1975.

(b) W : wildcat, A : appraisal well, D : development well.

(c) Drilled during development drilling on Barracouta platform in 1968—deep well probe.

(d) Drilled during development drilling (first stage) on Marlin platform in 1968—deep well probe.

(e) Drilled during development drilling (second stage) on Marlin platform in 1973—deep well probe.

Sources : Esso Australia Ltd and the Oil and Gas Division of B.H.P., 1965-1975.

Development of Gippsland oil fields

During the period from 1967 to 1971 four of the commercial fields discovered offshore in the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria were developed as an integral operation. These were the Barracouta, Marlin, Halibut, and Kingfish fields. During 1972 and 1973 further development was carried out on the Marlin field and in 1975 development began on the Mackerel and Tuna fields.

The Barracouta oil reservoir, discovered during gas development drilling programmes in 1968 came on stream in October 1969, the Halibut field in April 1970, and the Kingfish field in March 1971. The crude oil from these three fields is stabilised at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford through the extraction of the higher fractions—methane, ethane, propane, and butane. To the resulting stream of stabilised crude oil are added the pentanes extracted during the treatment of natural gas. The stabilised crude oil is then conveyed through a pipeline 188 kilometres long and 700 mm nominal diameter to Long Island Point where it is stored in eight 268,000 barrel capacity tanks. From the tank farm at Long Island Point the crude oil is then taken by tanker to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three refineries. The following table shows the production of stabilised crude oil for the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF STABILISED CRUDE OIL

Year	Barrels			Kilolitres		
	During year	Progressive production at 30 June	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Progressive production at 30 June	Average kilolitres/day for year
1971	95,668,066	143,028,336	262,104	15,207,132	22,735,390	41,663
1972	103,262,110	246,290,446	282,137	16,414,260	39,149,650	44,848
1973	127,089,311	373,379,757	348,190	20,201,766	59,351,416	55,347
1974	126,656,461	500,036,218	347,004	20,132,962	79,484,378	55,159
1975	136,434,598	636,470,816	373,793	21,687,267	101,171,645	59,417

The first shipment of Gippsland crude oil was made from the Long Island Point jetty late in March 1970.

Victoria's three refineries are now connected by pipeline to the Long Island Point Tank Farm and during the twelve months ending 31 December 1975 absorbed Gippsland crude oil at an average rate of 31,490 kilolitres a day, or about 52 per cent of the total available from the Gippsland fields.

**VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN: COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON RESERVES
AND FIELD PRODUCTION TO 31 DECEMBER 1975**

NATURAL GAS						
Field	Trillions of cubic feet			Millions of cubic metres		
	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
Barracouta	1.857	0.142	1.715	52.607	4.023	48.584
Marlin	2.763	0.125	2.638	78.272	3.541	74.731
Halibut	0.028	0.016	0.012	0.794	0.454	0.340
Kingfish	0.206	0.084	0.122	5.836	2.380	3.456
Mackerel	0.092	..	0.092	2.607	..	2.607
Tuna	0.484	..	0.484	13.711	..	13.711
Snapper	2.464	..	2.464	69.802	..	69.802
Total	7.894	0.367	7.527	223.629	10.398	213.231

CRUDE OIL						
Field	Millions of barrels			Kilolitres		
	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
Barracouta	25	11	14	3,974,750	1,748,890	2,225,860
Marlin	2	..	2	317,980	..	317,980
Halibut	653	304	349	103,820,470	48,332,960	55,487,510
Kingfish	952	314	638	151,358,480	49,922,860	101,435,620
Mackerel	256	..	256	40,701,440	..	40,701,440
Tuna	84	..	84	13,355,160	..	13,355,160
Total	1,972	629	1,343	313,528,280	100,004,710	213,523,570

CONDENSATE						
Field	Millions of barrels			Kilolitres		
	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
Barracouta	28	..	28	4,451,720	..	4,451,720
Marlin	73	..	73	11,606,270	..	11,606,270
Tuna	10	..	10	1,589,900	..	1,589,900
Snapper	65	..	65	10,334,350	..	10,334,350
Total	176	..	176	27,982,240	..	27,982,240

LPG						
Field	Millions of barrels			Kilolitres		
	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
Barracouta	67	5	62	10,652,330	794,950	9,857,380
Marlin	129	5	124	20,509,710	794,950	19,714,760
Halibut	33	16	17	5,246,670	2,543,840	2,702,830
Kingfish	100	32	68	15,899,000	5,087,680	10,811,320
Mackerel	31	..	31	4,928,690	..	4,928,690
Tuna	20	..	20	3,179,800	..	3,179,800
Snapper	89	..	89	14,150,110	..	14,150,110
Total	469	58	411	74,566,310	9,221,420	65,344,890

NOTE. All figures are for products after processing.
Source : Victorian Mines Department.

Refining

About 70 per cent of Australia's refined petroleum products are derived from Australian crude oils. The ratio of gasoline produced is higher than from Middle East crudes while that of bitumen, asphalt, and other "heavy ends" is much

lower. The three refineries in Victoria obtain crude oil feedstocks from both the Gippsland fields and from the Persian Gulf. They import wholly or partially refined products either from overseas or other States and export considerable volumes of wholly or partially refined products either to other States or to overseas countries.

Because the characteristics of Gippsland crude oil were different from those imported from the Middle East, the three Victorian refineries modified their refining processes and in some instances installed new plant. When the modification and expansion programmes were completed in 1971, the three refineries had the following respective production capacities, namely, Shell refinery at Corio—between 104,100 barrels (16,500 kilolitres) and 110,000 barrels (17,500 kilolitres) a stream day, P.R.A. refinery at Altona—96,000 barrels (15,000 kilolitres) a stream day, and BP refinery at Crib Point—50,000 barrels (8,000 kilolitres) a stream day. In October 1973 the BP refinery at Crib Point further modified its plant to increase production capacity to 60,000 barrels (9,500 kilolitres) a stream day. Shell Refining (Aust.) Pty Ltd also operates a lubricating oil plant at Corio which has a capacity of 2,200 barrels (350 kilolitres) a stream day.

Each refinery also imports crude oils from the Middle East for the production of special oils, bitumen, asphalt, and certain other "heavy ends" products. The total refinery capacity in Victoria is approximately 263,000 barrels (42,000 kilolitres) a stream day, or about 30 per cent of Australia's total refining capacity.

Transportation

Indigenous crude oil is shipped from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port by tanker to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane. The total volume shipped by tanker during the twelve months ending 30 June 1976 was 62,176,235 barrels (9,885,248 kilolitres), and 159 tanker movements were involved.

Each refinery has its own tanker loading and discharging facilities and jetties. These are located at Crib Point for the BP refinery, at Williamstown and Newport for the P.R.A. refinery at Altona, and at Corio for the Geelong refinery. There is also a tank farm at Portland in the far west of Victoria for the storage of refined products.

During the twelve months ending 30 June 1976, the three refineries obtained by pipeline 74,834,179 barrels (11,897,704 kilolitres) of Gippsland crude oil and imported 6,545,000 barrels (1,040,574 kilolitres) of crude oil from the Persian Gulf, making a total supply of 81,379,179 barrels (12,938,278 kilolitres) of crude oil feedstocks. During the calendar year 1975 the refineries imported by ship 3,452,000 barrels (549,200 kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or other States in Australia and exported by ship 30,034,000 barrels (4,774,000 kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands and to other States in Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades—98 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade)—and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 4,192 retail outlets (31 December 1975), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. Victoria had a capacity to store in bulk (30 June 1975) 3,128,933 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products at 21 installations in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

In 1975 a total of 9,413.62 thousand kilolitres or 26 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels were marketed in Victoria's marketing area. The principal petroleum products marketed in 1975 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETING, 1975
(‘000 kilolitres)

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Aviation gasoline	16.51	Industrial diesel fuel—	
Motor spirit—		Inland	325.69
Super	3,175.24	Bunkers	87.12
Standard	523.52		
Total	3,698.76	Total	412.81
Power kerosene	13.23	Fuel oil—	
Aviation turbine fuel	379.78	Inland (a)	409.58
Lighting kerosene	56.62	Bunkers	546.02
Heating oil	464.90	Total	955.60
Automotive distillate—		Other petroleum fuels (b)	2,493.81
Inland	890.72		
Bunkers	30.88	Grand total	9,413.62
Total	921.60		

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source: Petroleum Branch—Commonwealth Department of National Resources.

Propane, butane (LPG), and ethane

While the three refineries in Victoria each produce LPG in varying quantities, such production is only a fraction of the total produced. The largest LPG plant in Australia is operated by Esso and B.H.P. at Long Island Point, approximately 65 kilometres south-east of Melbourne.

Gas liquids comprising untreated propane, butane, and ethane are extracted from natural gas and crude oil produced from the Gippsland fields at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford. These products, in a mixed stream, are then conveyed to Long Island Point through a pipeline 190 kilometres long and 250 mm in diameter. The Long Island Point Fractionation Plant was erected between 1968 and 1970 and commissioned in April 1970. Since that time it has been expanded by doubling the production capacity and more than tripling the storage capacity. In December 1975 a third processing train to further increase capacity was commissioned. With the completion of this expansion programme the plant can produce approximately 1,200,000 tonnes of LPG a year, together with sufficient volumes of ethane gas to supply two major petrochemical plants.

Almost all of the propane and butane are exported to overseas markets, principally Japan. Since the first loading was made at the Long Island Point jetty in July 1970, LPG carriers have been loaded continuously for destinations outside Victoria. About two thirds of the overseas shipments have been made to markets in Japan. Some has also been shipped to Argentina, Spain, and the Pacific Islands. The balance of the shipments has been made in small pressure carriers to ports around Australia. To 31 December 1975, 2,093,422 tonnes of propane and 2,772,967 tonnes of butane had been produced, making a total of 4,866,389 tonnes.

Ethane gas has, since 31 December 1972, been conveyed through a pipeline 79 kilometres in length and 250 mm in diameter to the Altona Petrochemical Co. Ltd at Altona. Supply of this gas to Hydrocarbons Products Pty Ltd at West Footscray is expected to commence early in 1977, through a pipeline 6.13 kilometres in length and 250 mm in diameter from Altona to the new \$60m plant as a feedstock for the production of styrene-monomer.

Gas industry

The gas industry, one of Victoria's oldest energy industries, has been revitalised during the last six years as a result of the introduction of natural gas.

It has changed from being operated by a large number of privately owned companies and small municipal undertakings to being controlled by a single public utility—the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, a State instrumentality with a percentage of private shareholdings.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation was created by the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1950 which established it as a joint enterprise combining the State of Victoria with the shareholders of the Metropolitan Gas Company and the Brighton Gas Company. The purpose of the legislation was to provide the means for developing Victoria's brown coal resources instead of using New South Wales black coal for the production of gas, and to consolidate and rationalise the gas industry by providing for the takeover or absorption of other gas utilities. The Corporation commenced operating on 1 January 1951 and by 1974 it had, through subsequent enabling legislation, become the sole authority responsible for the distribution of reticulated gas throughout Victoria.

At 30 June 1976, reticulated gas was being supplied to 682,251 customers in Victoria through a network of approximately 14,000 kilometres of transmission pipelines and reticulation mains. About 98 per cent of the total supplied is natural gas.

Development of natural gas, 1965 to 1976

In February 1965, natural gas in commercially recoverable quantities was discovered in eastern Bass Strait in the Gippsland Basin about 20 kilometres offshore. The well, Barracouta, was the first offshore well drilled in Australian waters and Australia's largest gas discovery to that time. A second and even larger field, Marlin, was found a year later. These two events enabled natural gas to be commercially developed in Victoria. The partnership of Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd), which discovered the fields, commenced a development programme immediately.

The initial step was the establishment of a marine terminal at Barry Beach in southern Gippsland, about 193 kilometres south-east of Melbourne and 145 kilometres west of the fields. This terminal, built between 1966 and 1968, became a general operational base for both exploration activities and the development projects, the most immediate of which was the fabrication of jackets and decks for the platforms from which the natural gas development wells, and later the crude oil wells, would be drilled.

Negotiations with the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria for the sale of the natural gas to the State's gas utilities were virtually completed early in 1967 when agreement was reached on terms involving the payment, over a contract period of twenty years, of a fixed maximum price of 3.2 cents a therm and a minimum of 2.58 cents. A market for the gas was now assured. Further contractual arrangements were entered into during 1975 to provide for additional volumes of gas being supplied and to obtain an option over future discoveries.

Certain legislative measures were also necessary to implement the development programme. First, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Pipelines Commission to lay a natural gas trunkline to the Melbourne City Gate at Dandenong from Longford where the partnership was establishing a gas processing plant. The Commission later built the natural gas pipeline from Brooklyn to Geelong, but was dissolved and incorporated into the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria on 1 July 1971.

Drafting of legislation to regulate offshore exploration for, and exploitation of, oil and gas was expedited. After several years of discussions between the

Commonwealth Government and all the States, the various enabling enactments applicable to each State and Australia were passed by the respective Parliaments in October 1967 and came into operation on 1 April 1968. Entitled the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, this legislation provided for uniformity in granting offshore petroleum exploration permits and production licences, the imposition of royalties, and the laying of submarine pipelines. The Victorian Government also introduced the *Pipelines Act 1967*, Australia's first major attempt to regulate pipelines to convey oil and gas onshore.

During 1968 and 1969, Esso Australia Ltd as the operator for the Esso/B.H.P. partnership, erected two platforms in Bass Strait (one each over the Barracouta and Marlin gas fields), carried out a development drilling programme, and laid submarine and onshore pipelines to Longford where it built a gas treatment plant. The facilities at the plant comprise a twin-train, refrigerated absorption plant designed to process 11,000,000 cubic metres a day of wet gas. It is capable of removing about 35 per cent of ethane and all of the heavier hydrocarbons.

In February 1976, Esso/B.H.P. commissioned new gas treatment facilities at Longford. The new plant, known as the Gippsland Gas Processing Plant No. 2, cost \$30m to build and is capable of treating 9,600,000 cubic metres a day. The new facilities will meet the expected peak demands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation during the latter part of the 1970s.

The Tuna field, which contains both natural gas and crude oil, is currently being developed and is expected to become operational near the end of the 1970s. A table outlining reserves and production can be found on page 359.

Distribution and conversion

Treated natural gas is conveyed from the Longford plant to the Dandenong City Gate through the Gas and Fuel Corporation's main transmission pipeline, 174 kilometres long and 750 mm in diameter. Natural gas first reached the metering and regulating station at Dandenong, known as the City Gate, on 31 March 1969, and the Corporation commenced distributing natural gas to its customers during the following month.

During the late 1960s the Gas and Fuel Corporation commenced the construction of a ring main around Melbourne initially to cope with normal expansion of gas supply to the rapidly developing suburban areas, and subsequently for the distribution of natural gas to its customers. The northern section of the ring main—82 kilometres long and 450 mm in diameter—passing through the eastern and northern suburbs, was completed late in 1969 and the 35 kilometres long and 750 mm in diameter southern section direct from the Dandenong City Gate to West Melbourne came fully into operation in May 1970. Built at a cost of \$11m, this 118 kilometres long pipeline now forms an essential part of the Corporation's entire metropolitan distribution system and supplies gas to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo and is to provide supplies to Seymour, Wangaratta, Benalla, Wodonga, Albury, and Shepparton by the end of 1976.

The conversion of existing gas appliances in the Melbourne metropolitan area was completed in December 1970. In Geelong, conversion finished near the end of 1971, about five months after commencement. By the time conversion had been completed, the Lurgi plant at Morwell and the gas making plants at West Melbourne, Highett, Footscray, and Box Hill in the Melbourne metropolitan area had closed down.

Following the laying of a 196 kilometres long system to Ballarat and Bendigo during 1972 and 1973, the former city first received natural gas on 14 April 1973. The conversion programme, involving more than 36,000 appliances used by about 17,000 customers, was carried out in these two cities and at Castlemaine

and Bacchus Marsh by the Corporation's own staff during 1973 at a cost of about \$1.6m.

Early in 1974 the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act 1974* was passed, enabling the Corporation to acquire the Albury Gas Company Ltd at a cost of approximately \$800,000. This legislation facilitated arrangements for laying a pipeline to north-central Victoria.

At the present time a system of pipelines 355 kilometres long is being laid from Melbourne to supply towns along the Hume Highway and at Albury/Wodonga and Shepparton, and a conversion programme will be carried out during the second half of 1976 and the first part of 1977. A new 750 mm diameter pipeline will also be laid from South Melbourne to Brooklyn to reinforce supply in the western region of Victoria.

At 30 June 1976 a total of 1,370,000 appliances owned by 564,667 customers had been converted to natural gas in Victoria.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1976 there was a total of 664,643 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 17,608 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly reformed LPG, making a total of 682,251 customers. The areas supplied with reticulated gas and the suppliers concerned are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1976 (a)

Supplier	Areas supplied with—	
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)
Public utilities—		
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh Ballarat Bendigo Castlemaine Geelong Lara Maffra Melbourne Morwell Sale Trafalgar Traralgon Warragul	Ararat Benalla Colac Hamilton Horsham Kyneton Portland Queenscliffe Seymour Shepparton Stawell Wangaratta Warrnambool Wodonga
Private suppliers—		
Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (B.H.P.)	Western Port North Geelong	

(a) Excludes Esso/B.H.P. plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG.

Source: Victorian Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Liquefied petroleum gas is also supplied to more than 100,000 customers from reticulation and cylinder by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and from cylinder by oil companies or subsidiary LPG marketing companies in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

Production and sales

Since the Gippsland fields first came on stream in March 1969 the production of treated natural gas has increased markedly as the following table shows :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	
	MMcm	MMcf
1971	1,012.508	35,756.710
1972	1,202.882	42,479.756
1973	1,793.526	63,338.363
1974	2,241.743	79,167.139
1975	2,565.355	90,557.032
Total	8,816.014	311,299.000

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

MMcm : million cubic metres.

MMcf : million cubic feet.

Source : Commonwealth Department of National Resources.

Sales increased rapidly following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the twelve months period ending 30 June 1968, the last full year before the introduction of natural gas, sales showed an increase of only 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Sales during the twelve months period ending 30 June 1976 increased by 15.8 per cent.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
	Sales in gigajoules
1974-75 (a)	72,253,000
1975-76 (a)	83,671,136

(a) Includes Mt Gambier Gas Co. Ltd in South Australia.

1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms.

NOTE. For sales of gas in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74, see table on page 335 of *Victorian Year Book 1976*.

Source : Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Further reference, 1976 ; Natural gas and crude oil development, 1961-1972 ; Brown coal, 1971 ; Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, 1974

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Victoria lacks the diversity of mineralisation present in other Australian States. However, mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes. A less spectacular development, but nevertheless one vitally important for Victoria's economy, was the utilisation of the La Trobe valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal, or perhaps greater, significance were the oil and gas discoveries in Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 80 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Construction materials

Apart from crude oil and natural gas, construction materials exceed other mineral production, including brown coal, in terms of quantity and value. In

1974-75, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 35,000,000 tonnes, valued at \$66.7m. The larger portion of this quantity, and estimated to be as much as 60 per cent, is both produced and used within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Basalts from the Newer Volcanic series remain the most important source of crushed and broken stone, although the proportion of the total production is gradually declining. The reason for this decline probably lies in the difficulties in meeting specifications and the recognition by the industry that granitic rocks and acid lavas are more uniform in quality both laterally and vertically and that the quantity of stone obtainable from a particular site is limited largely by geometrical considerations.

Production of crushed and broken stone has shown a steady increase of about 5 to 6 per cent per annum. At the same time, however, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of quarries, the higher total production being achieved by increased productivity of individual quarries. Production of sand has shown a similar increase together with a gradual decrease in the number of sand pits.

Fossil fuels

Victoria has proven resources of brown coal and producing offshore oil and natural gas fields. The State's proven geological reserves of brown coal (lignite) amount to 66,702 million tonnes, of which 64,900 million tonnes occur in the extensive coal fields of the La Trobe valley. The total inferred geological reserves down to depths at present uneconomic to mine amount to 113,700 million tonnes, but the State Electricity Commission estimates that the present economically extractable quantity is 12,200 million tonnes. This would contain an energy content of 120,000,000 terajoules.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gas fields will supply Victoria with natural gas for thirty years at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 7,800,000 terajoules will be available if new gas fields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 9,000,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia in the next ten years.

VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL (million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
9.0	7.8	2.1	120.0	138.9

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oil fields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

The black coal deposits of the south Gippsland coal fields such as Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Korumburra, and Outtrim were mined during the first half of the twentieth century. The coals were of average grade, but because of thin seams and complex block faulting, mining was expensive and the final production ceased from Wonthaggi in 1968. Reserves are estimated to total 8,000,000 tonnes.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of mineral products.

History of mining in Victoria

Victoria owes its rapid settlement and economic growth to the rich alluvial gold discoveries of the early 1850s. Although the early settlers were pastoralists,

the rapid development of mining promoted the growth of industries and financial institutions. Gold mining reached a peak in 1856 with a total production of 86,000 kilograms of gold. From 1851 to 1857 the population of Victoria increased from 97,489 persons to 456,522 persons and had reached 1,000,000 persons by 1887.

One major consequence of the gold rushes was that Melbourne became an important centre of finance and maintains this role in Australia to the present day. Exploitation of the goldfields resulted in improved transportation facilities and improved access to large areas of fertile land which in itself supported the expansion of farming and pastoral industries.

Although for a long time gold production dominated the mining industry, other minerals were mined such as tin, antimony, copper, molybdenum, and wolfram. Production of some of these metals was as a by-product of gold mining. The mining activities of Victoria in the twentieth century have been characterised by marked progress in open cut mining, particularly of brown coal, limestone, and construction materials.

Discoveries of black coal in the south Gippsland area during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century resulted in underground mines at Coalville, Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, Kilcunda, and Wonthaggi. The black coal deposits at Wonthaggi were discovered in 1909 and the State Coal Mine operated in this area until 1968.

Brown coal mining in the Lal Lal, Bacchus Marsh, Altona, Wensleydale, Dean's Marsh, Benwerrin, Anglesea, Gelliondale, and La Trobe valley areas has operated for many years and the operations in the La Trobe valley rank among the world's largest open cut mining projects. Coal has been extracted from Yallourn North since 1889, but the major developments have taken place since 1920 when the State Electricity Commission took over the work begun by the Mines Department in 1916. Since 1924, when large-scale production began, more than 500,000,000 tonnes of brown coal have been mined from the Yallourn and Morwell open cuts.

Since the Second World War the rapid industrial development and recurrent building growth periods have made the production of construction materials the most extensive and valuable (apart from crude oil and natural gas) mining operation in Victoria. Limestones have been mined in large open cuts at Batesford and Waurn Ponds near Geelong, and at Merrimans Creek near Rosedale in Gippsland, for the manufacture of cement. Hard rock quarries supply aggregate and crushed rock for road construction and ferro-concrete buildings. Construction sands for concrete, plaster, and moulding are an important commodity and clays are mined by open cut methods for brick, tile, and pipe manufacture.

Victoria's economy was given another major impetus by the discovery in 1965 of the first of the large oil and gas deposits in the offshore fields of Bass Strait. Oil from Bass Strait now supplies approximately 80 per cent of total Australian requirements. Sufficient reserves of natural gas have been proved to supply Victoria's needs for more than twenty years, as well as other markets.

Mines Department

The role of the Mines Department is to promote the exploration of the mineral, "stone", petroleum, and groundwater resources of the State; to administer a system of leases, licences, and permits to enable the exploitation of those resources; and to regulate their extraction to ensure that it is carried out in an efficient and safe manner. The Department also carries out geological research and surveys and publishes the results in geological maps and reports. In addition to assisting in exploration, these maps and reports provide basic information for soil surveys, land-use, environmental surveys, and engineering undertakings. They are also of assistance to educational institutions and the general public.

The legislation administered by the Department includes the *Mines Act* 1958, *Petroleum Act* 1958, *Extractive Industries Act* 1966, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, and *Groundwater Act* 1969; the Department also plays an important role in the functioning of the *Environment Protection Act* 1970 and the *Land Conservation Act* 1970.

The *Extractive Industries Act* 1966, which provides for the regulation of quarries by leases and licences, also involves the Department in town and country planning schemes where the location and protection of deposits of "stone" are involved. "Stone" as defined in the Act includes basic construction materials such as hard rock for aggregates, sand, gravel, clay, limestone, etc. The Department's responsibility is to assist with the discovery of deposits of "stone" and to recommend to the various planning authorities an adequate form of zoning to protect the deposits. Sources of construction materials are an essential requirement in maintaining the development of housing, schools, factories, roads, dams, and sewerage systems, but with increasing public awareness about environmental issues, there often appears to be conflict between the various public interests. The planning authorities and the Department have a responsibility to plan for the future to ensure that valuable deposits of "stone" are not sterilised by other land-use, particularly if the resource is in short supply. The siting of extractive operations can generally be planned, with due regard to the aesthetic interests and the material needs of the community.

The *Land Conservation Act* 1970 set up a Land Conservation Council to publish reports in relation to the future use of Crown lands. The Council instigates studies of areas through study groups comprised of professional officers from Victorian Government departments and authorities. Mines Department geologists work on the study groups to prepare reports on the physiography, geology, hydrogeology, and mineral resources of the study areas. Because important mineralised areas, deposits of "stone", and important aquifer systems often occur on Crown lands, the Department's contribution to the study groups is to point out where aquifer systems occur, where proven mineral deposits exist, or where potentially important minerals may be found. In such cases, the Department then requests the Council to recommend that the land be available for exploration and mining should the need arise in the future. Some particular mineral may become of strategic significance at a later date and access to mineralised areas may be of vital importance.

Through the *Petroleum Act* 1958 and the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, the Department regulates the exploration by companies for oil and gas deposits in onshore and offshore areas. Leases and permits are issued and through a regular system of inspection of operations and of reporting from the companies, a high standard of professional efficiency and safety is maintained. On the development side, the installation of production facilities and the production and transmission of the oil and gas by pipeline are rigidly controlled. Through the 1970s the exploration for petroleum and gas and the community's increasing dependence on a local source will place major emphasis on exploration and development. The Department's task will be to encourage and stimulate continuing exploration and to assist as much as possible with expert technical advice and publications on geological and engineering matters. The Department, in collaboration with the South Australian Mines Department, carried out a major sedimentary basin study on the onshore Otway Basin during the 1960s, and a comparable study is in progress on the onshore Gippsland Basin and the Port Phillip area.

The *Groundwater Act* 1969 confirmed the Department's long-standing role in the investigation and assessment of Victoria's groundwater resources and provided for the control, construction, and maintenance of water bores. The Act made explicit provisions for the protection of groundwater from

pollution from the surface or by material injected underground. To carry out this part of the Act, the Department is required to report on any existing or proposed disposal sites for soluble solid or liquid domestic or industrial wastes, which may overlie unconfined aquifer systems or be sited in important aquifer intake areas. Under the Act, "bore" is defined in such a way that any quarries, sandpits, or comparable excavations are included. Several geologists are now working continuously on problems related to groundwater pollution and are also investigating sites where disposal dumps and depots are established.

The Department's responsibilities under the *Groundwater Act* 1969 in relation to pollution increased with the passing of the Environment Protection Act in 1970. The Department is now an investigating agent of the Environment Protection Authority in matters relating to groundwater and programmes of groundwater pollution monitoring are being jointly undertaken. The Department is concerned not only with pollutant seeping laterally or vertically into unconfined aquifers from disposal bores or waste disposal depots, but also with the quality of surface waters flowing in streams. In an unconfined aquifer system a percentage of recharge is from the surface drainage system. Unconfined aquifer systems around the shores of bays such as Western Port and Port Phillip also discharge eventually into the bays, and the investigations in the next few years will concentrate on methods of preventing polluted groundwaters eventually reaching the shallow bays or lakes.

As a result of the Department's work on groundwater and groundwater pollution, the studies will increasingly be integrated with environmental studies of areas such as Western Port Bay, Port Phillip Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes. No study of surface waters can be carried out effectively without a detailed study of the groundwater regime in relation to the geological and hydrological environment.

Victoria's major mineral resources are described on pages 335-42 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. A further special article on Victoria's minerals can be found on pages 1-29 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria was formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year. The establishment followed an appeal by Governor La Trobe to the Colonial Office in London for urgent expert geological assistance. A.R.C. Selwyn arrived in Melbourne in 1852 to become the founding Director of Geological Survey. Selwyn immediately initiated a programme of geological mapping and mineral resource surveys to assess the distribution and nature of the gold bearing formations. In 1867 the Geological Survey was brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and at the present time functions as a Branch of the Mines Department.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface mapping of the important goldfield areas, and in the 1890s studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland. This work culminated in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coal field in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coal fields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission in 1920.

After the Second World War the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out by the Geological Survey on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology

of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gas fields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Geological Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's subsurface resources.

Mining and quarrying production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Mines Department, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—								
Gold bullion	208	(b)223	148	(b)138	75	(b)81	249	225
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony concentrate	96	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antimony ore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,318	57	2,703	34
Bauxite	..	..	4,222	36	6,669	57	..	..
Iron ore	123	1	596	3	466	3	487	4
Tin concentrate	30	42	10	20	9	26	5	22
Wolfram ore	..	..	12	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite, refined	4	(c)	14	(c)	538	7	384	22
Fireclay	17,274	53	22,658	56	38,484	80	14,280	40
Fluorspar	380	22	1,700	79	874	49	..	..
Gypsum	42,063	128	43,694	154	49,825	149	54,139	161
Kaolin, refined	20,918	526	13,809	671	27,856	1,493	26,135	1,441
Kaolin, unrefined (d)	13,683	34	10,714	41	1,623	21	8,077	40
Limestone (e)	2,158,991	n.a.	2,162,770	n.a.	2,424,380	n.a.	2,139,529	n.a.
Other clays	2,106,382	1,754	2,186,698	1,858	2,736,979	2,524	2,222,221	2,343
Silica	98,791	316	109,019	339	141,832	460	142,550	445
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	1,328,630	11,280	1,228,005	9,173	1,163,922	11,011	1,092,134	11,391
Brown coal (f)	23,630,467	25,706	24,121,155	23,763	23,253,577	27,823	24,641,462	40,556
	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
Crude oil	16,356		18,190		20,712		20,930	
Liquefied petroleum gases (g)—								
Commercial butane	662		988		929		1,147	
Commercial propane	576		798		1,123		1,025	
	MMcm		MM cm		MM cm		MM cm	
	(i)		(i)		(i)		(i)	
Natural gas (h)	1,097		1,473		1,998		2,284	
Other derivatives (g)—	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
Commercial ethane	3,087		27,436		40,620		63,677	
Construction materials—								
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Sand	5,619	8,004	6,659	8,945	7,788	11,068	7,541	11,726
Gravel	3,486	2,121	3,633	2,401	4,858	4,307	4,732	3,986
Crushed and broken stone	16,057	32,908	15,805	31,985	17,499	35,373	17,682	43,298
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	13,066	200	14,515	284	10,937	217	12,283	262
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,053	2,484	3,180	2,758	4,201	3,686	3,636	4,127

(a) See next table for assayed content.

(b) Includes gold subsidy of \$9,101 in 1971-72, \$36,361 in 1972-73, and \$18 in 1973-74. Gold subsidy payments ceased at 31 December 1973.

(c) Under \$1,000.

(d) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(e) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.

(f) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1971-72: 3,632,000 tonnes; 1972-73: 3,199,000 tonnes; 1973-74: 3,101,000 tonnes; and 1974-75: 2,900,000 tonnes.

(g) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(h) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(i) Million cubic metres.

(j) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

Sources: Victorian Mines Department, Fuel Branch—Commonwealth Department of National Resources, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	3,373	..	1,977	2,819	..
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony concentrate	93	n.a.	..	..	..
Contained in antimony ore	259	n.a.	n.a.	110	278
Total antimony	352	59	n.a.	110	278
Copper (tonne)—					
Contained in copper concentrate	18	..	..	..	..
Contained in copper ore	22	..	..	..	..
Total copper	40	..	..	..	..
Gold (gm)—					
Contained in antimony ore	..	..	..	158	..
Contained in antimony concentrate	19,035	1,586	..	..	..
Contained in copper concentrate	715	..	..	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	163,076	191,970	141,054	67,783	217,794
Total gold	182,826	193,556	141,054	67,941	217,794
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	390	..	310	209	..
Contained in iron ore	172	71	322	280	292
Total iron	562	71	632	489	292
Lead (tonne)—					
Contained in lead concentrate	1	..	..	..	..
Palladium (gm)—					
Contained in copper concentrate	1,757	..	..	..	..
Platinum (gm)—					
Contained in copper concentrate	1,190	..	..	..	..
Silver (gm)—					
Contained in copper concentrate	5,412	..	..	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	218	8,305	3,732	n.a.	n.a.
Total silver	5,630	8,305	3,732	n.a.	n.a.
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	3	18	7	7	4

Sources : Victorian Mines Department and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	..	..	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	..	..	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	..	..	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	..	..	27,541,462	45,341

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

(c) Under \$1,000.

Further reference, 1976; Mining in Victoria, 1964; Underground water, 1964; Groundwater in Victoria, 1969; Victorian clays, 1970; Minerals in Victoria, 1970; History of the Mines Department, 1970; Mineral exploration, 1972; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975; Mineral exploration, 1975; Extractive industries, 1975; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976

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WATER RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Introduction

Average annual rainfall varies widely from place to place throughout the world. Within Australia it ranges from 3,201 mm near Innisfail in northern Queensland to less than 102 mm in the north-east corner of South Australia. Within Victoria it ranges from 2,032 mm in the eastern Alps to 254 mm in the arid north-west. Broadly speaking, the main factors that influence rainfall are elevation and nearness to the coast. Evaporation tends to vary oppositely. Consequently the sources of major rivers in Australia are concentrated in relatively narrow zones of high relief bordering the coast.

The seasonal patterns of stream flow, and its reliability from year to year, also vary widely from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water. Average annual rainfall over the State of Victoria as a whole is about 660 mm. The area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. Total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of Victorian river systems. It is not known as yet how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock, and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources. The present picture, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about one sixth of Victoria, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and the south-east. On the other hand, for about half of Victoria's area, in the central and western regions, groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a significant role in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now totalling about 12,200 hectares. For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon valley, and

in Gippsland. These prospects can be clarified, however, only by continuing investigation.

In the foreseeable future, Victoria will continue to depend mainly on surface water resources, and these resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering Victoria as being divided into four segments by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne.

The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of Victoria's area, the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment. Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another. Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of average annual flow is accounted for in the four months July through October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak. Annual flow in wet years is commonly more than twice the annual average, and in dry years commonly less than half the annual average. Dry years and wet years succeed one another almost at random but runs of dry years occur unpredictably from time to time. Even on a relatively reliable stream such as the Ovens River at Wangaratta there have been five occasions in the last eighty years when the total flow over two successive years has been less than the average one year flow, and two occasions when the total flow over three successive years was only one and a half times the average one year flow.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

During the summer of 1973 the Melbourne metropolitan area was faced with a serious water shortage because of a prolonged dry spell of weather. To advise the Victorian Government on steps to overcome the emergency at that time and to plan future water conservation works, a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of Victoria's two major water authorities—the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works—and a representative of the Victorian Treasury, was appointed. The work of the Committee emphasised the desirability of having a co-ordinating body for Victoria's water resources.

The *Water Resources Act* 1975 established the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply for the purpose of ensuring the most efficient utilisation of the water resources of Victoria. This Act vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of the water, sewerage, and drainage functions), Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, Latrobe Valley Act, Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, River Improvement Act, West Moorabool Water Board Act, Groundwater Act Part V, and Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council comprising the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the chairman, deputy chairman, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks

Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, the co-ordinator of works from the Victorian Treasury, with the Director of Water Resources as chairman. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria referred to it by the Minister.

The Ministry performs a co-ordinating function in assessing and developing Victoria's water resources, including the extension and development of sewerage and drainage services, and has responsibilities for long range planning of future requirements, for achieving a balance between rural, urban, and industrial development, and for advice on priorities for construction.

The legislation does not change in any way the functions of either the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, but implements the Victorian Government's policy of bringing both bodies under a single Ministry to enable the co-ordination of their activities to occur.

Further reference, 1976

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was proclaimed in September 1970, enabled the Mines Department and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to establish the administrative procedures necessary for the investigation, conservation, and utilisation of the groundwater resources of Victoria. The Act gives the Mines Department authority to investigate Victoria's groundwater resources so that total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Victorian Government in the future.

Since the proclamation of the Act, 3,766 applications for licences to extract groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use have been lodged with the Commission, and more than 8,185 bores from which water is extracted only for domestic and stock use have been registered. The Groundwater Appeal Board will serve to protect the rights of the individual in the equitable distribution and use of groundwater resources.

A Groundwater Conservation Area has been declared in the Koo-Wee-Rup-Dalmore District. More than 200 bores are operated in the district for the irrigation of a total area of about 4,000 hectares of pastures and miscellaneous cash crops, the volume of groundwater extracted annually exceeding the natural rate of replenishment of the aquifer. As a result the groundwater level is falling steadily, leading to a deterioration in water quality in areas adjacent to the coast. Investigations are in progress to determine the safe volume which may be extracted annually.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Operations

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905 and was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of the use of water from rivers and streams and other natural sources with the exception of the area controlled by the water supply authority for the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The establishment of the Commission followed earlier attempts to set up a body to manage Victoria's water resources. The Irrigation Act of 1886 provided a solid foundation for the development of water supply and irrigation that followed its effective nationalisation of all surface waters of Victoria, whereby the right to the use and control of waters in every river, creek, stream, billabong, lake, lagoon, swamp, and marsh was vested in the Crown.

The Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts with financial advances from the Victorian Government to meet the cost of irrigation works and for certain headworks to be constructed by the Victorian Government. The earliest of these headworks were the Goulburn Weir near Murchison and the Laanecoorie Weir on the Loddon River. The irrigation trusts proliferated and within a few years spread throughout Victoria, but they failed to provide a reserve water supply in dry seasons because of the lack of large storages and the unreadiness of landholders to make appropriate use of water when it was available.

Since the establishment of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1905, three commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Victoria, have managed its activities. The Commission employs a permanent work force of some 1,700 persons throughout Victoria and up to 2,000 temporary personnel according to the demand for labour on Commission works. Of the total permanent staff employed (1,700) about 500 are engaged on engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, about 550 on water distribution, district operations, and maintenance, and about 550 on accounting and administrative duties. In addition, a day labour force of 1,700 persons is employed, of whom 600 are engaged on construction projects and 1,100 on district maintenance.

More than 40 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes, and for reticulated town supplies. In addition, the Commission provides water supply for domestic, stock, and industrial purposes in an area of rural and urban lands totalling about 5,000,000 hectares. It also administers flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,713,864 megalitres for 1974-75.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided into the following three main branches, each under the control of a chief engineer: major works—investigation, survey, design, and construction of major projects; rural water supplies—operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, and flood protection districts; and town water supplies—construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supplies, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local authorities for water supply, sewerage, and river improvement. All of these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained, by the Commission. Specialised services to these branches are provided by the mechanical, finance, accounts, stores, staff, estates, valuations, and secretarial branches of the Commission.

The Commission supplies reticulated domestic and industrial water to 151 towns with a total population of more than 300,000 persons, and supervises the supply of a further 303 towns through local authorities. It also supervises the engineering and financial activities of 208 sewerage authorities, 33 river improvement trusts, and 5 drainage trusts.

The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, of both manual and automatic operation, for use on farm (terminal) channels.

Major projects under construction in 1976 were :

Project	Features
Dartmouth Dam	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 4,000,000 megalitres
Tarago-Western Port	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipe-line of 1,100 mm diameter
Merrimu Second Stage Tunnel	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 metres diameter

Major water supply projects completed between 1967 and 1976 included :

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 12,330 megalitres
Lake Nillahcootie	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 39,790 megalitres
Lake Merrimu	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 19,140 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel	Tunnel 2 kilometres long, 2.3 metres diameter
Campaspe Irrigation and Drainage District	9,000 hectares
Barr Creek Salinity	} Salinity control on Murray River
Lake Hawthorn Salinity	
Pyramid Creek and Broken Creek	Improvement by dredging of 130 kilometres of natural watercourse used as major supply and drainage carriers
Lake Mokoan	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 364,800 megalitres
Lake Rosslynne	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,700 megalitres
South Otway	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter

Other services for which the Commission is responsible cover irrigation and agricultural extension work, including surveying, irrigation land layout, surface and underground drainage layout, salinity control ; licensing and control of diversions from rivers and streams and from underground resources throughout Victoria ; and the assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water throughout most of Victoria.

Water pollution control

The Commission's Pollution Control Section was established in 1973 to implement powers delegated to the Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. These powers entailed the control of water pollution in country areas, excluding the Latrobe valley and the Yarra valley.

Pollution inspectors are located at Wodonga, Wangaratta, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Frankston, Geelong, Horsham, and Warrnambool. The inspectors at Shepparton, Bendigo, and Horsham work under the direct supervision of the local district engineer in close liaison with the Pollution Control Section. The inspectors have a wide range of experience in work such as health inspection, waste treatment, laboratory work, inspection or pollution control duties in other departments, and technical teaching. On appointment, inspectors undertake an intensive two to three months training programme at the Commission's Head Office before working in the field. Monthly training programmes then follow, so that the activities of inspectors throughout Victoria can be co-ordinated.

Policy on many discharges, such as farming operations and discharges from garages and car washes, are still under consideration. However, it is clear that waste resulting from the operation of dairies and piggeries will no longer

be acceptable in streams and drains and that farmers will be required to distribute their effluent onto pastures. To cope with the additional laboratory work involved, extensions are being completed to the Commission's laboratories at Head Office.

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by the Victorian Parliament, amounting to \$415m by 30 June 1975, including contributions by Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. More than \$100m of government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expenditure on the construction of State works has been more than \$20m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5.5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from more than 100 separate districts, each of which is administered financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue for 1973-74 from its ten irrigation districts exceeded \$7m; from its urban districts \$4.3m; from its thirteen rural and waterworks districts \$2.2m; and from its three flood protection districts \$115,000. The total annual revenue for 1973-74, including other sources, was \$17m.

Future programmes

The Commission's second ten year plan, a full programme of works for the period 1973-1983, received Victorian Government approval (subject to funding) during 1973. The new programme reflects a changing emphasis in the Commission's work towards increased involvement with urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality.

Two basic principles were adopted by the Commission in formulating the programme:

- (1) The environmental impact of new projects would be taken into account with the emphasis on multi-objective planning. The Commission would take into consideration both the effects its works would have on the environment and the contribution they would make to the environment and to the quality of life of those people whom they serve; and
- (2) each project should be economically sound and feasible. There are a number of intangible benefits which accompany water conservation projects and one of the Commission's tasks will be to evaluate these in money terms.

Major provisions of the 1973-1983 programmes include:

- (1) Construction of new water supply trunk mains, reticulated services, and water treatment plants at an estimated cost of \$112m (including \$46m for locally administered waterworks trusts);
- (2) sewerage of all towns with populations of more than 200 persons by the end of 1982 at an estimated cost of \$37m;
- (3) expenditure of \$15m by river improvement, flood protection, and drainage trusts to preserve flood waterways, protect valuable marginal land, and safeguard the natural environment of streams in their catchment area;
- (4) expenditure of \$7.5m on rural waterworks districts, including the Millewa pipeline scheme (completed in 1975) and commencement of the pipelining of the extensive Mallee domestic and stock channel system;
- (5) construction or enlargement of ten major storages at a total cost of \$47m (including Victoria's share of the cost of the Dartmouth Dam project);

- (6) expenditure of \$58m on irrigation and drainage works within existing irrigation districts ;
- (7) expenditure of \$30m to reduce water losses and control seepage in irrigation distribution systems ;
- (8) provision of adequate drainage systems, including groundwater control in irrigation districts, at an estimated cost of \$15m ;
- (9) expenditure of \$13m on salinity control works to arrest the deterioration of highly productive irrigated lands and protect the Murray River from saline inflows from Victorian irrigation areas ;
- (10) expenditure of \$5.5m as Victoria's share of capital works undertaken by the River Murray Commission (additional to the Dartmouth Dam project) ; and
- (11) expansion of the Commission's facilities and resources at an estimated cost of \$12m.

The ten year programme as proposed is consistent with the Victorian Government's aim of encouraging decentralisation. The programme provides for safeguarding and improving the service to rural based enterprises reliant on Victoria's irrigation systems and for adequate and high quality urban water services and proper sewerage systems in country areas throughout Victoria.

Additional recreational facilities for the people of Victoria will be provided as a by-product of further storage construction and provision has been made in the programme for the development of these assets.

Further reference, 1976

STORAGES

Major non-metropolitan dams

Dartmouth

Introduction

The Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill embankment 180 metres high, will be constructed on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. It will be Australia's highest dam, and will impound a storage of 4,000,000 megalitres, 20 per cent more than Lake Hume, the River Murray Commission's largest storage to date. A 150 megawatt State Electricity Commission power station will also be built at the foot of the dam to provide an annual output of 330,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power for Victoria, and a re-regulating pondage will be built downstream of the main dam to contain irregular discharges from the power station so that more constant flows of water can be passed downstream.

The Dartmouth Dam is being constructed for the River Murray Commission by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, which has engaged the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation as its design consultant. The River Murray Commission, a statutory body responsible for regulation of Murray River waters, has representative members from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, as well as the Commonwealth Government.

The estimated cost of the dam is \$113m which will be shared equally between the three States and the Commonwealth Government. Although Dartmouth is located in Victoria, its waters will be controlled by the River Murray Commission and shared between the three States.

The main benefits of Dartmouth will be :

- (1) A carry-over storage available in times of drought will supplement Lake Hume and increase supplies to the Murray River system ;
- (2) controlled release of Mitta Mitta flows will permit more effective regulation and conservation of the waters of the Upper Murray and its tributaries ;
- (3) a substantial amount of electrical energy will be available to meet peak demands particularly in the winter and early spring ;

- (4) water of very high quality will be available, ensuring improved control of salinity in the waters of the Murray River ;
- (5) some degree of control will be possible over the amount of water flowing from the Mitta Mitta into Lake Hume during times of flood in the Murray valley ;
- (6) the dam will assist in the prosperity of the Murray valley and thus in decentralisation ; and
- (7) when completed, Dartmouth will provide another recreation and tourist attraction for south-eastern Australia.

The new township of Dartmouth is located about 3 kilometres downstream of the dam site on rising ground overlooking the future pondage. A sealed two-lane road constructed to main-road standards links the town to the Omeo Highway at Mitta Mitta, 24 kilometres away. The township is of a modern attractive design and contains offices, workshops, messes, hostels, and other community amenities. During the peak of construction activity at Dartmouth it is expected that about 1,300 persons will be living in the township.

Environmental survey

To determine the effects of the project on the surrounding environment, the River Murray Commission authorised an environmental survey by a team of botanists, engineers, agriculturists, and forestry and wildlife experts to determine what plant, animal, aquatic, and insect life the area supports, and what effects the construction of the dam will have on the river, adjacent lands, and associated flora and fauna. Participants in the study are the Forests Commission, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Crown Lands and Survey Department, the National Museum, the State Electricity Commission, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Conservation Council of Victoria has also participated in the formulation of guidelines for the survey. Field work on the survey, which is expected to cost \$250,000 overall, has been completed and an assessment of data is now in progress. The survey will provide useful information on the environmental effects of a large dam and will serve as a guide for similar future studies, which could be reduced in scope if the flora and associated fauna have identifiable relationships with those at Dartmouth.

Construction

The agreement to construct the Dartmouth Dam was ratified by the four governments concerned on 1 April 1972. Work on the project began shortly afterwards, when the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, using their own plant and plant owned and operated by contractors, commenced building the access road to the township and from the township to the dam. The Commission also constructed a temporary bridge across the Mitta Mitta River south of the township ; established some of the accommodation facilities in the township ; built the town's water supply storage on Mount Tabor Creek and the town's sewage treatment lagoons ; built an airstrip near Mitta Mitta township ; and prepared the diversion tunnel and access tunnel portals. New houses, hostels, shops, pavilions, a community hall, and other buildings and facilities were built on a contract basis.

The first major contract for permanent work was let in May 1973. This involved the construction of the diversion tunnel, intake shaft, valve chamber, and valve chamber access tunnel. These works, worth \$4.3m, permit the Mitta Mitta River to be diverted through the tunnel while the dam is being built. The diversion tunnel will ultimately form the low-level outlet. The tunnel was completed, and the Mitta Mitta River diverted, early in 1975.

The major contract for the construction of the dam, spillway, and outlet work was let in June 1974 at a tender figure of \$47m. The work is expected to be completed by November 1977 and includes stripping the site down to bedrock,

sealing foundation cracks and fissures by injecting cement grout, constructing cofferdams to protect the work against flood, diverting the river through the diversion tunnel, and preparing the foundation for the main embankment. Construction of the embankment will form the major part of the contract and will involve the placement of about 15,300,000 cubic metres of earth and rock. Rock for the outer zones of the dam will be blasted from a quarry developed in the left abutment to form the benched cascade outfall of the spillway, well clear of the dam and the power station. The volume of excavation in open cut for the spillway and cascade will be about 10,000,000 cubic metres.

Current plans are for two outlets, one with a high-level intake and one with a low-level intake, constructed of reinforced concrete. Water for hydro-electric power generation would be released through the high-level outlet and pass through a tunnel under the dam to the power station. These releases would normally be stored in Lake Hume for passage downstream to meet irrigation demands. The low-level outlet, which would discharge through what was previously the diversion tunnel, would be used for irrigation releases when the water level in the storage fell below the high level intake. It is being used to maintain stream flow during construction. Completion of the concrete spillway weir and chute will mark the end of the major construction phase. Storage of water is planned to begin early in 1977 when the embankment is expected to have reached a height of 120 metres above the river bed.

Since work began on the project it has created a marked degree of interest among the general public. The Commission has organised a bus service from the township to the dam site each Sunday for tourists and sightseers. A new road to enable visitors to drive to an observation area to view work on the project has been completed. When the dam is completed it will offer excellent potential for a variety of aquatic sports and recreation.

Eildon

Located on the Goulburn River, immediately below its confluence with the Delatite River, Eildon is Victoria's largest dam. The lake extends over an area of some 13,000 hectares and is the main storage for the Goulburn Irrigation System, the oldest and most developed irrigation system in Australia. The original dam was constructed between 1915 and 1927 and modified during the period from 1929 to 1935. Maximum height of this structure was then 47.5 metres and its reservoir capacity was 377,000 megalitres. Between 1952 and 1955 a new embankment 79.25 metres high was constructed immediately downstream of the original dam to impound 3,390,000 megalitres.

Hume

Hume Dam is situated 8 kilometres upstream from the City of Albury, immediately below the confluence of the Mitta Mitta River with the Murray River. The reservoir, known as Lake Hume, covers an area of some 22,500 hectares, and is the main regulating storage for the Murray River system. Constructed for the River Murray Commission by the Department of Public Works, New South Wales, and the Victorian State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the dam is a popular tourist attraction for travellers between Melbourne and Sydney. It is close to the site where the explorers Hamilton Hume and William Hovell crossed the river in 1824. Water from the dam is used for town and irrigation supplies along the Murray River.

Waranga

Waranga Reservoir was first built in 1905 as an off-river storage filled with water diverted from the Goulburn River at Goulburn Weir. It is filled via the Stuart, Murray, and Cattinach Canals and is one of the largest storages in the system. Waranga Dam has a small catchment area of its own and supplies water to irrigation areas west of the Goulburn including Tatura, Rochester, and Tongala.

Mokoan

This large artificial lake with an area of 79 square kilometres was formed by an earthen dam 10 metres high and 7.5 kilometres long. It was built in 1970 across the end of the Winton Swamp near Benalla in north-eastern Victoria. In conjunction with the Nillahcootie Reservoir, this off-river storage harnesses the flows of the Broken River and its tributaries. Special facilities were provided to maintain breeding areas for bird life. Storage capacity is 364,800 megalitres.

Rocklands

Located on the Glenelg River, 14.5 kilometres upstream from Balmoral, this is the major storage of the unique Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria. It marks the first example in Victoria where a south flowing stream was diverted northwards via a tunnel. Storage capacity is 335,500 megalitres.

Eppalock

Situated on the Campaspe River, upstream from Axedale near Bendigo in north-western Victoria, Eppalock Dam was built between 1960 and 1962. Waters of the reservoir are released downstream to irrigate farms along the river and within the Campaspe Irrigation District south of Rochester. At periods of peak demand in the Goulburn Irrigation System, supplementary supplies are pumped from the river to the Waranga Western Channel. Eppalock water is also conveyed by pumping to Bendigo in a 26 kilometre pipeline. The lake is a popular recreation location, especially for speedboat enthusiasts.

Glenmaggie

The keystone of the Gippsland irrigation areas, Glenmaggie Dam is situated on the Macalister River in Gippsland, eastern Victoria. The reservoir supplies irrigated properties in the vicinity of the towns of Maffra, Heyfield, Stratford, and the City of Sale. Soldier settlement after the Second World War necessitated an increase in irrigation areas, and the storage was enlarged from 61,700 megalitres to 190,300 megalitres.

Bellfield

Built as a reserve storage for the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria, Bellfield Dam was constructed between 1963 and 1967 on Fyans Creek upstream of Halls Gap in the Grampians region. The dam is normally kept full and is depleted only at the end of a dry period in the Wimmera-Mallee region. Water from the dam is used primarily for stock and domestic purposes in the system.

Devilbend

Constructed to supply the rapidly growing urban and industrial demands of the Mornington Peninsula, this earth and rockfill dam, 27.4 metres high, was completed in 1964. The project includes a pumping station below the dam and catch drains around the reservoir periphery to prevent pollution. Storage capacity is 14,560 megalitres.

Tarago

The Tarago earth and rockfill dam, 34.1 metres high, on the Tarago River was constructed in 1968 to provide a new storage for the Mornington Peninsula system to supplement the previously adequate aqueduct diversions. The design provided for a 50 per cent enlargement of the storage capacity, which was completed in 1972.

Rosslynne

The Commission's most recent large dam is Rosslynne Reservoir on Jacksons Creek, near Gisborne. It was built to provide additional water supplies to the rapidly expanding townships of Sunbury and Gisborne, and to support irrigation development by diverters along the Maribyrnong River. The dam will have a storage capacity of 24,700 megalitres.

Buffalo—Stage 1

Set at the foot of the western flank of Mt Buffalo and its national park, this dam was constructed in 1965. The storage impounded by this earth and rockfill dam, 30.5 metres high, forms the first stage of the Buffalo River project and safeguards pumped supplies to high value crop production and the City of Wangaratta in north-eastern Victoria.

Pykes Creek

Situated 72 kilometres west of Melbourne, Pykes Creek dam impounds a storage for irrigation and domestic requirements in the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee areas. The Western Highway crosses the site by an embankment constructed below the dam. An earthen dam, 39 metres high, it was first built in 1911 and raised in 1930.

Merrimu

Merrimu Dam was constructed on the Coimadai Creek north-east of Bacchus Marsh as the first stage of an irrigation and town supply project. The existing first stage storage impounds water diverted by means of a tunnel from Goodmans Creek, provides a reserve for the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee irrigation districts, and will supplement urban water supply for the Melbourne metropolitan satellite development at Melton. The second stage of the project provides for the diversion of the Lerderberg River by another tunnel to connect the river to Goodmans Creek. In the third stage, it is proposed to raise the dam embankment. Storage capacity is now 19,120 megalitres.

William Hovell

Lake William Hovell is located on the King River, 24 kilometres upstream from Whitfield in northern Victoria. It takes its name from the explorer William Hovell who passed through the region in 1824 with Hamilton Hume. The dam consists of an earth and rockfill embankment and a concrete lined chute and ski-jump spillway. Water from the dam is used for irrigating tobacco, hops, and grazing areas lower down the King River and in the Ovens River valley. Storage capacity is 12,330 megalitres.

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Murray valley (Yarrowonga Weir)	121,850.9	106,795.6	246,451	481.5	1,118.7	272.5	333.5	25,315.2	22,331.3	2,223.0	2,341.4	450.0	2,438.8	57,305.9
Direct from river by pumping—														
Nyah	1,565.5	1,317.7	9,124		6.0		16.0	4.0	218.0	758.0	46.0	90.0	5.0	1,143.0
Red Cliffs	5,510.1	5,222.9	43,670	0.5	3.8		24.1		41.6	4,547.8	214.6	1.2	7.3	4,840.9
Merbein	3,732.1	3,508.9	30,136	47.6	65.2	17.1	34.9		41.1	2,971.1	325.1	0.6	52.1	3,554.8
Robinvale	3,609.1	3,077.0	17,533							2,018.0	172.0			2,190.0
Total	14,416.8	13,126.5	100,463	48.1	75.0	17.1	75.0	4.0	300.7	10,294.9	757.7	91.8	64.4	11,728.7
First Mildura Trust	15,863.7	7,970.2	72,979						269.1	6,197.8	310.8		1,192.5	7,970.2
Murray River System Total	314,985.4	274,257.7	776,239	1,461.1	2,890.4	4,131.6	4,927.4	84,259.2	59,699.9	20,589.7	4,221.0	848.2	5,017.0	188,045.5
Other northern systems—														
Coliban		3,048.0		4.0	143.0		170.0	725.0	2,409.0	6.0	559.0	98.0	21.0	4,135.0
Wimmera					88.3	70.1		20.6	2,935.9	0.2	68.5	8.6		3,192.2
Total		3,048.0		4.0	231.3	70.1	170.0	745.6	5,344.9	6.2	627.5	106.6	21.0	7,327.2
Southern systems—														
Bacchus Marsh	2,544.4	1,391.4	3,987	1.0	40.0		1.0		778.0		194.0	209.0		1,223.0
Verribee	3,871.9	3,656.1	9,902	13.0	98.0				1,449.0		49.0	1,610.0	62.0	3,281.0
Maffra-Sale	34,888.6	28,592.4	64,772		49.0		295.0		18,701.0			26.0		19,071.0
Central Gippsland	17,897.9	15,398.8	36,808		14.0		4.0		10,887.0					10,905.0
Mornington														
Peninsula														
Belairne Peninsula												64.8	45.0	109.8
Total	59,202.8	49,038.7	117,469	14.0	201.0		300.0		31,815.0		243.0	2,014.8	127.0	34,714.8
Private diversions throughout the State				1,364.0	6,304.0	4,012.0	1,844.0	11,514.0	47,212.0	3,077.0	3,076.0	7,611.0	4,425.0	90,439.0
Grand total 1974-75	917,580.1	801,138.2	1,869,893	3,643.2	14,546.3	12,653.2	13,894.9	216,240.2	252,350.4	23,891.9	17,198.9	13,133.0	17,647.4	585,199.4
Grand total 1973-74	916,923.4	647,706.8	1,791,899	2,656.3	17,428.6	10,463.4	13,508.5	177,453.9	258,477.1	20,120.9	18,601.1	12,908.0	13,423.6	545,041.4

IRRIGATION

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights" under which a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. Water rights are available in all except the very driest years and water in excess of the water right can be bought in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operations. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income to the Commission.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much larger rural population is supported. In 1974-75 the total area under development in irrigation districts was 495,403 hectares and the total water right delivered to these lands was 1,869,893 megalitres.

Private irrigation by the diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1974-75 the annual area watered privately increased from 9,454 hectares to 90,439 hectares, the latter being 12.5 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1974-75 was 10,770 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruit, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the streams normally used.

The following table shows the area irrigated in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Goulburn-Loddon system	274,499	275,525	276,172	234,074	264,673
Murray River system	195,460	193,063	193,963	183,488	188,045
Other northern systems	7,445	7,346	7,360	7,316	7,341
Southern systems	30,907	34,137	33,789	34,998	35,345
Private diversions	82,383	85,872	87,710	85,176	90,439
Total	590,694	595,943	598,994	545,052	585,843

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

General

During the gold rushes of the 1850s large numbers of people migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or for mining purposes.

The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility, and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. As early as 1872 a number of municipal corporations received government loans with which many waterworks of permanent value were constructed.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This provided for the constitution of Waterworks Trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884. At the end of the Second World War there were 258 country towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. Country urban communities with reticulated water supplies now number 446, of which 33 have water treatment facilities. These systems provide reticulated supplies to 85 per cent of the 1,200,000 Victorians living outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The populations of individual towns range from 120,000 persons (Geelong) to about 50 persons. Supplies to 148 of these towns (total population of 312,000 persons) are managed directly by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems, or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or for rural domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 298 town supplies (total population of 702,000 persons) are managed by local water authorities especially constituted for the purpose under the Water Act.

The total capital expenditure on country town water supplies now amounts to some \$168m. Of this amount, 90 per cent or \$151m has been spent since 1945. More than 55 per cent of the annual capital charges on this expenditure is borne by the Victorian Government by way of capital grants, interest subsidies on loans, and (in the case of very small townships supplied by local authorities) by deferring temporarily part of the capital liability which would normally be borne locally. During the 1973–74 year alone, capital expenditure on town water supplies by the Commission itself was \$1.9m, and that by local authorities was \$7m. Expenditure by sewerage authorities was \$14.3m. The total expenditure on these urban services was, therefore, \$23.2m, as compared with \$15.3m for all other Commission works.

The 148 town supplies managed directly by the Commission fall into two categories—those forming part of the large main urban supply systems, and those located within irrigation or waterworks districts and operated as part of those systems. The main urban supplies comprise towns in the Mornington Peninsula, the Bellarine Peninsula, the Otway System, and the Coliban System. All these systems were constructed principally for the supply of towns only, although the Coliban System also provides substantial irrigation supplies to the Bendigo–Castlemaine area. The general responsibilities of the Commission in the supply of water to country towns are essentially similar to those noted in the following section on local authorities.

Local authorities

The establishment of separate authorities to provide water and sewerage services to country towns is unique to Victoria. These authorities are independent responsible statutory bodies which make their own decisions, engage their own staff, and construct and manage their own works. However, as the Victorian Government usually provides a substantial degree of financial assistance, all their operations and proposals are subject to general review by the Commission. At June 1975 there were 208 local water authorities throughout Victoria at present supplying 303 country towns. Four of these authorities operate under special Acts. The remainder have been constituted under the Water Act, which

provides several different ways in which such a local authority could be constituted so as to meet a variety of local conditions.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority :

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act ; and
- (2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise :
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee ;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees ;
 or
- (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (25) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the Council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept quite apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners, and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts.

Several local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the Latrobe valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are insufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

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FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 35 per cent of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. This represents an area of 7,930,000 hectares, of which 6,740,000 hectares are State forest being managed by the Forests Commission, Victoria. 2,290,000 hectares of the State forest are classified as reserved forests, while the remaining 4,450,000 hectares are protected forests. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The protected forests are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the east coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types

recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 760,500 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 110,500 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 650,000 hectares, of which 280,000 hectares are reserved forests and 320,000 hectares are protected forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well-known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,570,000 hectares, of which 1,500,000 hectares are reserved forests and 2,510,000 hectares are protected forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood

pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for up to eighty years. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for fencing timbers and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type, and the past history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of the area having been established since 1960. Early planting trials covering a

wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands.

Fire protection of forests

The Forests Commission, Victoria, is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests, protected public lands, national parks, and, with some exceptions, all alienated land within 1.5 kilometres of such Crown land. This area of responsibility is legally defined as the "fire protected area" and covers 37 per cent of Victoria as shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FIRE PROTECTED AREA

Type	Area
	hectares
Reserved forest	2,300,000
Protected forest	4,500,000
National parks	300,000
Protected public land (a)	..
Private property within 1.5 kilometres of above reserves	1,400,000
Total	8,500,000

(a) Newly created responsibility.

Victoria's forests are among the most fire hazardous areas in the world. They are subject to long hot summers with peak fire weather periods in which high temperatures and low humidities are associated with very hot dry winds which sometimes blow from the centre of the continent with gale force. Fuels, in the form of bark, twigs, and leaves, accumulate under eucalypt forest at rates of up to 2.5 tonnes per hectare per annum, and total accumulations in excess of 75 tonnes per hectare are common. These fuels burn fiercely and under severe conditions crown fires develop and burning material may be thrown for 20 to 30 kilometres ahead of a fire.

Evidence from charcoal deposits, early explorers, and physiological characteristics of our flora indicate that the present eucalypt forests have evolved in an environment in which fire is a major factor. The regeneration of some species would fail without fire, so strong is this inbuilt dependence.

The Colony of Victoria was in its infancy when it experienced the calamitous fires of February 1851, and the records show a progression of serious fires. Many early fires were caused by a combination of severe weather conditions and uncontrolled burning associated with clearing and grazing activities. Then came the disastrous fires of January 1939 when 71 lives were lost, townships obliterated, and millions of hectares of forest of almost incalculable value were destroyed or badly damaged. A Royal Commission was subsequently set up to investigate the disaster, and as a result of its recommendations, policy on forest fire protection underwent complete reorganisation. Major developments included the provision of access roads, development of radio communications, establishment of detection points, and improvement of fire equipment.

Uncontrolled fire is not compatible with society's demands on the forests either as a source of raw material or for recreation and other values. Apart

from forest considerations, uncontrolled wildfires are unacceptable because of the inevitable losses of private property, and even human life. Thus, the Forests Commission pursues a policy of immediate attack on all fires occurring during the period of fire danger, on the basis that with a sudden change in weather conditions there is no guarantee that today's quiet fire will not be tomorrow's blazing inferno.

The suppression techniques of a modern forest fire fighting force begin long before any outbreak of fire is reported. The fire problem consists of weather conditions, ignition sources, and the amounts and condition of fuels. People have little or no control over the weather and although they have some control over ignition sources, the one factor which they can modify is fuel quantity. Mechanical removal of fuel over vast areas is obviously impossible, but a simple and effective way of reducing the build-up of forest fuels is by burning under carefully controlled conditions, so that the low intensity fires produced cause minimum damage to forest values. This operation removes only surface layers of fuel, in a mosaic pattern, so that the intensity and potential for serious damage of subsequent fires is reduced.

Early detection of fires is achieved by a network of lookout towers, supplemented by aerial patrols where necessary. Crews of trained forest workers and staff are continuously in radio contact with their headquarters, even when engaged on normal work, and can be quickly dispatched to any outbreak of fire. An extensive network of roads and tracks is maintained for rapid access with the result that the Forests Commission has been able to restrict most outbreaks to less than 4 hectares. Crews are trained in the use of hand tools and employ this method of dry fire fighting in remote areas which are too rugged for bulldozers, four-wheel drive tankers, and pumps. Mobile camp equipment is provided for crews required to spend long periods fighting remote fires, and aircraft are used to "bomb" fires by dropping chemical retardants on forest fuels in their paths, thereby holding their spread until ground crews arrive. Helicopters are used to transport crews and equipment into remote areas, and to determine fire boundaries accurately. However, improved techniques and more equipment are not the complete answer to forest fire protection; statistics indicate that about 75 per cent of fires are caused by human beings, and the Forests Commission aims at reducing this figure by an active programme of public education involving articles, advertisements, publications, talks, and public forums.

There is still much to learn before it is possible to use large scale fire for the management of native flora and fauna; subjects such as the effects of fires of varying intensities on individual plant and animal species and associations, the effects of weather parameters on forest fuels, and identification of forest fuel types, require further detailed investigation. An extensive research programme is being undertaken in these, as well as in other fields, and the Forests Commission is constantly developing new equipment and techniques in the continuing battle against forest fires.

There have been significant developments already in firebombing, the use of chemical retardants, monitoring of fuels, aerial ignition techniques, infra red mapping of fires, burning guides, and mass fire ignition techniques.

Wildfires regularly cause damage to Victorian forests and their control is a critical element in effective forest management. It must be recognised, however, that fire is an integral part of forest ecosystems and total exclusion is impractical despite the policy of rapid initial attack, a vigorous research programme, and advances in applied technology.

Benefits derived from forests

The benefits provided by the State forests of Victoria include wood, water, recreation, minor vegetative products, honey, and scientific and aesthetic values. Of these, wood products are the only benefit for which accurate records are

maintained. Information is also available on some aspects of water production and recreation, but no quantitative information is available on the wide range of intangible benefits that are derived from the forests, such as those associated with scientific and aesthetic values, atmospheric purification, and the subjective experiences obtained from recreation.

Wood

The output of wood products from Victorian forests amounted to 2,970,000 cubic metres in 1974-75. Of this total, 2,789,000 cubic metres were logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping, while the wood used as firewood or hewn timber totalled 181,000 cubic metres. During 1974-75 there was a continuation of the trend towards amalgamation of sawmills into larger, more efficient, units. In addition, the use of waste wood from sawmills for pulp and paper production continued to increase. The following table shows the production of wood, for all species, from Victorian forests (including privately owned lands) for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF WOOD FROM FORESTS
(’000 cubic metres)

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	1,940	1,854	1,701	1,814	1,961
Softwoods (plantation grown pines)	473	586	689	595	828
Total logs	2,413	2,440	2,390	2,409	2,789
Hewn and other timber (not included above), estimated volume—					
Firewood (a)	263	254	187	165	80
Other (b)	112	116	118	103	101

(a) Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

(b) Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Recreation

The demand for recreational benefits from Victoria's State forests is of major proportions and growing rapidly. This large and increasing demand is attributed to the increasing urbanisation and mobility of the population, as well as to a growth in the resources of time and money available for recreational activities. In addition, the conservation movement has led to an increasing awareness of the importance of forests for recreation and educational purposes. As a result, schools, scientific societies, clubs, and naturalists are now making extensive use of forests for studies in geography and the ecology of plant and animal communities.

Recent surveys have shown that people make more than 4,000,000 visits per annum to the more popular areas of State forest, and this recreational use is estimated to be increasing at a rate of 10 to 20 per cent per annum. The following table shows the number and main activities of visitors to some selected State forests in Victoria during 1972:

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND MAIN ACTIVITIES OF VISITORS
TO SELECTED STATE FORESTS, 1972

Forest	Main activities	Number of visitors
You Yangs	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Macedon	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Disappointment	Drives, picnics	24,000
Grampians	Drives, picnics, camping, and hiking	150,000
Mt Buller	Skiing and other snow sports	140,000
Mt Baw Baw	Skiing	30,000

The Forests Commission has established an Environment and Recreation Branch to plan and co-ordinate the development of State forests to meet the increase in demand for recreation. Important projects recently undertaken include the extension of the alpine walking track and the construction of interpretative nature trails in several forest parks. A total of 113 forest parks and reserves have been designated as areas where recreation is the prime objective of management. At 30 June 1975 these parks and reserves covered an area of 56,395 hectares.

The State forests of Victoria offer a diverse range of recreational environments. An illustration of their potential is shown in the following table which lists the resources and facilities which are available for recreational purposes in State forests and adjoining roads and streams.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST RECREATION RESOURCES, 1972

Resource	Quantity
Picnic grounds	791
Walking tracks	670 km
Camping grounds	346
Roads suitable for pleasure driving	5,600 km
Roads suitable for trail bikes and four-wheel drive vehicles	18,400 km
Beaches suitable for swimming	92 km
Water suitable for boating	18,200 ha
Streams suitable for canoeing	1,300 km
Streams and shore suitable for fishing	6,900 km
Land and water suitable for hunting and shooting	1,510,000 ha
Land suitable for bush hiking, orienteering, etc.	3,397,000 ha
Ski resorts and snow locations	4

Water

It is estimated that water catchments in State forests yield more than 50 per cent of the total surface water run-off in Victoria. These catchments provide water for irrigation and hydro-electric purposes and for domestic use by towns and cities throughout rural areas. Although no records are available on the volume or value of the water produced, an indication of their importance is shown by the fact that during 1974–75 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission supplied 2,700,000 megalitres of water for irrigation purposes, a major portion of which came from catchments within State forests.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act* 1958. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 48 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

The Forests Commission is a large and diverse organisation. During 1974-75 it employed a total of 2,352 persons in a wide variety of occupations, including 767 persons under Commonwealth Government employment schemes. Total expenditure for 1974-75 was \$19.4m. Management activities undertaken in 1974-75 were extensive and a brief description of some areas of activity follows.

Establishment and tending of forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1974-75. A total of 1,000 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the Eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During the year a total of 3,550 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, almost the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

The establishment of softwood plantations on a major scale in Victoria has many beneficial effects including provision of much needed timber supplies, an environment suitable for picnics, pleasure drives, scenery, etc., and reforestation of derelict farmland. However, the establishment of new plantations may involve major environmental changes, and before a plantation is established a considerable amount of research and planning is carried out to minimise undesirable effects. Where a new plantation is to be established within an area of native forest an ecological survey is conducted, and the plantings are located so as to minimise their influence on the environment. Types of native forest that are limited in extent, or are of special ecological significance, are excluded from the planting area. In addition, substantial blocks and corridors of the original vegetation are retained to provide undisturbed habitats for native flora and fauna.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS :
ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES

Activity	Area		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	hectares	hectares	hectares
New planting	4,690	5,200	(a)3,550
Re-planting felled areas	350	300	410
Thinning—commercial	1,050	1,050	1,030
—non-commercial	70	10	10
Pruning	430	220	470
Fertilisation	2,170	870	1,820
Firming	390	330	360
Cleaning—ground	7,350	3,950	7,090
—aerial	2,800	3,820	2,490

(a) Subject to survey.

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1974-75 a total of 18,881 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silvicultural treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment schemes assisted considerably in this work.

**VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN
STATE FORESTS, 1974-75**

Treatment	Area treated (hectares)					Total
	Ash forest	Stringybark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,268	248	..	..	..	1,516
Hand seeding	608	418	..	..	..	1,026
Induced seed fall (a)	10	3,191	..	17	..	3,218
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	114	4,296	175	80	..	4,665
Liberation felling	12	2,079	10	260	..	2,361
Thinning	116	1,710	2,574	602	52	5,054
Coppicing	..	21	524	130	..	675
Other	..	78	280	8	..	366
Total	2,128	12,041	3,563	1,097	52	18,881

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Forest protection

The fire danger during 1974-75 was relatively low in the east of Victoria, but very high in the north and north-west regions of the State. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 443 wildfires, 73 per cent of which were brought under control before they reached an area of 4 hectares. These fires burnt a total of 94,990 hectares of State forest and national parks. The area of State forest and national parks burnt in the five fire seasons up to and including 1974-75 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST AND
NATIONAL PARK BURNT BY WILDFIRES
(hectares)**

Year	Commercial area	Non-commercial area	Total
1970-71	610	4,200	4,810
1971-72	4,040	13,180	17,220
1972-73	31,010	60,500	91,510
1973-74	6,310	11,900	18,210
1974-75	5,680	89,310	94,990

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 18 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 23 per cent, and deliberate lighting accounted for 13 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Grazing interests	2	1	5	..	..
Landowners, householders, etc.	87	56	148	37	78
Deliberate lighting	48	56	75	54	56
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	45	34	68	23	56
Licensees and forest workers	20	15	13	11	8
Smokers	11	12	23	6	10
Lightning	59	95	100	24	101
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	20	11	21	12	46
Children	12	8	18	8	15
Sawmills	4	3	12	6	6
Miscellaneous known causes	22	21	40	15	33
Unknown origin	28	13	47	15	34
Total	358	325	570	211	443

Fire lookout towers at 94 locations were operated during the summer period and aircraft were used to patrol some forest areas after periods of lightning activity. In accordance with established practice a helicopter was retained on contract and used for fire detection and suppression activities.

During 1974-75 a helicopter was used for aerial spraying of 450 hectares of high grade mountain ash forests to control defoliation by phasmatids. Biological control of the sirex wasp was continued with the release of parasites in areas of known infestation. The root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* continued to cause concern, although only scattered die back was detected in East Gippsland despite very wet conditions in early summer. In an attempt to limit the spread of the fungus, regulations have been introduced requiring all tracked vehicles to be washed free of soil before entering disease free zones.

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains an extensive research and development programme covering a range of its functions, including fire protection and suppression, forest ecology, forest management, and the provision of opportunities for recreation in forest environments. This research and development programme plays an important role in Forests Commission activities by providing information on which to base management decisions aimed at meeting the changing needs of the community.

Studies of the behaviour of forest fires under various weather conditions are contributing to improvements in the strategies and methods of fire fighting. They also enable the more efficient use of controlled fires for fuel reduction, habitat management, and silvicultural purposes. During 1974-75 studies continued into the development of new techniques for classifying forest fuels into composition and flammability types, and the role of long-term fire retardants. A study of habitat changes following the extensive wildfires in the Little Desert and the Sunset Country was initiated.

Research into the silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests is continuing. The major areas currently being investigated cover nursery practice, crop establishment, and tending practices such as fertilisation and thinning. A study of the productivity of first and subsequent rotations of *Pinus radiata* on representative sites at Rennick and Myrtleford was continued, as were investigations into the productivity of intensively managed eucalypt forest controlled on short rotations.

An extensive research programme into the genetics of both hardwoods and softwoods is being maintained. The benefits of earlier research in this field are now apparent with increasing yields of superior radiata pine seed from the Korweinguboora seed orchard.

Research in entomology is concentrated on the leaf-eating phasmatid insects and the sirex wood wasp. In both cases research has led to the development of techniques that are assisting in field control of these insect pests. Studies in phytopathology are concerned mainly with evaluation of the threat to native eucalypt forests posed by the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Mensuration and management studies include projects covering the development and use of models to simulate the growth and harvesting of forests, and to assist in planning the harvesting activities within a forest. The use of State forests for recreation is currently the subject of a major survey designed to assess the nature and intensity of such use, its seasonal variations, and the socio-economic backgrounds and origins of visitors.

A major study of the ecology of *Pinus radiata* plantations in north-east Victoria continued during 1974-75. The aim of this long-term project is to examine plantations as habitats for macroscopic flora and fauna, including mammals, birds, and insects. Changes in species and population density that

occur following the establishment of a plantation are being recorded, and the influence of native vegetation in and around a plantation is being investigated.

Studies were continued into various aspects of forest hydrology. A multiple catchment study aimed at investigating the effect of plantation clearing on storm run-off was continued in north-east Victoria. Water quality measurements were maintained for a number of areas throughout Victoria.

Victorian School of Forestry

Introduction

The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick, established in 1910, was the first forestry school to be set up in Australia. It is a college of advanced education, administered by the Forests Commission, Victoria.

The School is set in an arboretum of 5 hectares containing more than 80 families and 200 genera of native and exotic trees and shrubs. Buildings house well-equipped laboratories and lecture rooms, a library, herbarium, museum and other reference collections, a theatre, and staff and administrative offices.

Adjacent to the School is a demonstration forest of 615 hectares, comprising 495 hectares of native forest which includes three special purpose reserves, and 120 hectares of pine plantations. The forest is used for practical work by students and staff, as well as by visitors.

Creswick, a township of about 2,000 persons, is situated approximately 18 kilometres north of Ballarat and 130 kilometres west of Melbourne.

Diploma of the School of Forestry, Creswick

This course requires three years full-time study at the School, and three weeks approved field work during the vacations at the completion of the first and second years. The curriculum, staffing, and academic standards are reviewed continually by the eleven member Board of Forestry Education established under the Forests (Part II. Staff) Regulations 1969.

Entry to the course is open to men and women under 23 years of age who hold the Victorian Higher School Certificate with clear passes in chemistry, physics, and mathematics, or an equivalent qualification. The subjects of the diploma course are presented by resident lecturers, part-time lecturers from the Ballarat College of Advanced Education and the Victorian Forests Department, and guest lecturers. Practical assignments and field and industrial excursions are special features of the curriculum.

Accommodation for first year and most second and third year students is provided at the School at a reasonable charge. Several residential scholarships are offered by the Forests Commission to applicants under 21 years of age.

Certificate of Applied Science

The School has offered short residential courses for up to 30 students enrolled for the Certificate of Applied Science (Conservation and Resource Development), awarded by the Education Department since April 1975. The programme provides sub-professional training for persons in government authorities and industry who are engaged in the management of natural resources. Applicants should have passed Form V level or its equivalent, although satisfactory experience gained on the job may be accepted as an alternative pre-requisite for enrolment.

The course comprises 24 core and elective units of study. The electives allow for detailed study in specialist fields selected by the employer.

Most students are combining external studies with part-time and full-time college attendances, and will complete the course in four to five years. Two units are taken during three weeks' full-time study. A student may complete a course in two years.

Other activities

A silvicultural research station of the Forests Department is located at the School. Its members contribute in several ways to the activities of the School.

Short-term study facilities are offered to candidates for the Diploma of Forestry (Victoria), awarded by the Board of Forestry Education after acceptance of a thesis on an approved subject directly related to forestry.

The resources of the School have been used for continuing education courses in field botany and plant propagation, and the gradual expansion of these activities is planned.

Conclusion

The forests of Victoria are an important natural resource which makes a major contribution to the environment and welfare of the community. Forested catchments provide large quantities of water without which cities, towns, industry, and agriculture could not exist. The trees produce a supply of wood, which is a primary raw material for the development and maintenance of society, and the forests themselves constitute a habitat in which native flora and fauna can be conserved for the purposes of study and enjoyment by future generations. They supply a wide variety of excellent recreational opportunities that are both popular and necessary with the increasing urbanisation of the population. In addition, they provide a variety of other products and intangible benefits for various sections of the community.

Perhaps the most important and distinctive feature of Victoria's State forests is that they constitute a renewable natural resource, which with efficient management will continue to provide major benefits for future generations.

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division's development from the Fisheries and Game Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department in 1913 to a Division of the Ministry for Conservation in 1973 has been reflected in Victoria's Fisheries Acts and, especially, the Game Acts. The latter, which were in effect during the first half of the twentieth century, were designed to protect imported game species, whereas the two new Acts promulgated in 1975 reflect the Division's responsibility for the conservation of the native fauna and its environment.

The Division's scientists and support staff are widely experienced in conservation research and management, and the sections work together to provide the multi-disciplinary facilities for ecological studies. Indeed, the Division's activities should be viewed in relation to their bearing on conservation, other government authorities, and the community in general.

The fish biologists in the Marine Fisheries Section have investigated the mercury content of edible shark and the concentration of heavy metals in edible molluscs. This is a community health problem for the Victorian Department of Health, and a water quality problem for the Environmental Studies Section and the Marine Pollution Studies Group.

The Marine Pollution Studies Group is undertaking environmental studies of Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes. These are three areas of major interest to every section within the Division, to most instrumentalities within the Ministry for Conservation, and to many other government authorities in Victoria.

The Environmental Studies Section's study of the effects of pesticides in thinning the eggshells of certain species of birds is also of interest to the Wildlife Research Section and the Wildlife Management Section and to conservationists concerned about the distribution of pesticides in the environment.

The timing of the open season for duck shooting in relation to the breeding and moulting habits of waterbirds, an important consideration in the conservation of Victoria's waterbirds, has been investigated by the Wildlife Research Section and the Wildlife Management Section.

Another of the Wildlife Management Section's projects has been to assess the relative importance of individual wetlands as breeding and feeding grounds for waterbirds—a study of value not only to the Wildlife Research Section but also to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Wildlife Research Section has also surveyed the flora and fauna of certain areas so that their value for the conservation of Victoria's wildlife can be estimated. These studies were carried out as joint projects with the Land Conservation Council.

Investigations of the Dartmouth Dam's effect on the fish and wildlife of that area have been carried out by the Freshwater Fisheries Section and the Wildlife Research Section, and again were of interest to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Environmental Studies Section

In the early 1960s the Division was already engaged in research into the effects of man's activities on the environment of Victoria's fauna. It took part in the Committee of Inquiry into the effects of pesticides which was set up in 1964, at the conclusion of which the Environmental Studies Section was formally established. The Section undertook research into the direct and indirect effects of industrial and agricultural pollutants on aquatic and terrestrial environments. As particular problems were identified, the Division's responsibilities were defined and the first steps were taken to establish research groups for the Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study and the Western Port Bay Environmental Study.

Concurrently, the Section became increasingly involved in the multi-disciplinary approach to environmental problems that affected not only fish and wildlife, but also the public use of resources. The Section is currently investigating the potential problems arising from the presence of significant quantities of heavy metals such as mercury, cadmium, and zinc in marine and freshwater fish, molluscs, and crustaceans.

Other projects on which the Section is engaged include the use of molluscs as indicators of aquatic contamination by heavy metals and pesticides; the causes of eutrophication of Lake Burrumbeet; the investigation of eggshell thinning in certain bird species; and the monitoring of pesticides in areas of intensive farming. Several of these projects are being conducted in collaboration with other government authorities.

Marine Fisheries Section

Landings of rock lobster, abalone, and scallops accounted for 53 per cent by value of Victoria's total fish landings in 1974-75. Almost all of the abalone, 80 per cent of the scallops, and 60 per cent of the rock lobsters are exported. Most of the fish consumed by Victorians are the school shark and gummy shark, which together constitute about 80 per cent of retail sales.

During early 1972 mercury concentrations exceeding the limit considered safe for human consumption (0.5 parts per million) were found in some sharks. This discovery led to a ban on the landing and possession of school sharks exceeding a total length of 104 centimetres and the requirement that school shark fillets entering Victoria should be certified to contain less than 0.5 parts per million of mercury. The implementation of these regulations resulted in a 37 per cent decrease in Victoria's shark landings and the almost complete cessation of shark fishing by South Australian and Tasmanian fishermen. However, the consumption of shark has continued to be popular and substantially increased prices are offered for the fish. Anticipating the reduced catches and incomes of shark fishermen after the ban on landing large school sharks, the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments together allocated some \$240,000 to re-equip fishermen's boats and to hire fishermen to develop and demonstrate alternative methods of fishing so that shark fishermen could be relocated in other fisheries. This rehabilitation programme has, so far, involved chartering fourteen boats and has provided encouragement for the establishment of an otter trawl fishery and a drop-line fishery for trevalla off the Victorian coast. In addition, fishing trials are being conducted by the Division's research vessel, *Sarda*, to investigate the potential of trawl grounds, particularly at the western end of the Victorian coast.

The discovery of high mercury levels in sharks drew attention to the possibility of this and other heavy metals for which permissible limits are prescribed being found in other Victorian fish. To support investigations being conducted jointly

by the Department of Health and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Commonwealth Government provided a grant of about \$100,000 from its Fishing Industry Research Trust Account. The investigation is designed to determine the levels of twelve heavy metals in Victorian fish and to investigate the biological pathways leading to high mercury levels in shark. Although incomplete, these studies have shown that high heavy metal levels are confined to large individuals of relatively few species and, therefore, do not appear to constitute a general human health hazard in the consumption of fish. However, it has been necessary to prohibit the taking of mussels in Corio Bay because of unacceptably high levels of cadmium, presumably resulting from industrial discharges from the Geelong region.

During the early 1970s there was concern that the shark stocks of south-eastern Australia might be over exploited in view of the relatively low reproductive capacity of the sharks. Each female usually produces fewer than thirty offspring once every two or three years. The South-Eastern Fisheries Committee, comprising all of the directors of government fisheries authorities within the region and responsible for co-ordinating research and management, endorsed the need for an examination of the fishery, and subsequently about \$230,000 was allocated from the Fishing Industry Research Trust Account to such a study. The aims of the shark investigation are to examine the biology of school and gummy sharks and to recommend any necessary changes in the management of the shark fishery. The discovery of mercury in shark and particularly the ban on landing large school shark have diverted fishermen to gummy shark, which now forms the bulk of the shark landings. The investigation was due to be completed during 1977.

Certain fisheries confined predominantly to Victorian waters are managed by the Victorian Government authorities, usually independently of the South-Eastern Fisheries Committee. The most important of these fisheries are the coastal abalone fishery and the Port Phillip Bay scallop fishery. The number of fishermen operating in these fisheries is restricted by Victoria's policy of accepting responsibility for the "welfare of the industry and its fishermen". These restrictions were introduced in 1968 when it was considered that neither fishery could sustain the number of fishermen operating at that time, and since then those retiring from the fisheries have not usually been replaced. In the abalone fishery this has led to the fishermen being progressively fewer and older. Consideration is now being given to determining the optimum number that should be engaged in this fishery, and the strategy for maintaining that number of fishermen. The number of fishermen engaged in Victoria's scallop fishery and rock lobster fishery, another restricted-licence fishery, has remained reasonably stable in recent years.

The other important fisheries for which Victoria is solely responsible are the commercial and recreational fisheries of the bays and estuaries. Apart from scallops in Port Phillip Bay, most of the landings are fin-fish such as flathead, snapper, King George whiting, black bream, yellow-eye mullet, and flounder.

Marine Pollution Studies Group

The Marine Pollution Studies Group, established in 1968, is currently involved in the biological aspects of three major marine environmental studies.

The Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study began in 1968 as a joint project with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. It had three broad objectives in the first phase, namely, to:

- (1) Develop quantitative descriptions of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of Port Phillip Bay during various seasons and under various conditions of tide, wind, and freshwater inflow;

(2) correlate this physical, chemical, and biological data with the characteristics of the discharges entering the Bay, with particular reference to those from areas under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and to establish, as far as possible, the effects of these discharges on the characteristics and beneficial uses of the Bay; and

(3) determine if there are specific physical, chemical, or biological characteristics which may be used in a continuing programme to evaluate quantitative future changes in the Bay.

The report on the first phase of the Study was published in 1973, and work has progressed on finalising the biological studies of the first phase since that date.

In 1972, work was initiated on the Western Port Bay Environmental Study, and the Group again provided much of the marine operations support, carrying out research projects on various aspects of the marine ecology of the system. Important studies of the distribution of marine plants and animals were undertaken in conjunction with active laboratory-based investigation programmes.

A third study currently under way is the Heated Effluent Study, established jointly by the Division and the State Electricity Commission to investigate the effects of discharges of heated cooling-water from power stations and other major industrial installations. The study was developed in Hobsons Bay in order to evaluate selected field techniques and, in conjunction with laboratory studies, to provide information on the post-commissioning performance of the proposed Newport power station.

A fourth study, at present in the planning stages, is to investigate the environmental effects of proposed developments in the catchment of the Gippsland Lakes.

The annual costs involved in operating the three existing studies are about \$890,000. A team of 22 research scientists and 47 support staff is employed full-time on the biological aspects of these marine environmental studies.

Freshwater Fisheries Section

This Section is responsible for all aspects of Victoria's inland fisheries; for assessing the impact of development proposals on inland fisheries; and for liaison between the Division and the angling community.

The survival of some of Victoria's native fish is being threatened by human activities. Blackfish are still widespread but large specimens are now uncommon. Macquarie perch and trout cod are endangered species, and the Division is taking measures to conserve self-sustaining populations of these fish, and to investigate their basic biology. It is hoped that information necessary for the artificial propagation of Macquarie perch and trout cod will be gathered, and plans for developing a hatchery are being prepared. Grayling, once common in Victoria's coastal streams, are now almost extinct. Little is known of their life history, although it seems certain that they migrate seasonally from the coast to the headwaters. Construction of dams on coastal streams is seen as a major threat to their continued existence, and the Division has, therefore, requested substantial financial support from the Victorian Government for an urgent and detailed investigation.

Freshwater eels are the basis of a sound and expanding commercial fishery, particularly in Western District lakes. The industry currently relies mainly on the capture of wild eels, but several commercial operators are investigating the possibility of intensive farming of eels in closed ponds. The Section has started a research programme to study eel migration and other aspects of the eel's biology.

In the past, studies of fish diseases and parasites were restricted to outbreaks at the Division's Snobs Creek Station and other fish-raising establishments. Little is known of the diseases and the parasites of natural fish populations, and a State-wide survey is planned. Tissue culture facilities for the identification of virus diseases are also planned for the Snobs Creek Station. The Section has

commenced studies of the physiology of native fishes and a survey of heavy metal contamination of freshwater fishes in representative waters throughout Victoria.

A pilot warm-water fisheries project for native fish at Lake Charlegrark in the Wimmera was completed in early 1976, and the data obtained will be used to develop detailed plans for a full-scale Inland Fisheries Station. The same approach may also be employed in Gippsland to study grayling, and on the Seven Creek near Euroa to study Macquarie perch and trout cod.

Most of the trout raised each year at the Division's Snobs Creek Station are liberated into Victoria's lakes, since the streams are generally adequately stocked by natural spawning. Streams in East Gippsland have not and will not be stocked with trout in the foreseeable future, because the Division is concerned about the possible effects of trout on native fishes in the area. Common (European) carp continue to spread through inland waters, both by natural means and by deliberate or accidental introductions by people. The Section is carefully monitoring their spread and documenting all available information on the observed effects of carp on the aquatic environment. The Division is encouraging commercial exploitation of carp and has issued several permits for the use of electrofishing gear by commercial fishermen.

The Section plans to assess amateur fishing pressure in key areas, to develop premier fishing waters close to larger population centres, and to investigate the reasons for fish mortalities in certain lakes. It provides expert guidance and advice to persons or organisations interested in aquaculture development, and is responsible for the inspection of consignments of aquarium fish arriving at Melbourne Airport from overseas, to preclude as far as possible the opportunity for diseased fish or prohibited species to enter Victoria.

The Section is also involved in predicting the effect of certain proposals, primarily dam construction and river improvements, on fish and their habitat, and, in general, endeavours to maintain effective liaison between the Division and the angling community.

Commercial fisheries statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of live weight for fish, crustaceans, and molluscs. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Until 1974-75, returns were collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen. In 1974-75, fish production was obtained from main points of disposal, thereby excluding catch retained and catch disposed of by direct retail sale by fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS,
AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1970-71	1,504	815	5,862	1,174
1971-72	1,534	808	6,237	1,329
1972-73	1,573	806	7,090	1,390
1973-74	1,530	781	8,805	1,597
1974-75	1,533	772	9,469	1,633

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Up to and including 1973-74, fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia are also included.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF CATCH

Year	Fish (a)		Crustaceans		Molluscs		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	14,510	3,277	780	1,719	7,007	2,314	22,297	7,310
1971-72	15,893	3,335	799	1,970	10,416	4,201	27,108	9,506
1972-73	10,768	3,306	859	2,093	14,380	6,072	26,007	11,471
1973-74	10,138	5,010	684	1,869	10,188	4,186	21,010	11,065
1974-75(b)	9,445	4,973	387	1,124	9,084	4,586	18,916	10,683

(a) Includes freshwater.

(b) Collected from main points of disposal. Before 1974-75, collected from fishermen.

Wildlife Research Section

Early studies of Victoria's wildlife were usually directed towards one particular species of animal, but as the understanding of ecology has developed, the emphasis has changed towards gaining an improved understanding of whole communities of plants and animals and the ways in which the different species interact. This will help to manage the habitat where it becomes necessary to encourage desirable species or suppress those species which may be pests.

For some thirty years until the mid-1960s almost nothing was seen of the potoroo, one of the small rat-kangaroos in Victoria, which was thought to be in danger of extinction. A study was commenced in 1967 to map the past and present distribution of potoroos and define their habitat preferences. Some animals were kept in captivity so that reproductive biology and behaviour and the development of the young could be studied. It is still not clear how many distinct species exist in Victoria, but there are several isolated colonies and cross-breeding experiments may help to explain their relationships.

For many years professional fishermen have regarded the thriving colonies of the Australian fur seal in coastal waters as a serious threat to their industry. The biology of this species has been studied with the aim of developing a conservation policy which would allow a measure of control that did not endanger the survival of these colonies. The study is therefore primarily concerned with the factors which regulate the size of the population, its movements, and its food resources.

When the Land Conservation Council was established in 1970 it soon became apparent that there was insufficient knowledge of the distribution of wildlife in Victoria to enable the Council to select land for the future needs of fauna conservation. A wildlife survey team comprising four scientists and four technical support staff was established to classify habitat on the basis of its botanical composition and to survey the associated populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. It will be many years before there are adequate distribution maps for every one of Victoria's 700 species of vertebrate animals, let alone the thousands of invertebrates, and at this stage the best way to attempt to conserve wildlife is to try to reserve adequate areas representing the major habitat types.

Even as a result of natural processes, wildlife habitat can change quite fundamentally with time so that what might be a good wildlife reserve now may not be suitable for the same species in thirty or forty years time. There is an urgent need to learn more about these processes of change so that techniques can be developed for maintaining suitable living space for some animals by deliberate manipulation of the vegetation if necessary.

Far more rapid changes often occur as a result of the activities of people—the building of reservoirs, the clearing of forests, the draining of swamps, and so on.

In 1975 a small research team was formed to document some of the implications for wildlife of such undertakings by making inventories so that comparative assessments may be made in later years. The nature of this work is of necessity slow, arduous, and expensive and only a selected few of the more significant developments can be studied in this way.

A notable event in 1974 was the formation of the Australian Council of Nature Conservation Ministers. It superseded the former Fauna Authorities Conference which had attempted to develop a co-operative and unified technical approach to wildlife problems common to different parts of Australia, but which lacked the political prerogatives to ratify work on behalf of the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The Ministers now call on the experience of their officers to develop formal policies and co-operative projects between governments on such subjects as the conservation of waterfowl, control of illegal commerce in fauna, and management of kangaroos.

Wildlife Management Section

In 1975 a new Wildlife Act, which introduced a new era in legislation for wildlife conservation in Victoria, was passed by the Victorian Parliament. All vertebrate animals (except fish and humans), and thus not only birds and mammals but all types of reptiles now lie within the scope of the legislation, which is sufficiently flexible to allow appropriate regulations to be promulgated quickly to adapt to any new situations. The research and management roles of the Division are now recognised by legislation, reflecting the contemporary approach to wildlife conservation.

The Division restructured its wildlife operations in mid-1975 by dividing responsibility for wildlife between the Wildlife Research Section and the Wildlife Management Section. All wildlife research, including game research, is now carried out by the one group, while all technical and administrative management functions are carried out by the management team.

The functions of the Wildlife Management Section include the conservation of wildlife throughout Victoria as well as responsibility for State Wildlife Reserves and other habitat management projects, often in collaboration with other government and private organisations. It also acts as a consultant to government and private bodies on wildlife habitat and other wildlife management matters; applies game management principles to the proper use of recognised game birds and mammals in Victoria; assesses the possible detrimental effects of wildlife on agriculture, forestry, etc., and recommends measures to alleviate any damage; and co-ordinates the issue of all permits and licences to collect, trap, or otherwise utilise wildlife in Victoria. The Section also organises the activities of private zoos, wildlife parks, game bird farms, and deer farms, all of which are developing rapidly in Victoria.

The Division is continuing to establish and consolidate State Wildlife Reserves throughout Victoria, both by purchasing freehold land and by reserving public land on the recommendation of the Land Conservation Council. The 53 State Wildlife Reserves now in existence encompass a total area of 63,450 hectares.

As one of its major responsibilities, the Division is continually reviewing the appropriateness of open seasons for game species. In conjunction with New South Wales, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the timing of the open season for wild duck in south-eastern Australia has been investigated since 1972. As a result the opening of the 1975 and 1976 seasons was delayed until mid-March, and the new situation is now being examined in the same way.

The Division formed the Deer Advisory Council of Victoria in 1973. Deer hunters, deer conservation groups, deer farmers, deer fanciers, and the appropriate government authorities are represented on the Council, which has considerably assisted the Division in its consideration of the legislative and management

aspects of deer conservation. The Division, largely in conjunction with other groups associated with the Deer Advisory Council of Victoria, is becoming increasingly involved in deer management.

Further reference, 1976; Wildlife in relation to other natural resources, 1962; Introduced fish, 1963; Commercial fisheries, 1964; European carp, 1964; Fresh-water research, 1965; Marine fisheries, 1966; State Wildlife Reserves system, 1966; Scallop fishery, 1967; Serendip Wildlife Research Station, 1968; Tower Hill State Game Reserve, 1969; Rehabilitation of species, Arthur Rylah Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, 1970; Economic aspects, 1971; Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 1972; Marine pollution studies, 1974; Fisheries and Wildlife Division, 1975; Victorian marine fisheries development, 1975

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RURAL INDUSTRY

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers squatted on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawcner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, by 1836 settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were made to enable them to acquire for £10 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840 most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and as food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture. Large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found on pages 93-103 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Alienation of land

The following tables show utilisation of land in Victoria :

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1975

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee-simple	13,641,510
Lands in process of alienation	122,724
Crown lands	8,995,766
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1975

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	15,448
Grazing leases and licences	2,406,080
Other leases and licences	13,238
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,295,236
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,664
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,665
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	227,320
Wildlife reserves	59,925
Water frontages, beds of streams, and lakes (not included above)	342,535
Other reserves	116,063
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,374,592
Total	8,995,766

Crown lands alienated in fee simple during the years ended 30 June 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 were 24,323, 39,195, 33,019, and 61,200 hectares, respectively.

Improvement purchase leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions, and applications received are dealt with by a local land board.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows:

- (1) That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. "Land improvements" means the clearing, draining, or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
- (2) That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.
- (3) That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
- (4) That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.
- (5) That the lessee will reside in person on or within 40 kilometres of the leasehold during the first six years.

The purchase money is payable in twenty annual instalments, and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years except where the lease contains a soil erosion prevention condition. The period is then twelve years or such further period as is provided in the lease.

Land utilisation

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 85–104), especially the varying incidence of rain, have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the range of activities on individual farms.

The pattern of land-use conforms more or less to each of the agricultural districts. Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera Agricultural District are used mainly for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous areas of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern Agricultural

District is based largely on irrigation, and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North Central, North Eastern, and Gippsland Agricultural Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilisation. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North Eastern and Western Agricultural Districts, and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Considerable areas in Victoria are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 410).

Soil Conservation Authority

Information about the activities of the Soil Conservation Authority can be found on pages 52-4 of this *Year Book*.

Land Conservation Council

Information about the activities of the Land Conservation Council can be found on pages 50-2 of this *Year Book*.

Agricultural districts

Mallee Agricultural District

This district is situated in the far north-west of Victoria and has a total area of 4.4 million hectares. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west of it which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area occupied is 3.1 million hectares. The use of Crown land in the Mallee is under review at the present time by the Land Conservation Council.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated, and the main farming activity is cereal cropping associated with wool and prime lamb production. Cattle production is growing in importance, cattle numbers having increased four-fold during the 1970s. Wheat is the principal crop grown, in addition to oats for grain, hay, and grazing, and barley. Yields from cereal crops vary widely according to seasonal conditions. The following table shows the areas sown and average yields per hectare for the season 1974-75:

MALLEE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS,
SEASON 1974-75

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	571,255	1.94
Oats—grain	32,534	0.90
hay	3,748	2.73
grazing	4,173	..
Barley	117,961	1.32

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop

production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district, and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs, mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

At 31 March 1975 the district carried 1.7 million sheep and lambs. The total wool clip was 8.0 million kilograms.

Irrigation areas located close to the Murray River, which marks the northern boundary of Victoria, produce 98 per cent of the State's dried vine fruits, 75 per cent of the citrus fruits, and 75 per cent of the olives.

Wimmera Agricultural District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of Victoria and has an area of 3 million hectares, of which 2.5 million hectares are occupied. Average annual rainfall in the north is about 406 mm per year, increasing in the south to 508 mm. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production, and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podsols, and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or prime lamb production is the main farm activity over the north and central Wimmera. Oilseed crops, e.g., sunflowers and grain legumes (lupins), are also beginning to play an important role in the district. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping, and yields obtained are high. In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has resulted in the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

The following table shows the areas of the cereal crops sown and average yields for the season 1974-75:

WIMMERA AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS,
SEASON 1974-75

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	335,426	1.94
Oats—grain	63,400	0.83
hay	3,594	2.76
grazing	1,650	..
Barley	66,033	1.33

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and which are used solely for grazing. About three quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool production and breeding. At 31 March 1975 the district carried 5.2 million sheep and lambs and produced 29.2 million kilograms of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern Agricultural District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River in the north. The total area of the district

is 2.6 million hectares, of which 2.3 million hectares are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 356 mm in the north-west increasing to 635 mm over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of Victoria, and, because of this, several different farming activities are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area. As in the other wheat producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the 1974-75 season the following areas of cereal crops were sown :

NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS,
SEASON 1974-75

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	194,124	1.49
Oats—grain	43,422	0.93
hay	13,548	3.50
grazing	3,569	1.19
Barley	34,912	

In 1974-75 the district carried about 3.3 million sheep and lambs, largely on wheat farms, mainly for prime lamb production rather than fine-wool growing. Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production. In addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from non-irrigated parts of Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, with relatively small quantities for city wholemilk supply. In 1974-75 there were over 527,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets, and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district. Tomatoes are also produced on a large scale.

North Central Agricultural District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area. The average annual rainfall is generally over 700 mm, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 550 mm. There is wide variation in topography and soils, and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 1.2 million hectares, of which 0.8 million hectares are used for farming production.

Emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. In 1974-75 the district carried 2.1 million sheep and lambs and 310,000 beef cattle. Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the volcanic hills east of Ballarat and pome fruits in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production.

North Eastern Agricultural District

This district has a total area of 2.9 million hectares, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 1.5 million hectares. Average annual rainfall varies from 500

mm in the north-western corner of the district to in excess of 1,500 mm over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 500 mm to 760 mm rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to speciality crop production, and in 1974-75 3,800 hectares of tobacco and 460 hectares of hops were grown in these areas. In 1974-75 the district carried 98,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Prime lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep activities in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 1.2 million sheep.

The North Eastern Agricultural District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and in 1974-75 over 592,000 head were carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country, and the productive pastures of the flats provide suitable fattening areas.

Western Agricultural District

Most of the district is in the 630 mm to 760 mm average annual rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect so that the average annual rainfall is about 600 mm. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 1,800 mm. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. Basaltic soils cover the great bulk of the plains area. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 3.5 million hectares of which 2.8 million hectares are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways in the south-eastern part of the district.

The major cereal crop grown is oats, which is used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is used largely to feed stock. The more fertile arable soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent of Victoria's onion area is located on volcanic tuff soils near Colac and Warrnambool. However, emphasis is placed on animal production as climatically the district is more suited to the development of improved pastures than for broad area cropping. It is the major wool producing area of the State, and at 31 March 1975 there were 10.0 million sheep and lambs in the district. The Western Agricultural District is also an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and in 1974-75 carried 1,118,000 head. Many of Victoria's leading stud herds are located in the district; many sheep properties also carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry here, and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. The main concentrations are in the following areas: Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Portland region. A proportion of production is used as wholemilk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of Victoria's total processed milk products and butter is produced in the district, which in 1974-75 carried 478,000 dairy cattle.

Central Agricultural District

Average annual rainfall varies from 600 mm within the rain shadow area north of Geelong to more than 900 mm over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from the plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 1.6 million hectares of which 1.0 million hectares are occupied, the remainder being reserved as forest and watershed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley, and in 1974-75 15,819 hectares of barley were grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey-Ballarat area, on the Bellarine Peninsula, and on the Koo-Wee-Rup swamp. There is increased interest in cereal and oilseed crops.

Market gardening is important in the area extending from the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne to the northern shores of Western Port, and also on the irrigation settlements near Werribee and Bacchus Marsh.

The district is Victoria's major producer of apples; dessert types of pears and peaches and other stone fruits are also important. Orchards are located in the eastern metropolitan area, on the Mornington Peninsula, and near Bacchus Marsh and Pakenham. Ninety per cent of the State's strawberry crop is grown in the Dandenong Ranges some 40 kilometres east of Melbourne.

In 1974-75 the district carried 1.7 million sheep and lambs, production being almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers. At 31 March 1975 the district carried 567,000 head of beef cattle.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is a major supplier of wholemilk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. In 1974-75 there were 230,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland Agricultural District

The total area of this district is 3.5 million hectares, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 1.8 million hectares, the bulk of settlement being south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Average annual rainfall varies from just under 550 mm within the rain shadow near Maffra and Sale to 1,500 mm and above in the highlands. An intensive irrigation scheme has developed around Maffra with highly productive dairying. Average rainfall over most of the settled areas in the west is sufficient for the development of fertile perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain speciality crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to Victoria's total production.

Gippsland is the main dairying district of the State, and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 760 mm to 1,000 mm average annual rainfall areas are the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the wholemilk requirements for the Melbourne market, and plays a major role in Victoria's production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. In 1974-75 the district carried about 540,000 dairy cattle and 703,000 beef cattle. Pig raising is often associated with dairy farming, and there were 27,000 pigs carried in the area at 31 March 1975.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. In parts of the district east of Rosedale, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are significant activities.

Rural finance

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even

in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves while they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy, but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After each world war these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "single unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The Australian farmer is dependent for a large proportion of his earnings on the export market. Commodities over recent years have shown wide fluctuations of prices and the reliance by the Australian farmer on fluctuating and often rapidly declining income on the one hand and the burden of fixed or increasing costs on the other make him particularly vulnerable financially. Recent financial measures have been aimed at schemes which help the individual farmer adjust to the changing situation. Various schemes have been established, such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, and this trend is likely to increase in the future.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation in late 1961 to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. In the first instance, the new Commission carried out the functions of the former organisations in two separate branches until further legislation was passed in 1963 which completed the merger and co-ordinated the functions of the two branches in providing finance for country industry and land settlement development.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions.

First, under part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary. These loans are, subject to the Act, made on such terms as are determined by the Commission. However, interest on the loans is required to be at a rate as low as practicable having regard to the rate at which the Commission borrows money and the costs of administration. Loans are made to primary industry for farm purchase, farm development, refinance, payment of probate, and seasonal advances. Loans to secondary industry have resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries over the years. The Victorian Development Corporation was established towards the end of the 1972-73 financial year and the Commission is working in close co-operation with the new body in respect of loans to establish new country industries and to expand and improve existing facilities. It is anticipated that the Corporation will now be the major channel through which Victorian Government loan assistance is made available to secondary industry located outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Commission, however, will still have a role to play in selected cases and industries.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to members of the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's



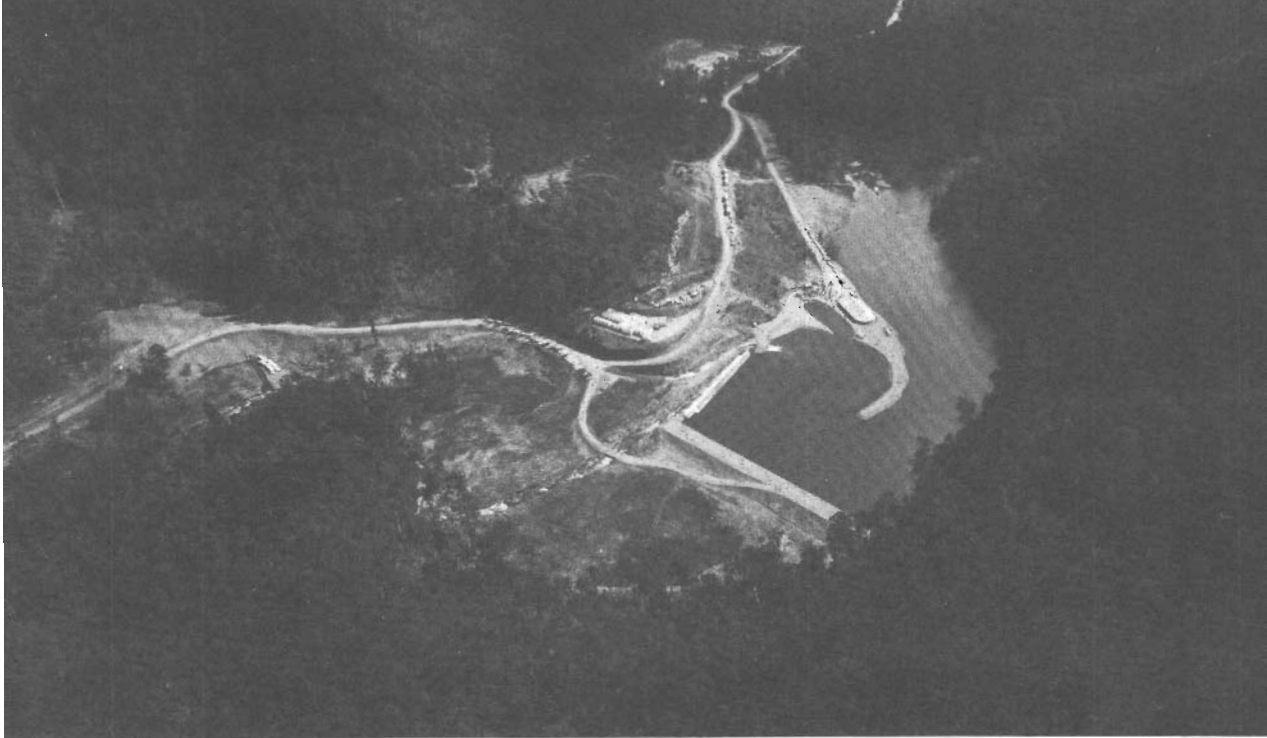
A scenic view in Jells Park, the first section of the proposed Dandenong Valley Metropolitan Park to be opened to the public.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

A picturesque part of the Maribyrnong River, adjacent to Brimbank Park in Keilor.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



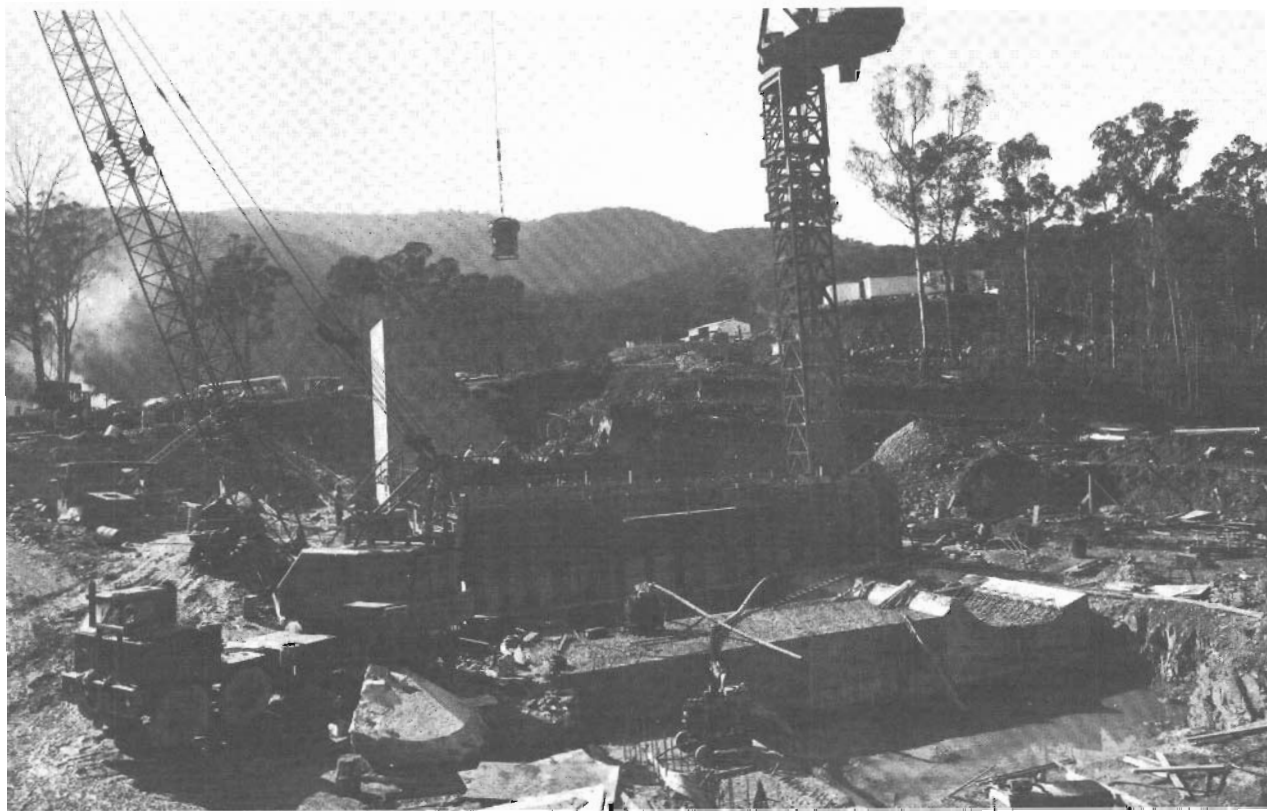


An aerial view of Easton Portal, the inlet of the first stage of the Thomson River dam scheme.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Work on the Swinger Weir, a major component of the second stage of the Thomson River dam scheme.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Australian-State Government schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme, the Dairy Adjustment Programme, and the Beef Industry Carry-on Scheme, have also been administered in Victoria by the Commission under an agency direction from the Treasurer pursuant to section 35 of the Rural Finance Act.

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
(\$'000)

Particulars	(a)1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	4,529	2,519	2,347	2,488	2,806
Agency lending—					
General	74	240	1,229	946	1,220
Rural reconstruction—debt reconstruction and rehabilitation	..	9,271	9,178	2,033	443
Rural reconstruction—farm build-up	..	2,259	5,909	5,469	6,624
Dairy adjustment	..	221	75	96	4,636
Fruit growing	..	..	90	343	131
Beef industry	..	..	..	..	24
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	441	865	1,301	3,068	2,484
Agency lending	4,000	230	1,415	959	679
Land settlement	1,841	1,240	..	8	59
Total lending	10,885	16,845	21,544	15,410	19,106
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending (a)	30,875	30,924	29,223	29,356	31,447
Agency lending—					
General (a)	9,376	8,774	9,824	8,740	9,278
Rural reconstruction	..	11,499	25,312	29,128	33,891
Dairy adjustment	..	220	291	355	4,808
Fruit growing	..	..	90	433	564
Beef industry	..	..	..	..	24
Land settlement	15,799	16,468	15,927	14,661	14,031
Soldier settlement	39,860	37,920	33,995	30,128	28,315
Total loans outstanding	95,910	105,805	114,662	112,801	122,358

(a) Includes secondary industry lending.

Rural reconstruction scheme

Following the economic problems experienced by the farming community in 1969 and 1970, with markedly depressed prices and rising costs, a scheme for rural reconstruction was introduced in 1971, after conferences between the Commonwealth and the State Governments.

Initially, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide \$100m to the States (of which Victoria's share was \$22.07m) for the purposes of the scheme, to be expended over four financial years. It was later agreed to concentrate this expenditure into two financial years to 30 June 1973, and to continue the scheme for a further three financial years beyond that date. Additional funds allocated to Victoria to 30 June 1976 totalled \$22.69m. In addition, Victoria had available an amount of \$4.5m from funds received as repayments of the farmers' debts adjustment scheme of the 1930s.

The scheme provides for three main forms of assistance:

- (1) *Debt reconstruction.* The purpose of this was to assist a farmer who,

although having sound prospects of long-term commercial viability, had used all his cash and credit resources and could not meet his financial commitments. (2) *Farm build-up*. The object of this was to supplement the normal processes under which uneconomic properties were amalgamated with adjoining holdings or were subdivided and the subdivided portions added to adjoining holdings. It also aimed at assisting the farmer in a sound financial position, whose property was too small to be economic, to purchase additional land to build up his property to at least an economic size.

(3) *Retraining and rehabilitation*. This aimed at providing assistance, where necessary, in retraining for some other occupation for those who were obliged to leave the industry. Loans up to \$3,000 could also be made available to alleviate personal hardship.

Initially, expenditure under the scheme was concentrated on debt reconstruction, with only a small interest being shown in farm build-up. As confidence in the rural sector increased, particularly because of the higher prices being obtained for products such as wool, the emphasis shifted from debt reconstruction to farm build-up. Loans made for debt reconstruction purposes carry an interest rate of 4 per cent, and loans for the purpose of farm build-up carry an interest rate of 6.25 per cent.

To 31 December 1975, 3,005 applications were received for debt reconstruction loans, of which 833 were approved, while 1,622 applications were received for farm build-up loans, of which 857 were approved. Expenditure to 31 December 1975 totalled \$21.7m for debt reconstruction and \$22.9m for farm build-up.

Dairy adjustment programme

This scheme superseded the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme introduced in 1970, which created little interest among dairy farmers in Victoria. The new scheme is wider in definition and includes new categories. Basically, it has three main elements. It provides interest free loans to dairy-farmers who at present supply cream or water-cooled bulk milk, to enable them to meet the cost of conversion after 21 August 1974 to bulk refrigerated milk supply; it provides finance to assist the purchase of uneconomic dairy farms for amalgamation with an existing farm; and in special circumstances the dairy farm may be disposed of to persons prepared and able to use the farm for forestry purposes. Where an uneconomic dairy farm has potential, it may be possible to assist the farmer to purchase additional land to bring his property to a viable size. There is also scope for assistance for improvement of dairy properties to bring them to a suitable standard. Relocation assistance up to \$3,000 is available to a dairy farmer who may suffer personal hardship on leaving the industry and disposing of his farm after 21 August 1974.

To the end of December 1975, the Commission had received 1,838 applications for bulk vat conversion loans, of which 1,486 were approved, while 597 applications were received for farm purchase and development, of which 320 were approved. Although due to run to June 1976, funds under the scheme were exhausted by August 1975. Total commitment was \$16.2m.

Fruit growing reconstruction scheme

During 1971 and 1972, growers in the canning fruit and export apple and pear industries continued to experience financial difficulties brought about by restriction of market outlets. The industry, in general, was experiencing high levels of stocks. Against this background, proposals were put forward by the industry for the curtailment of production by means of a tree removal scheme. The Commonwealth Government, after consultation with the States, offered to finance a scheme within the context of the rural reconstruction measures, with the emphasis on relief being given to the individual grower. Legislation was

passed in 1972 to establish the scheme. A total of \$4.3m was made available to the States under the scheme to pay compensation to growers for the removal of trees. Half the amount available was to be applied to canning-peach and pear trees, and the other half to fresh apples and pears. State authorities were to administer the scheme so that the average rate of assistance did not exceed \$350 per acre for canning-peaches and canning-pears and \$200 per acre (later amended to \$250 per acre) for fresh apples and fresh pears. Compensation in respect of trees was to be assessed after having given due regard to age, yield, and condition of the trees, and market access availability.

Eligibility for admission to the scheme was divided into two categories: (1) Clear fell for the grower in severe financial difficulties who intended to clear fell his orchard, leave the industry, and convert his land to other use; and (2) partial fell for the grower who did not have adequate resources to withstand the short-term effect on his economic viability of removing surplus trees without assistance.

To 31 December 1975, 321 applications had been received, of which 16 were later withdrawn and 82 rejected. At that date 86 applications were pending and offers had been made in 137 cases, of which 97 had accepted, involving compensation totalling \$696,234.

Beef industry carry-on scheme

Following the depressed prices for beef caused by loss of export markets during 1974, many beef producers experienced financial hardship, and the Victorian Government provided a special fund of \$2m to assist beef producers who could not be assisted under any other rural assistance scheme. On 28 April 1975, agreement was reached on a joint Commonwealth-State Government scheme to provide carry-on finance to beef producers where the State assistance was matched by a similar allocation of Commonwealth Government funds, the total sum available in Victoria being \$4m. Those eligible are specialist beef producers who still have a sound asset structure and would be viable if there were a long term market recovery, but who lack the finance needed to carry on in the period of low market return. The maximum loan available to any individual is \$10,000. The Commission had made 247 loans totalling \$1,863,879 to 31 December 1975.

Soldier settlement and land settlement

The Commission administers the Soldier Settlement Act and the *Land Settlement Act* 1959. Allocation of soldier settlement ceased some years ago. In total, 6,171 ex-servicemen were assisted, either to obtain farms of their own choosing or allocated a farm under the various general settlement projects. At 30 June 1975, 3,901 of these farmers had completely repaid their liabilities to the Commission.

Under the Land Settlement Act, the Commission has developed land on five projects: at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilsons Promontory, East Goulburn Irrigation Area near Shepparton, the Rochester Irrigation Area, and Palpara in the south-west of Victoria. The Yanakie and East Goulburn Irrigation Area Schemes were completed and all farms allocated to settlers by the mid-1960s.

When the Victorian Government decided in 1970 to refrain from making further land available for dairying, 573 farms had been allotted under the Land Settlement Act (381 dairy farms under rainfall conditions, 113 irrigation dairy farms, and 79 soft fruit orchard holdings) on all projects.

The Victorian Government's decision was revised in November 1973, and by the beginning of 1976, 17 farms at Rochester and 15 farms at Heytesbury had been allocated, and a further 90 farms were in the process of being established.

*Other rural finance facilities**State Bank of Victoria*

State Bank loans for rural purposes are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. Loans are repayable over periods varying between 16 and 24 years. Interest is charged at the rate ruling from time to time—in 1975 from 10.5 per cent per annum, depending on the amount of the loan and whether the property is worked by the applicant. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1976 may be found in Chapter 21.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and is now part of the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Department may make advances to rural marketing authorities formed under Commonwealth, State, or Territory law and to co-operative associations of primary producers to assist in the marketing, processing or manufacture of primary produce. Advances, which may not be made for a period of more than one year, are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale, and to finance marketing expenses, which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Among the commodities financed are wheat, barley, canned and dried fruits, cotton, dairy produce, eggs, rice, sugar, superphosphate, and wine and spirits. Lending rates on the Department's loans were increased from 7.0–7.25 per cent to 9.5–10.0 per cent per annum on 15 July 1974.

The profits of the Rural Credits Department each year are distributed equally between the Department's Reserve Fund and the Rural Credits Development Fund. This Fund was established in 1925 to be used for the promotion of primary production. It is distributed by way of grants to various organisations engaged in rural research work and extension activities.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide rural producers, particularly small producers, with greater access to medium and long-term finance. Initially, this lending was to be mainly for farm developmental purposes which would directly raise productivity. However, from November 1972, resources from the Fund can also be made available for such purposes as financing farm property purchases, assisting where the death of a farm proprietor creates financing difficulties in holding together a farming enterprise, and, in appropriate cases, financing repayment of existing short-term debt. Loans are made by the trading banks from their Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank and are designed to supplement other loans available from the banking system.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural loans outstanding at 30 June 1975, may be found in Chapter 21. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the basic stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas.

Advances by major trading banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading Bank and other major trading banks is shown in the following table, which

details bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1971 to 1975 :

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND PRIVATE
TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES OUTSTANDING TO
RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS AT END OF JUNE**
(\$m)

Industry of borrower	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sheep grazing	78.9	67.3	53.5	55.7	63.7
Wheat growing	27.2	25.6	26.4	29.4	25.7
Dairying and pig raising	45.5	44.9	57.0	65.3	73.2
Other rural	51.8	59.4	73.9	88.1	98.6
Total	203.4	197.2	210.8	238.5	261.2

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 12.5 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1975, and 9.3 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1975 was 11.5 per cent per annum for amounts under \$50,000 but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level. Actual rates for amounts \$50,000 and over are now a matter for negotiation between banks and their customers.

Advances of pastoral finance companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at 30 June for the five years 1971 to 1975 :

**VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES (a)
OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES**
(\$m)

At 30 June—	Advances outstanding
1971	57.2
1972	57.2
1973	68.0
1974	86.1
1975	55.8

(a) Held by branches located in Victoria, which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Government assistance to the farming industry, 1964

Water supply and land settlement

Information about water supply and land settlement can now be found in Chapter 13 of the *Year Book*, but previous references to this subject when it appeared in this chapter are as follows :

Irrigation, 1962 ; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963 ; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963 ; Underground water, 1964 ; Water supply in Victoria, 1964 ; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965 ; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965 ; Private irrigation development, 1966 ; Water Research Foundation, 1966 ; River improvement, 1967 ; Rivers and streams fund, 1967 ; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968 ; Water conservation, 1969 ; Water supply to Western Port, 1971 ; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972 ; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972 ; Ten year plan, 1974 ; Millewa pipeline project, 1974 ; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974 ; Millewa Scheme, 1975 ; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975

Department of Agriculture*Functions*

The functions of the Department of Agriculture may be described briefly as providing regulatory, research, diagnostic, and extension services in the fields of animal health, animal industry, agriculture, dairying, and horticulture ; discharging the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department ; and administering Victoria's agricultural and horticultural colleges.

The current administrative and functional pattern originated in 1911. The Department comprises the Central Administration and eight divisions: Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Education, Agriculture, Animal Health, Animal Industry, Dairying, Extension Services, and Horticulture, as well as the two major servicing branches—Economics and the Victorian Plant Research Institute (Biology). The Department operates a number of agricultural research establishments, veterinary laboratories, and offices throughout Victoria, in addition to the colleges.

Regulatory activities

The Minister of Agriculture administers more than forty Acts of Parliament, a number of which establish statutory authorities.

The Department is responsible for the administration of legislation within the Department including the registration and inspection of dairy farms and dairies and factories producing butter, cheese, and other dairy produce, to ensure proper standards of hygiene and equipment ; the registration of manufacturers of margarine and the limitation of the quantity of table margarine which may be made by each manufacturer ; the registration and control of farm produce merchants and commission agents ; the inspection, packing, and grading of fruit and vegetables ; the inspection of orchards and insistence on proper methods for preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests, including measures to be taken against outbreaks of fruit fly ; the registration of fertilisers, pesticides, stock foods, stock medicines, and sheep branding fluids ; the licensing of abattoirs, pet food manufacturers, and meat transport vehicles ; the inspection of meat ; the prevention, control, and eradication of stock diseases ; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infection by prescribed diseases ; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding ; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock ; the control of processing of poultry intended for sale ; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standards of purity and germination ; the conduct of seed certification schemes ; the control of the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft ; the control of rain-making operations ; the inspection of accommodation provided for shearers to ensure that it conforms to prescribed standards ; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition, the Department undertakes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government the inspection of fruit and grain for export and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Since 1971, apart from a number of amendments to established legislation, the Bees Act, the Fertilizers Act, and the Seeds Act have been reviewed and updated as new pieces of legislation ; additional legislation has been enacted to provide for the stabilisation of the egg industry and for the transfer of the Veterinary Research Institute and of the control of abattoirs and meat inspection to the Department of Agriculture.

The *Bees Act* 1971 contained substantially the same provisions as the *Bees Act* 1966 relating to the registration and inspection of apiaries to control

diseases and maintain proper hygiene standards in the preparation of honey, with the addition of sections to provide for a compensation scheme to alleviate the losses experienced by beekeepers when disease occurs in their apiaries. The *Seeds Act* 1971 took cognisance of developments in the seed industry over a number of years. The legislation relates to seed sold or intended for sale for the purpose of sowing (other than seeds of wheat, oats, barley, and cereal rye), except where the seeds are used or intended to be used for mixing with other kinds of seeds to form a seed mixture. Significant new principles in the Act were the compulsory examination of all seed prior to sale in relation to physical purity and germination, the follow-up examination at prescribed periods, and the registration of all seed cleaning plants. The *Fertilizers Act* 1974 consolidated and amended the law relating to the sale of agricultural limes, fertilisers, and soil conditioners.

The *Veterinary Research Institute Act* 1972 provided for the transfer of the Institute and appropriate staff from the University of Melbourne to the Department of Agriculture as part of a programme of establishment and development of veterinary diagnostic and research laboratories by the Department throughout Victoria. The *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973 provided for the transfer of the control of abattoirs and meat inspection (other than the public health control of meat at retail outlets, which is still exercised by the Department of Health and municipal health inspectors), previously exercised by the Department of Health and municipal councils under the provisions of the Health Act, to the Department of Agriculture. The legislation provided for the establishment of a Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority and for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, meat inspection depots, meat processing works, knackeries, and pet food establishments. The *Egg Industry Stabilization Act* 1973 provided for the stabilisation of the egg industry by the introduction of a poultry farmer licensing scheme, and the allocation of a hen quota to each licensee.

Agricultural education

Agricultural colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers four colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education. The main purpose of the colleges is to provide appropriate education for practising and future farmers and for those wishing to work in industries related to farming. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds.

Dookie Agricultural College, established in 1886, and Longerenong Agricultural College, established in 1889, provide a three year course leading to the Diploma of Agriculture. The course for the Diploma of Agriculture has developed from the needs of those whose first wish is to follow a career in farming or in an allied field as an alternative. To meet these dual needs, it was necessary to provide a course of study reaching tertiary level which emphasised the training of technologists to assist in agricultural research and extension and in the many government and private enterprises which service agriculture.

Training is given in the basic technical, scientific, and economic principles underlying all aspects of production management and business management relevant to farming in southern Australia. Lectures on all topics are complemented by laboratory work, field demonstrations, personal assignments, visits to commercial farms and agricultural industries, and by practical work on the farm which is part of each college campus.

Burnley Horticultural College, established in 1891, provides a three year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. The course is comprehensive, giving tuition and practical experience in fruit and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, nursery management, and landscape design, as well as training in the basic physical, biological, and applied sciences.

Glenormiston Agricultural College, established in 1971, has an annual intake of about 60 students. It was established to meet the needs of those young men and women who, having already gained some experience in farming, wish to be trained in the principles and practices of farm management before returning to a farm career. The college provides high standard facilities for the many educational functions for which it is used.

In December 1974 the Victorian Government decided to establish, at Warragul, a new agricultural college to provide for the continuing education of primary producers, principally those in the Gippsland region.

Other facilities

Victorian Government

A significant change in the concept of adult farmer education has taken place since 1971 when the Department established a regionally structured Extension Services Branch which became a Division in 1974. All colleges are now involved in an active programme of adult farmer education in co-operation with this Division to provide a wide variety of activities, including short courses and seminars based on regional needs.

Part-time evening classes are conducted at the colleges, the majority being given at Burnley Horticultural College. Subjects in horticultural, agricultural, and associated sciences were available to the 1,350 persons enrolled in 1973, and included such specialist areas of instruction as greenkeeping, weeds and their control, and the genetics of sheep breeding.

Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were set up in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act* 1920, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff.

The purpose of the four year course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mount Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, more than 1,000 graduates have entered the profession, the number of graduates averaging about 55 per annum. There are some 30 students working for higher degrees (Ph.D. and M.Agr.Sc.) either at the University or at Mount Derrimut, and about ten postgraduate students attend the course for the Diploma in Agricultural Extension.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more mechanical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in agricultural engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes.

Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximised production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool.

The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E. (Agr.).

Latrobe University—School of Agriculture

Latrobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crops and animal husbandry. These on-campus facilities are supplemented by the provision of at least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms.

Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for two years during which they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight month academic period, an eight month practical period on an approved farm, and then a second eight month academic period. In this way, 105 students complete the course every two years, although only 70 are in residence at any one time.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Agricultural extension services

Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about each new development and to establish sound bases for the many decisions which are necessary

as a consequence of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and also by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants to advise them personally.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture, which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State. Whereas the main emphasis of this service for many years was on the answering of farmers' questions and the dissemination of research results and other information, it is now devoting increasing attention to educational programmes which help to train farmers to make decisions according to their individual circumstances. Consequently, special emphasis is given to farm economics and financial management.

The Department's extension services are co-ordinated throughout Victoria by a regionalised Extension Services Division, administered locally by regional centres located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. Within each region, district offices have the appropriate staff to serve a more limited area. Each Regional Officer co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists, according to the needs of his region, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, or horticulture. A growing team of agricultural economists is serving at regional and district centres. Close relationships are maintained with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, agricultural colleges, regulatory staff, the rural community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

The regional service occasionally has to divert its immediate activity to special campaigns such as the alleviation of drought or the consequences of other crises such as floods and bushfires. Sometimes it is necessary for extension specialists to visit individual farms and to use other person-to-person methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make the most efficient use of available resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of primary producers and use media outlets such as publications, radio, television, and films.

More than 200 discussion groups of dairy farmers meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm walks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within a district combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar areas in Victoria, other States, and even New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to financial management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented by articles in newspapers and magazines, the *Journal of Agriculture*, industry

digests for dairy farmers, fruit growers, and apiarists, a wide range of books and pamphlets, farm radio and television programmes, and films. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Research activities of the Department of Agriculture

The first experimental farm was established over 100 years ago at Royal Park by the Port Phillip Agricultural Society. The venture failed, but after the Department of Agriculture was formed in 1872 other experimental farms were established at Rosedale, Whitfield, Wyuna, and Rutherglen. However, agricultural research as it is known today dates from 1912 with the establishment of the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Rutherglen Research Station. The Department now conducts research in institutions strategically situated throughout the State and provides a scientific service for all aspects of agriculture in Victoria. Some research is also conducted on private properties, thus enabling results obtained on research stations to be extended over a wide range of environments and on subjects not covered at research stations.

The research stations and institutes occupy about 4,455 hectares, and are staffed by more than 200 graduate officers assisted by about 600 diplomate and ancillary staff. Wherever possible the various research stations and institutes co-operate in work with other departments in Victoria, with the C.S.I.R.O., and with the universities.

Control of pests and diseases

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the dwindling food resources of the world, as well as of the need to exercise control over those agents, such as fungicides and insecticides, which have made it possible to meet current needs. As a result, the role of agencies such as the Victorian Department of Agriculture and the Department of Crown Lands and Surveys has changed to become not only a regulatory one, but also an initiator of new uses and efficient applications of pest and disease control methods.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture exercises control of agrochemical pesticides through the *Pesticides Act* 1958 and maintains close contact with the industry to achieve compliance with its provisions. Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides used on orchards and wheat crops are controlled primarily through the requirement to register new products with an approved label. All are carefully examined by the Victorian Pesticides Review Committee before being registered for sale. This Committee, comprising representatives of the Departments of Conservation, Health, Agriculture, Lands, the Forests Commission, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, represents a broad cross section of the many interests likely to be affected by the use of pesticides, and provides expert knowledge on problems regarding efficacy, human safety, safety to wildlife, and associated considerations.

Victorian Plant Research Institute

At the Department of Agriculture's Victorian Plant Research Institute the programme includes work on pest and disease control, and development of

practical control measures, with emphasis on non-chemical and integrated approaches to solutions of problems. Important developments include multiplication schemes for fruit tree budwood, grapevines, seed potatoes, and ornamental plants using disease-free, high yielding, high quality plants which are multiplied under strict control for sufficient generations to supply commercial demands. Disease-free fruit tree budwood for multiplication schemes is available from the National Fruit Variety Foundation, which is a repository for virus-tested stone fruits and grape vines.

The biological control of plant diseases is another significant development, using organisms antagonistic to plant pathogens in soils.

The Institute was involved in the introduction into Australia of the rust fungus as a biological control of skeleton weed. Pests of stored grain have been a critical problem area, and collaborative research with the C.S.I.R.O. has been undertaken. Another approach is the study of juvenile hormone analogues which function by disrupting certain stages of insect development and may provide a safe substitute for chemical insecticides.

Integrated control of deciduous fruit pest and mite species has given promise of more economic methods of controlling Codling moth on pome fruits and Oriental fruit moth on peaches. Red scale, the major pest of citrus, is now under almost complete biological control.

Methods developed to control Queensland fruit fly have made it possible to treat infested areas much more quickly and there are good indications that this pest might eventually be eradicated from Victoria. The research programme has also indicated that insect viruses could be of great value in controlling pests.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey—Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board

In 1962 the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board established the Keith Turnbull Institute at Frankston as its research headquarters. Major research projects have been the study of myxomatosis for rabbit control; studies into use of the poison 1080 for vermin control; aerial baiting of rabbits; trials in the control of sparrows and starlings; and the use of grain-based pellets for rabbit control. Another significant contribution has been the research on the food habits and parasites of the fox and the dingo.

Research on the ecology and control of noxious weeds has resulted in the development of more effective control measures. Herbicides provide the main methods of control. Research has been directed towards finding the most suitable herbicides, dose rates, and method of application for the control of each noxious weed. More detailed research has been concentrated on the ecology and management of blackberry, ragwort, skeleton weed, horehound, Paterson's Curse, spiny burr grass, Californian thistle, slender thistle, soursob, African feather grass, boneseed, and wild garlic. Projects have also been undertaken on the control of roadside weeds. Considerable emphasis is now being given to investigations into methods of biological control of weeds.

The staff of extension officers provides an effective means of disseminating results of research throughout Victoria. A recent development at the Keith Turnbull Institute has been the introduction of a training scheme for Inspectors of Lands. Training is provided, in conjunction with the Education Department, for both new inspectors and the existing inspection staff.

Fertilisers

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru and Ocean and

Christmas Islands have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply phosphorus, its sulphur content is also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria, and it comprises about 85 per cent of Victoria's annual usage of fertilisers. In 1974-75 more than 877,000 tonnes of artificial fertiliser were used, of which pastures received 654,000 tonnes and crops 223,000 tonnes.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Superphosphate prices increased significantly during 1975, because of increases in rock phosphate and manufacturing costs. Rising fertiliser costs and, to some extent, environmental considerations have forced major economies, particularly on pastures. A side effect is the increased utilisation of animal manures, but the scope for this remains small.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the Victorian Government *Gazette*.

In 1974-75 artificial fertilisers were used on 970,121 hectares of wheat; 347,940 hectares of other cereal crops; 21,094 hectares of vegetables; 22,502 hectares of orchards; 21,357 hectares of other crops; and 3,486,725 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1974-75 amounted to 750,652 tonnes of single strength equivalent, or 86 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used. Of this total, 560,875 tonnes (or 75 per cent of the superphosphate) was used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Area fertilised	Quantity used
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1970-71	1,529	326	3,979	695
1971-72	1,585	237	3,763	684
1972-73	1,565	232	4,277	782
1973-74	1,547	240	4,488	869
1974-75	1,383	223	3,487	654

Superphosphate, 1971

Farm machinery

The numbers of selected items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years 1971 to 1975 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Milking machines—Units	(a)	108,745	113,335	(a)	(a)
Shearing machines—Stands	(a)	42,876	(a)	(a)	28,894
Tractors—Wheeled type	79,369	79,396	79,449	79,350	78,332
Crawler type	3,071	3,101	3,119	3,109	3,005
Rotary hoes	12,373	12,736	12,229	12,501	12,349
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	29,337	28,552	27,829	27,595	26,681
Grain drills—Combine	19,710	20,175	19,999	19,838	19,070
Other	8,395	7,202	6,948	6,699	6,472
Maize planters	811	837	790	1,210	(a)
Headers, strippers, and harvesters	13,289	13,068	12,549	12,270	11,808
Pick-up balers	14,692	14,822	14,814	15,263	15,107
Forage harvesters	2,134	2,217	2,211	2,255	2,228

(a) Not collected.

Marketing of agricultural products

Marketing is the performance of all business activities involved in the flow of goods and services from the initial agricultural production until they are in the hands of the ultimate consumer. However, the marketing process really begins on the farm, as it is essential that the agricultural resources are utilised in producing the commodities in the quantities and qualities desired by the consumers.

Farmers face special problems in selling their products. Variable seasons may cause alternate surplus or scarcity, with fluctuations of prices and farm incomes. A high proportion of Australian farm output is sold on overseas markets which tend to be more uncertain than domestic markets and which present problems of distance, freight rates, different currencies and associated matters.

Agricultural marketing in Victoria ranges from a highly individualistic and competitive situation as in the case of vegetables, to highly organised statutory marketing, as in the case of tobacco. Orderly marketing, a very comprehensive term, is simply defined as a coming together of individual producers in order to co-ordinate their marketing arrangements.

At present there are few commodity marketing boards constituted under the Victorian Marketing of Primary Products Act; they cover: chicory, citrus, egg, and tobacco. These have the general aim of achieving security and stabilisation of income for producers, while ensuring to consumers a reliable supply of farm products at reasonable prices. It is argued that these boards also induce greater efficiency of resources use by reducing the risk in farming.

The effectiveness of marketing boards in stabilising prices has been affected by Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution which requires trade and commerce between States to be absolutely free. This means that neither Commonwealth nor State Governments can legislate to prevent growers selling their products interstate. However, marketing schemes have been introduced under complementary Commonwealth and State legislation and where they have had the co-operation of growers, they have been successful.

An example of such a scheme is wheat. Complementary Commonwealth and State legislation requires all wheat produced in Australia (except for small quantities retained on farms) to be marketed through a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board. Growers usually deliver grain to the State bulk handling authorities, who act as authorised receivers for the Wheat Board.

The wheat is weighed, and the growers are given receipts for the quantities delivered. The Wheat Board makes an advance payment soon after delivery, credit being supplied by the Reserve Bank on the basis of Commonwealth Government guarantee. Wheat is sold on the home or export market, and the

proceeds are pooled. The Reserve Bank loan is repaid and growers receive additional payments as funds become available from sales.

The pools may take several years to finalise but ultimately each grower receives a return based on the quantity of wheat he has delivered and the average price realised, subject to premiums or deductions for quality.

More than 80 per cent of shorn wool produced in Australia is sold by public auction, the rest mainly by private treaty. Wool auctions are held regularly at fourteen selling centres under rules agreed upon between producers, selling brokers, and buyers. Most of the wool offered at auction is displayed and inspected by the buyers before sale. However, in recent years, there has been an increase in the use of objective measurement and sale by sample. In 1973-74, some 15 per cent of the wool clip was sold in this way.

There is no government control over the marketing of wool, but a statutory body, the Australian Wool Corporation, performs a number of functions aimed at assisting the orderly and efficient disposal of wool, as well as encouraging demand for that commodity. The chief activity of the Wool Corporation in the field of wool marketing is the operation of a flexible reserve price scheme for wool sold at auction. The scheme is operated to moderate excessive fluctuations of wool prices at auction. Under the scheme, the Wool Corporation buys wool which fails to reach a reserve price.

This scheme was introduced by the former Wool Commission in November 1970, mainly to provide a measure of protection to woolgrowers against unduly low prices resulting from temporary irregularities of demand at auctions.

Most livestock is sold through auction markets which are situated in all State capital cities and in country centres. Bids are usually made on the basis of visual inspection only, although livestock scales have been introduced at some auction centres and are becoming more popular. Direct transactions between producers and buyers are also common; sales in these cases are negotiated mostly in the producer's paddock but are also made "over the hooks" at meatworks, on a carcass weight and grade basis.

Some abattoirs are operated by State and local government authorities, slaughtering on a fee basis, while others are run by private firms, mainly as a segment of their marketing operations.

About one half of Australia's meat production is sold overseas. The Australian Meat Board, a statutory authority, regulates exports of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, offals, and processed meats through a licensing system. The Meat Board is also involved in the promotion of meat. Finance for the Meat Board's activities comes from levies on livestock slaughterings.

The marketing of dairy products is broken down into two major areas, i.e., fluid milk (for human consumption) and manufactured dairy products.

In Victoria, marketing of fluid milk has been controlled by the Victorian Milk Board, a Victorian Government statutory authority which co-ordinates the collection of milk from farmers, its pasteurisation, and its wholesaling and retailing. Pricing of milk is set by the Milk Board, following the results of public inquiries which it holds from time to time.

Manufactured dairy products (butter, cheese, skim milk powder, etc.) are marketed throughout Australia by the individual processors of these products or their agents. Prices for butter and cheese are determined on the basis of submissions to the Prices Justification Tribunal.

As only 3 per cent of the world's dairy products are exported, while Australia has a large surplus, this market tends to be very volatile with regard to price. Although international agreements exist for some products, these are by no means any form of guarantee to ensure a satisfactory price to farmers. Export marketing is operated through the Australian Dairy Corporation, and individual exporters.

The method of marketing fruit and vegetables is largely dependant on whether it is for fresh consumption, or for further processing before being eaten. For fruit and vegetables for fresh consumption, the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market is most important in the marketing chain. This is the major receipt and distribution point in Victoria for fresh fruit and vegetables. It is estimated that 60 per cent of produce consumed fresh passes through this market which is also important for the other 40 per cent, as prices paid elsewhere for fresh fruit and vegetables are usually based on prices set at the New Footscray Road Market.

Growers either sell their own produce at the market or deal through consumer agents or wholesalers. Organisation of growers for the purpose of marketing is almost non-existent. The major exception is the Citrus Marketing Board which sets prices for sale of Victorian citrus growers' produce in the market, and also attempts to influence the quality and quantity of produce being sold.

For fruit and vegetables which are sold for processing, the marketing is not as centralised. Most fruit and vegetables for processing go direct from grower to processor. The prices paid for such produce are determined in a number of ways. For deciduous canning-fruit and all citrus fruit, the prices for processing are institutionally set each season. The organisation which does this price setting is called the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. This organisation is established under the Sugar Agreement Act. Processors must pay at least the determined price to receive sugar used in processing at a concessional price.

Dried vine fruit is the major fruit outside this price-setting agreement. Domestic marketing for dried vine fruit is closely regulated by an industry association and four State boards. To control export marketing, there is a Commonwealth statutory authority.

For processed vegetables, there is little organised marketing. Vegetables are normally supplied under contract on an individual grower-processor basis. However, in the case of tomatoes, the Victorian Government has introduced legislation to standardise grower-processor contracts and to provide machinery for arbitration on price if grower organisations and processors cannot agree on a price level.

In recent years, there has been renewed interest in grower marketing co-operatives. These have been encouraged by farmers' attempts to seek a greater share of the consumer's dollar.

Moreover, in many cases, as a result of increased affluence, and the advent of the one-stop supermarket, consumers are demanding more processed and packaged food. A farm co-operative could provide a means by which farmers could vertically integrate to provide these added benefits to the consumer.

Further reference, 1976 ; Mechanisation of farming, 1962 ; Farm management, 1967 ; Agricultural extension services, 1968 ; Size distribution of rural holdings, 1969 ; Research and extension activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1970 ; Application of scientific research to agriculture, 1970 ; Research stations of the Department of Agriculture, 1971 ; Bureau of Agricultural Economics: activities in Victoria, 1972 ; Research activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1974 ; Farming for unstable markets, 1975 ; Plant breeding, 1976 ; Aerial agricultural services, 1976

RURAL STATISTICS

General

Collection of statistics

Before 1904, agricultural and pastoral statistics were collected by the municipal authorities, who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council. During the period 1904 to 1966, police officers were required to collect agricultural, pastoral,

and dairying statistics from landholders in Victoria. Commencing with the 1966-67 farm census, the collection of these statistics has been carried out on a direct postal basis by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The rural statistics contained in this section are mainly compiled from annual returns of agricultural and pastoral production collected from some 63,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March each year. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and local government area.

Every holding used for the commercial production of agricultural products, or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products, is required to supply full particulars of the area occupied, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertiliser usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, the quantity of wool clipped, and other relevant matters.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per hectare, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31 March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31 March. In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by 31 March (potatoes, fruit, vines, etc.), supplementary collections are made later in the year. Livestock numbers and farm machinery on rural holdings are reported at 31 March.

Summary of Australian statistics

The following table, which summarises the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1974-75 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1974-75

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural holdings—								
Number	74,962	62,926	39,772	28,185	20,500	9,052	527	235,924
Area ('000 hectares)	68,880	15,226	154,155	63,825	115,601	2,492	79,439	499,618
Principal crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 hectares)	2,646	1,141	489	1,220	2,810	2	..	8,308
Production ('000 tonnes)	3,809	2,091	692	1,486	3,277	2	..	11,357
Oats—								
Area ('000 hectares)	270	198	25	135	262	6	..	897
Production ('000 tonnes)	293	186	28	112	250	5	..	874
Barley—								
Area ('000 hectares)	327	243	156	701	387	12	..	1,826
Production ('000 tonnes)	408	319	297	1,134	327	27	..	2,513
Hay—all types—								
Area ('000 hectares)	259	505	49	190	164	81	3	1,251
Production ('000 tonnes)	969	2,017	259	662	508	406	5	4,826
Tobacco—								
Area (hectares)	898	3,926	4,424	..	..	..	..	9,248
Production (dried leaf '000 kg)	1,369	6,086	8,007	..	..	..	..	15,462
Onions—								
Area (hectares)	1,110	685	1,184	778	157	477	4	4,395
Production (tonnes)	23,821	17,547	24,245	19,240	6,236	16,964	49	108,102
Potatoes—								
Area (hectares)	9,302	13,010	6,068	2,747	2,356	4,143	(b)	37,626
Production (tonnes)	117,903	282,547	107,587	70,849	61,479	95,610	(b)	735,975
Other vegetables—Area (hectares)	17,333	16,495	17,690	6,652	3,284	6,901	182	68,537
Fruit—Area (hectares)	31,597	21,784	20,149	16,620	7,822	4,748	40	102,760
Vineyards—								
Area (hectares) (a)	14,463	22,349	..	30,366	2,672	..	..	69,850
Table grapes (tonnes)	5,058	8,682	..	1,388	2,366	..	..	17,494
Wine made ('000 litres)	74,314	54,278	(b)	221,910	(b)	(b)	..	352,949
Currants (tonnes)	383	2,334	..	2,370	1,166	..	..	6,253
Sultanas (tonnes)	7,314	43,375	..	2,087	13	..	..	52,789
Livestock numbers, 31 March 1975—								
Sheep ('000)	54,985	26,411	13,908	17,618	34,476	4,136	118	151,653
Cattle ('000)	8,938	6,192	10,879	1,868	2,544	921	1,463	32,805
Pigs ('000)	727	383	400	349	264	64	7	2,195
Livestock slaughtered for human consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	2,944	4,147	765	1,134	2,978	403	5	12,377
Lambs ('000)	5,851	5,685	514	1,850	1,329	577	173	15,980
Cattle ('000)	2,084	1,814	1,740	389	526	225	89	6,867
Calves ('000)	305	684	306	76	15	38	7	1,431
Pigs ('000)	979	969	634	344	389	101	31	3,447
Wool production (million kg)	254	165	66	108	180	19	1	794

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1974-75—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Wholemilk production—								
All purposes (million litres)	958	3,745	655	426	242	461	3	6,489
Tractors on rural holdings (number)	88,558	81,327	74,793	38,355	36,120	12,661	746	332,560
Gross value of production—								
Crops (\$m)	822	534	868	435	484	49	1	3,193
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals (\$m)	338	241	193	103	102	32	10	1,019
Livestock products (\$m)	493	507	164	170	258	58	5	1,655

(a) Total area, including non-bearing area.

(b) Not available separately.

Land occupied in different districts of Victoria, 1974-75

For the season 1974-75 the number of rural holdings was 62,926, the area cropped was 1,775,306 hectares, and the total area occupied 15,226,176 hectares.

It should be noted that statistics in this section of the *Year Book* have been compiled for agricultural districts, which are groups of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

The following table shows the land in occupation for agricultural and pastoral purposes in each agricultural district for the season 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES IN EACH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT, SEASON 1974-75

Agricultural district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Area of native pasture	Balance of holding	Total area of holding
	'000 hectares		'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Central	1,645	12,113	55	570	154	198	977
North Central	1,186	4,198	23	407	229	140	799
Western	3,551	11,737	91	1,951	352	313	2,707
Wimmera	2,992	5,342	478	1,070	310	610	2,468
Mallee	4,364	5,439	762	695	465	1,099	3,021
Northern	2,565	10,750	318	1,087	411	405	2,221
North Eastern	2,922	4,974	31	499	359	430	1,319
Gippsland	3,537	8,373	17	701	358	639	1,715
Total	22,762	62,926	1,775	6,980	2,640	3,836	15,226

Crops and growers

The following information on numbers of growers includes some duplication, since some growers cultivate more than one of the crops specified:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1974-75

Crops grown	Agricultural district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	208	203	449	3,147	2,292	2,654	303	32	9,288
Oats	699	535	2,027	1,830	915	2,648	615	511	9,780
Barley (2 row)	360	95	237	1,417	1,472	988	29	47	4,644
Maize	48	3	25	3	3	9	11	106	208
Rape	19	12	54	8	..	10	9	41	153
Safflower	4	4	10	10	9	75	..	..	112
Sunflower	12	9	46	70	19	147	6	10	319
Other—									
Vegetables	1,275	239	364	27	333	382	57	400	3,077
Orchards	772	78	25	37	892	688	97	32	2,621
Vineyards	23	13	8	9	2,118	134	32	1	2,338
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	19	323	..	342

A summary of the area under cultivation and yield of crops in each agricultural district of Victoria for the season 1974-75 is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1974-75
(hectares)

Crop	Agricultural district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	5,889	7,001	12,878	335,426	571,255	194,124	13,473	607	1,140,653
Oats	3,985	5,209	43,617	63,400	32,534	43,422	5,141	499	197,807
Barley	15,819	1,829	4,579	66,033	117,961	34,912	545	1,274	242,952
Rye	6	..	14	73	1,599	45	5	8	1,750
Maize	..	..	..	1	39	32	15	456	543
Field peas	585	127	528	324	25	203	..	18	1,810
All hay	58,050	30,513	142,540	40,781	19,416	115,687	29,435	69,187	505,609
Green fodder	6,966	2,210	11,092	4,153	6,897	10,351	4,366	8,782	54,817
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,926
Potatoes	6,087	2,328	1,871	14	..	131	3,795	2,121	13,010
Onions	358	..	220	1	99	1	110	6	685
All other vegetables	7,308	122	2,696	23	1,396	2,019	168	2,779	16,511
Vines	99	195	122	400	20,395	491	644	4	22,350
Fruit	4,780	507	119	495	3,897	11,275	563	148	21,784
All other crops	1,640	620	9,748	2,778	615	6,117	1,276	2,610	25,404
Total area under cultivation	111,572	50,661	230,024	513,902	776,194	419,223	59,536	88,499 (a)	2,249,611

(a) The total area under crop includes 6,553 hectares double-cropped.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1974-75

Crop	Agricultural district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat tonnes	8,774	9,451	15,350	650,641	1,108,473	289,219	8,656	739	2,091,303
Oats "	3,672	5,117	50,791	52,311	29,438	40,573	3,607	514	186,023
Barley "	25,171	1,913	5,039	88,008	155,361	41,656	355	1,855	319,358
Maize "	..	..	..	1	127	88	29	1,667	1,912
Field peas "	681	109	403	553	16	167	..	32	1,961
All hay "	247,660	116,619	595,959	125,002	53,512	440,815	119,062	317,894	2,016,523
Linseed "	164	..	3,174	..	17	30	33	394	3,812
Rapeseed "	211	74	1,017	95	..	224	127	540	2,288
Tobacco "	..	..	..	..	..	162	5,924	..	6,086
Potatoes "	127,247	52,971	36,430	232	1,088	11,609	2,153	50,817	282,547
Onions "	7,140	..	4,001	15	6,320	12	1	58	17,547
Wine made kilolitres	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	54,282
Dried vine fruits—									
Raisins tonnes	..	..	5	..	4,000	4	..	..	4,009
Sultanas "	..	..	43,355	..	20	..	..	..	43,375
Currants "	14	..	8	..	2,312	..	..	..	2,334

(a) Details for individual districts are not available for publication.

BROAD AREA CROPS

Land utilisation within the cropping industries

The principal agricultural crops (excluding potatoes and other vegetable or tree crops) in Victoria are the cereals—wheat, oats, and barley. Although there is some variation from year to year, these crops, including cereal hay crops, account for some 75 per cent of the total crop area in Victoria. Wheat for grain is by far the most extensively grown crop. The average area of wheat sown annually for grain in the ten year period, 1965-66 to 1974-75, was 1.21 million hectares, compared with 0.39 million hectares for oats and 0.18 million hectares for barley. The average area sown to all cereals in the same period, 1.80 million hectares, is fairly constant.

In 1968-69, record levels of Australian and Victorian wheat production coincided with an oversupplied world wheat market. A quota system limiting wheat deliveries was introduced under the Wheat Marketing Act for the 1969-70 growing season. A reduction in quotas in 1970-71, and a large carryover of over quota wheat from 1969-70, resulted in the smallest area sown to wheat in Victoria since 1958-59. A corresponding larger area was sown to oats, barley, and oilseeds, especially rapeseed, as wheat growers sought to maintain their incomes. The world wheat market had stabilised by 1972 and subsequently moved to a situation of world shortage. The application of quotas was discontinued in 1972. However, legislative control of this nature is not normally the main determinant of land utilisation. Wheat quotas and Second World War National Security Regulations have been the only two examples.

To a considerable extent, the main agricultural crops compete for the same area of land, consequently major cropping activities are not mutually exclusive. Climate, soil type, fertility, costs of production, farmer liquidity, product price, and market demand for crop and animal products, all contribute to conferring a comparative advantage on one activity over another. Less tangible influences such as individual preference and the capital constraints on rapid changes from one type of production to another are also important. A measure of the influence of comparative advantage for specific activities may be observed in the State-wide distribution of cropping enterprises. More than 85 per cent of the area sown to cereals is in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Agricultural Districts which are bounded by the 300 mm and 600 mm rainfall isohyets. This does not imply that cereals cannot be grown successfully or profitably in other districts, but in general, other activities such as livestock production enjoy a comparative advantage over cereals in the higher rainfall districts.

Cereals have three principal requirements for grain production: adequate rainfall to maintain vegetative growth and fill the grain, high temperatures, and a relative freedom from rainfall after grain maturity. The climatic pattern of the main cereal belt satisfies these requirements. Vegetative growth coincides with autumn, winter, and spring rainfall, and grain maturity coincides with the beginning of the summer period with its higher temperatures and low rainfall.

In contrast, the annual winter growing oilseeds, such as rapeseed and linseed, need a more temperate climate at maturity for satisfactory yields. Consequently, production of these crops tends to be concentrated in the more temperate areas south of the Great Dividing Range or in the higher rainfall districts of the north-east of the State. The currently available varieties of rapeseed are subject to seed pod shatter when ripe and particularly at harvest, under hot dry conditions. While a number of successful rapeseed crops were grown in the cereal belt during the 1969-70 to 1970-71 period of restricted wheat production, the variability in yields was high, and a number of failures were recorded. Consequently, until more suitable varieties are available, rapeseed production is unlikely to be an acceptable alternative to cereals in the cereal belt. Since 1971-72, factors such as strong market demand and relatively high rapeseed prices have not provided a high enough incentive to farmers to adopt rapeseed production in the cereal belt. The area sown to rapeseed in Victoria fell markedly from 18,700 hectares in 1970-71 to 3,700 hectares in 1974-75. Wet seasons in 1973-74 and 1974-75 also contributed to the reduced sowings.

The production of other oilseed crops in Victoria suffers from similar biological constraints. Sunflowers and soybeans need higher temperatures than cereals for germination. To satisfy this requirement, these crops must be sown in spring. However, the soils of the Victorian cereal belt do not normally retain enough moisture to carry these crops through the summer period to maturity. To obtain acceptable yields, irrigation must supplement rainfall. Consequently, the existing varieties of sunflowers and soybeans are poorly adapted to most

districts in Victoria. Safflower is a late maturing winter growing crop which has potential in the cereal belt. The principal problem is its slow winter growth and poor ability to compete with weeds, and its requirement for good reserves of subsoil moisture to carry the crop to maturity.

In the higher rainfall districts of Victoria, such as the north-east and south-west regions, soil type can be a major constraint on crop production. Relatively high winter rainfall, combined with poorly drained soils, severely limit cropping opportunities. These regions are dominated by grazing industries with relatively discrete pockets of cropping on the better drained soils. Because of the association with grazing animals and a tolerance for waterlogged conditions, oat production is the most extensive cropping activity. Barley, rapeseed, and linseed are also grown on the most favourable soils. In these regions, many oat crops have a dual function of providing winter grazing and a subsequent grain or hay crop. More than half the oat grain produced in Victoria is normally held on farms or used within the State for stock feed or as drought reserves. In the grazing districts, cropping is frequently regarded as a means of recouping the cash costs involved in pasture renovation rather than as a major activity. Also, oats may be grown successfully with a less demanding level of crop management than other cereals or oilseeds. Even during periods of low returns from stock, pastoralists are unwilling to switch to cropping because of the considerable capital investment in machinery which is needed.

Principal crops

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the five year period 1970-71 to 1974-75 was 1.07 million hectares, about 60 per cent of the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1968-69 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 2.47 million tonnes of wheat from 1.6 million hectares. However, this production coincided with a large Australian harvest and a saturated world wheat market. As only about 20 per cent of Victorian production is used for home consumption, the virtually unsaleable export wheat in 1969 led to considerable storage problems. To reduce production levels, the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1969 implemented the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme which allocated deliveries in accordance with market demand and storage capacity.

In 1970-71, because of a large carryover of over quota wheat from the previous year and an associated reduction in delivery quotas, the area of wheat sown for grain was reduced to 760,000 hectares—the smallest area sown since 1958-59. By 1972-73, the world wheat market had reverted to a tight supply situation following reduced production in the principal exporting countries and a rapid rundown of stockpiles. World market prices showed a strong upward trend as importers sought to ensure supplies. Effective quota restrictions were removed by 1973-74 in response to a world demand for wheat, and the legislation ceased to operate from 30 September 1975.

More than 90 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Agricultural Districts. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern districts. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown on a ley system of farming in which wheat is produced in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support

cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen test introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system.

Since the adoption of legume (subterranean clover or medic) based pastures into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern districts. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils. Increases in the cost of superphosphate in 1974 and 1975, as a result of the additional cost of raw materials, are likely to lead to a reduction in the amounts of superphosphate applied to wheat crops in Victoria.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem, but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, root diseases, and weather damage. The Department of Agriculture's estimate of losses resulting from these diseases is conservatively set at 1,000,000 tonnes, of which 700,000 tonnes is considered to have been due to stem rust.

During the 63 year period 1911 to 1973, stem rust occurred in some part or parts of Victoria, in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955 and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. While several rust-resistant lines have been produced, they have not been released because of susceptibility to other diseases, lower yields or poorer quality than existing varieties, and changes in strains of rust. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by the use of fungicide applied when the seed is graded. Crop failures following the use of seed which had been "pickled" with fungicide in 1973 and sown in 1974, and field experiments by the Department of Agriculture, emphasised the fact that "pickled" seed should not be carried over from one season to the next as seed viability is greatly reduced and resowing costs are high.

The most serious problem facing the cereal industries, particularly wheat, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. Strains of insects, resistant to rates of insecticides approved for the international grains trade, have developed. The Department of Agriculture therefore initiated a campaign in 1973 to improve awareness of farmers to the problem and to ensure the delivery of insect-free cereal grains to the export terminal. Processors and retail outlets are also being encouraged to improve their standards of grain hygiene.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the present *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1974 operating until 1978. This legislation provides for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices are higher than the stabilisation price, growers are required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level). These monies are used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Commonwealth Treasury will provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but limited areas of the newer hard variety Condor are now sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1974-75	Season 1973-74		Season 1974-75	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	422,248	33.3	520,043	45.2
Olympic	216,579	17.1	302,574	26.3
Summit	204,305	16.1	122,199	10.6
Insignia	185,909	14.6	67,083	5.8
Emblem	70,313	5.5	38,112	3.3
Heron	59,931	4.7	34,503	3.0
Pinnacle	50,468	4.0	32,921	2.9
Insignia 49	36,399	2.9	13,283	1.2
All other (including mixed and unspecified)	22,557	1.8	19,378	1.7
Total	1,268,709	100.0	1,150,096	100.0

Marked improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past thirty years, and the leading soft wheats grown at present have excellent bread making characteristics.

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat (8 hectares and over)	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard (b)
	number	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	kg/h.l.
1970-71	9,669	760	1,004	1.32	50,270	81.4
1971-72	10,273	1,040	1,894	1.82	101,950	80.4
1972-73	10,002	1,087	1,405	1.29	76,763	82.3
1973-74	9,238	1,258	1,490	1.18	156,518	77.5
1974-75	n.a.	1,141	2,091	1.83	225,933	81.2

(a) Australian Standard White.

(b) See wheat standard on page 440.

Australian Wheat Board

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. The greater part of the crop is marketed as one grade known as Australian Standard White (A.S.W.). Small amounts of low protein soft wheat grown in the Wimmera are segregated for biscuit production.

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the Australian Wheat Board was established in September 1939 under national security legislation. When the war ended in 1945 the Board continued to operate until 1948 as an agent for the Commonwealth Government under "transitional legislation".

In 1948 agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the first of the wheat industry stabilisation schemes. For constitutional reasons, it was necessary for each State to pass legislation accepting the Australian Wheat Board as the central marketing authority, and to permit it to operate within the States. Before the outbreak of the war, progress had been made in Commonwealth-State Government conferences towards a comprehensive stabilisation scheme. The war intervened and full control over the sale of Australian wheat was given to the Board under the exigencies of war-time conditions.

The marketing experience of the Board and the desires of the growers were finally combined in the wheat stabilisation legislation of 1948 and renewed under successive five year schemes, with the exception that the *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1968 was extended to include the 1973-74 season to give the Commonwealth

Government time to review the next five season proposal. The Australian Wheat Board now functions under the *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1974. This Act authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1981 (seven seasons), but limits the provisions relating to the average export price and the stabilisation price to wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1979 (five seasons). These new provisions replace the guaranteed price provision in the previous Act.

The Board comprises fourteen members—two growers from each of the mainland States, together with a chairman, a finance member, a millers' representative, and an employees' representative.

Under complementary Commonwealth and State legislation :

- (1) The Board is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat in Australia and both wheat and flour for export ;
- (2) growers are required to deliver to the Board all wheat grown by them except that required as seed or feed on the farms where it is grown ; and
- (3) the Board becomes the owner of all wheat delivered to it.

The Board employs various bulk handling authorities for the receipt of bulk wheat. Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian branch of the Board during the 1974-75 season were 2,147,138 tonnes, which includes wheat grown in southern New South Wales but delivered either to storages in Victoria or to storages at railway sidings operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales.

Wheat standard

The Australian Standard White (A.S.W.) standard is determined each season by a State committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The A.S.W. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1 litre scale chondrometer. The A.S.W. standard was set at 81.2 kg per hectolitre for 1974-75.

Grain Elevators Board of Victoria

In 1934 an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Victorian Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. As a result of submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Victorian Government, 226 country receiving elevators and an 824,000 tonnes capacity shipping terminal at Geelong and storage facilities for 109,000 tonnes at Portland have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans and internal sources. Repayment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963 the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board, and in 1975 further amended to provide for the handling of other grains and oilseeds.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season and first received barley in bulk for the 1963-64 season.

The main shipping terminal is at Geelong where the Board's pier has accommodation for two vessels. The storage comprises concrete vertical storage bins with a capacity of 213,000 tonnes and horizontal shed type storage with a capacity of 610,000 tonnes. Grain can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,600 tonnes per hour and loaded into ships at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.

At Portland, the shipping rate is 600 tonnes per hour, and the rail truck receipt rate is 500 tonnes per hour.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 3.8 million tonnes of wheat and barley. In comparison with the season 1973-74, when a quantity of 1.52 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 233,000 tonnes of bulk

barley were delivered to the Board, the receivals for the 1974-75 season were 2.14 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 278,000 tonnes of bulk barley. Wheat quotas were introduced for the 1969-70 season, Victoria's quota being fixed at 1.77 million tonnes, the balance of the receivals, 566,000 tonnes, being over quota wheat. The Victorian quota for 1973-74 was 2.49 million tonnes; however, quotas have ceased to be in operation in Victoria since 30 September 1975.

VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 October—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Revenue—					
Grain handling charges	5,506	5,818	5,133	6,245	7,524
Interest on investments	649	765	862	1,143	1,249
Other	..	..	..	..	39
Total revenue	6,155	6,583	5,995	7,388	8,812
Expenditure—					
Operating and maintenance expenses	2,329	2,568	1,849	2,872	3,807
Administration expenses	582	648	667	799	972
Depreciation and renewals	576	589	587	570	628
Interest on loans	1,638	1,631	1,646	1,693	1,796
Sinking fund charges	301	304	306	290	310
Appropriations to reserves	558	973	940	1,164	1,299
Other	41	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure	6,025	6,713	5,995	7,388	8,812
Net surplus	130	—130			
Fixed assets at 31 October	31,668	31,839	31,305	32,886	34,120
Loan indebtedness at 31 October—					
Victorian Government	1,598	1,568	1,526	1,490	1,446
Public	27,232	27,164	27,000	25,242	26,893

Alternative crops to wheat, 1974

Barley

More than 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of the two-row type. Barley production in Victoria increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1974-75. In 1971-72, a record 296,000 hectares of barley produced a record 395,000 tonnes harvest. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes from 78,000 hectares. During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70 which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Mallee. In other districts oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Increased wheat quota allocations in 1972-73 and 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all districts, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheaten

stubble land. Until 1970, the variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area. Since the new variety, Weeah, was introduced in 1968, it has steadily displaced Prior to a significant extent. Superphosphate is the only fertiliser normally used for barley.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this district, barley is the principal crop and it is normally sown with superphosphate on fallowed land. Yields of barley in this district average about 1.7 tonnes/hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes/hectare in the Mallee-Wimmera. The district has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern districts.

Introduced in 1971, the variety Lara has displaced Research types as the main variety. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. A small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that Victoria is now self-sufficient in barley for malting, feed and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It can also contribute to Australian export market. In Victoria most barley is sold through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for both domestic and export sales. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom and Europe. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. However, Australia is a minor contributor to the world barley market, which is determined by climatic and economic conditions in the principal exporting countries, namely, Canada and France.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare			Estimated gross value
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total	
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	259	10	306	12	1.18	1.20	1.18	16,379
1971-72	286	9	382	13	1.34	1.44	1.34	15,689
1972-73	269	9	207	7	0.77	0.78	0.77	11,352
1973-74	217	4	281	5	1.29	1.25	1.29	24,308
1974-75	238	5	314	5	1.32	1.00	1.31	32,674

Australian Barley Board, 1976

Oats

The second largest crop in Victoria is oats, sown both for grain production and for hay production. The average annual area sown between 1970-71 and 1974-75 was 359,000 hectares of which about 80 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, the position of oats has been seriously challenged by barley, particularly on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall districts has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. More than half the grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About 25 per cent of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the

"milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring.

Since 1972, the world feed grains market production base has been eroded by land being redirected to wheat production. As the U.S.A. provides 50 to 60 per cent of the total world trade in feed grains, the U.S.A. crop decisively influences the market. Other factors which can influence export markets include the general level of economic activity and the demand for coarse grains for lot-fed livestock enterprises. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is the only other significant importer.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	399	467	1.17	13,558
1971-72	329	449	1.36	11,334
1972-73	255	238	0.93	8,345
1973-74	271	233	0.86	11,373
1974-75	198	186	0.94	11,991

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
		Area			Production				
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	546	520	15	535	1,546	32	1,578	2.95	101
1971-72	806	370	5	375	1,907	12	1,919	5.12	122
1972-73	636	493	3	496	1,490	16	1,506	3.04	96
1973-74	536	646	8	654	1,873	17	1,890	2.89	190
1974-75	485	536	10	546	1,891	36	1,927	3.53	171

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Mallee Agricultural District. There is some

interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	4,992	2,746	0.55	111
1971-72	5,062	2,597	0.51	81
1972-73	2,615	975	0.37	47
1973-74	2,956	882	0.30	71
1974-75	1,750	671	0.38	69

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein oilseed meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, larger wheat quotas and higher prices for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems with some oilseeds and wet sowing conditions, culminated in a marked decline in the production of oilseeds in Australia from 1972-73.

Linseed

Commercial production of linseed, a major oilseed crop, began in Victoria in 1947. For more than twenty years it was Victoria's only commercial oilseed crop, to be surpassed briefly in both area and production by rapeseed for the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73. Linseed meal is a valuable stock food. The oil is used in the production of oil-based paints, varnishes, and linoleum. Dissatisfaction with acrylic paints in the extreme winters of the northern hemisphere and a resultant swing back to oil-based paints resulted in a world shortage of linseed oil by 1973. Contract prices for linseed in Victoria for the 1973-74 crop almost doubled to an average \$205 a tonne.

Linseed is grown mainly in the Western and Central Agricultural Districts of Victoria. The crop is normally grown without fallow and with superphosphate as the only fertiliser. Following the introduction by the Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties after 1955, the industry has exhibited greater stability in yields. The average yield is about 1 tonne a hectare. Linseed is very susceptible to competition from weeds and needs thorough preparation of the seedbed. The development of a number of selective herbicides has benefited linseed growers considerably.

Rapeseed

The introduction of wheat quotas in 1969-70 and a need to find suitable alternative crops, together with increased domestic and global demand for edible vegetable oils, led to a rapid expansion of rapeseed production in Victoria. From a base area of 4,000 hectares in 1969-70, yielding 4,000 tonnes of seed, production expanded in 12 months to a peak of almost 19,000 hectares, yielding over 16,000 tonnes of seed. However, by 1974-75, the production of rapeseed had declined to a harvested 2,288 tonnes from 3,707 hectares.

Despite continuing high levels of demand for rapeseed, the crop is unlikely to be grown extensively in Victoria until certain agronomic weaknesses are overcome or until wheat and coarse grain markets weaken.

Rapeseed is normally grown under contract to the oilseed crushers. Sustained demand for edible vegetable oils together with an increased crushing capacity in Victoria offer growers a ready outlet for their production.

Safflower

Following its introduction in 1970-71 when 5,000 hectares were sown, safflower has been grown to a small extent in the Victorian cereal belt, particularly on land where wheat could not be sown due to winter flooding. Safflower produces a dual purpose vegetable oil with application in the paint and textile industries, and in salad oils and table margarine. The area sown fell to 550 hectares in 1972-73, but recovered to 1,000 hectares in 1973-74, and 520 tonnes of seed were harvested. This continued to increase to 2,813 hectares in 1974-75, 1,269 tonnes being harvested. This crop is generally grown under contract to oilseed crushers.

Sunflower

Sunflowers are summer growing plants which are not well adapted to dryland production in Victoria. In 1968-69, 380 hectares of sunflowers were sown in Victoria. By 1974-75, this area had been expanded to 7,973 hectares of which about 70.2 per cent was grown in the Northern Agricultural District where irrigation is available to supplement low summer rainfall. Under favourable conditions, yields of 2.2 to 2.8 tonnes per hectare have been produced under irrigation.

Periodically, very high prices for sunflower seed have been obtained from sales to the bird seed trade, but most crops are grown under contract to oilseed crushers. The oil is edible and of high quality, and is used in salad and cooking oils and margarine.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of selected oilseeds for each of the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
LINSEED				
1970-71	6,830	6,472	0.95	763
1971-72	3,694	3,388	0.92	343
1972-73	5,843	5,471	0.94	590
1973-74	4,336	4,668	1.08	999
1974-75	4,924	3,812	0.77	781
RAPESEED				
1970-71	18,740	16,110	0.86	1,401
1971-72	14,881	12,610	0.85	1,152
1972-73	13,674	8,016	0.59	751
1973-74	5,967	3,498	0.59	479
1974-75	3,707	2,288	0.62	515
SAFFLOWER				
1970-71	5,071	1,569	0.31	153
1971-72	1,272	722	0.57	70
1972-73	556	328	0.59	34
1973-74	971	520	0.54	87
1974-75	2,813	1,269	0.45	292
SUNFLOWER				
1970-71	1,422	1,583	1.11	171
1971-72	2,141	2,384	1.11	274
1972-73	2,129	2,046	0.96	261
1973-74	3,325	2,526	0.76	624
1974-75	7,973	4,766	0.60	1,044

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins, comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since

early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture has shown that lupins have some potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1965-66 to 1974-75 was about 5,380 hectares, more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of total production being in the Western and Central Agricultural Districts. On the light Mallee soils, field peas are occasionally grown in preference to wheat as they are less demanding on soil moisture and fertility; and cropping soils infested with cereal cyst nematode may also be sown to field peas to provide a break in the life cycle of this pest. While peas contain on average 20 per cent to 22 per cent protein, these levels are not high enough for general use in stock feeds.

Lupins, which contain up to 30 per cent protein, are acceptable as a substitute for soybean meal in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of meat substitutes for human consumption. The lupin industry in Victoria is at present in its infancy and will depend on the development of domestic and export markets and on production economics relative to other crops.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING

Pastoral

Livestock

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral interest. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851 the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1971 to 1975. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK : NUMBERS (a)
(‘000)

Year	Horses (including foals)	Cattle (b)		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31 March	77	722		5,781	61
1871 " "	167	721		10,762	131
1881 " "	276	1,286		10,360	242
1891 " "	436	1,783		12,693	282
1901 " "	392	1,602		10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	472	1,548		12,883	333
1921 " "	488	1,575		12,171	175
1931 " "	380	1,430		16,478	281
1941 " "	318	1,922		20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1961 " "	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1971 " "	(c)	1,974	3,086	33,761	520
1972 " "	(c)	1,927	3,508	29,496	590
1973 " "	(c)	1,957	3,488	24,105	585
1974 " "	(c)	1,933	3,906	25,787	424
1975 " "	(c)	1,268	4,924	26,411	383

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years before 1943.

(c) Not collected.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural Census form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Before 1964 farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, the detailed statistics of cattle for 1975 shown in the following table are not comparable with those for years before 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AT 31 MARCH 1975
(^{'000})

Particulars	Agricultural district							Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North East-ern	
Cattle—								
Bulls for service—								
Bulls, 1 year and over—								
Dairy breeds	4	1	8	1	(a)	7	1	32
Beef breeds	12	6	26	5	3	12	11	90
Bull calves—under 1 year—								
Dairy breeds	1	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	10
Beef breeds	4	2	8	1	1	4	3	27
Cows and heifers for milk and cream—								
Cows in milk and dry	150	15	318	7	14	341	62	1,269
Heifers—1 year and over	40	12	78	2	4	87	18	327
Heifer calves—under 1 year	34	4	71	2	4	89	16	301
House cows and heifers	3	1	4	3	2	3	2	19
Other cattle and calves for meat production—								
Cows and heifers	285	153	605	116	59	261	300	2,110
Calves—under 1 year	163	84	296	76	43	193	165	1,227
Other	104	64	183	32	21	117	113	781
Total cattle	800	343	1,600	245	150	1,117	692	6,192
Pigs	54	14	34	54	30	141	30	383
Sheep	1,738	2,063	9,991	5,151	1,706	3,344	1,219	26,410

(a) More than nil but less than 500.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
(^{'000})

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Sheep	8,554	11,954	7,856	3,134	4,147
Lambs	7,880	8,129	6,673	5,258	5,685
Cattle	1,382	1,516	1,895	1,696	1,814
Calves	464	559	665	564	684
Pigs	941	1,051	1,210	1,081	969

*Fodder**Hay*

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the 1950s. More complete mechanisation and the virtual disappearance of the working horse removed the previous emphasis from cereal hay. The harvesting of large areas of cereal crops, particularly oats, grown specifically for the production of hay for the maintenance of horse teams, is no longer necessary and so there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there were spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay increased from about 400,000 tonnes to over 2,000,000 tonnes during this period. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Ensilage made mainly from pasture growth increased from about 25,000 tonnes annually to over 300,000 tonnes in the 1950s, yet it supplies something under 10 per cent of the dry nutrients in Victoria's fodder reserves.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilisation of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

As pastures have been improved and livestock production intensified, the provision of supplementary fodder has become an important factor in the Victorian grazing industry. The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1974-75

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectare	tonne	tonne
Wheaten	5,440	15,220	2.80
Oaten	38,250	136,353	3.56
Lucerne	44,730	189,939	4.25
Barley and rye	2,304	7,313	3.17
Meadow and other	414,885	1,667,704	4.02
Total	505,609	2,016,529	3.99

Ensilage

Much ensilage is still made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester is popular because of its simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. The crop is thrown into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport to storage. Flail cutting has opened the way to more effective ensilage making and control of the process, because the cut material packs better in storage. This excludes air and so prevents the heating which destroys nutrients and lowers digestibility of the resulting ensilage. Improved storage and feeding techniques are generally leading to more effective use of ensilage than is possible with high wastage open stack methods. Trenches and pits, if suitably sited and well made, provide excellent storage conditions. Stacks with clamp sides or bunkers give good storage, while plastic sheeting can also be used to exclude air and water and thus reduce waste when properly applied.



The Dartmouth Dam site, viewed from downstream, showing the Mitta Mitta River and the access road.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Embankment construction at the Dartmouth Dam site. The core zone in the centre is flanked by filter and rock zones.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission





Starving stock and bare pastures illustrate the drought conditions on this property in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

Department of Agriculture

Fire control in forests relies on rapid suppressive measures. Forest workers at work on a pine plantation at Creswick, near Ballarat.

Forests Commission, Victoria



**VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS
OF ENSILAGE AND HAY**
(tonne)

Agricultural district	Ensilage made, 1974-75	Stocks at 31 March 1975	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	35,397	32,512	333,973
North Central	6,000	8,967	160,349
Western	21,867	30,410	827,321
Wimmera	2,895	11,333	247,062
Mallee	2,468	7,193	114,147
Northern	16,880	24,366	612,450
North Eastern	8,205	17,524	239,011
Gippsland	46,179	31,960	424,768
Total	139,891	164,265	2,959,081

Further reference, 1976; Fodder conservation, 1975

Sheep industry

Sheep breeds

The first sheep to arrive in Victoria were Tasmanian Saxon Merinos which were brought to the Portland area by Edward Henty in December 1834. In the following year, William Furlong landed Saxon Merinos at Port Phillip, and shared with Henty the distinction of founding the sheep industry in Victoria. Sheep numbers increased rapidly until the early 1840s, due largely to New South Wales pastoralists bringing their flocks southwards and John Batman's Port Phillip Association landing Saxon Merinos from Tasmania. In November 1836 there were only 41,000 sheep in Victoria, increasing to 310,000 by 1838, 782,000 by 1840, and 6,000,000 by 1852 when most of the available pastoral land had been taken up and was being used for grazing. Despite periodic droughts there was a steady increase in Victorian sheep numbers until the early 1960s, followed by short-term fluctuations with peaks in 1967 and 1971, and troughs resulting from a severe drought in 1968 and poor economic returns for sheep, wool, and meat since 1971. It is unlikely that sheep numbers will ever resume the upward trend so evident in Victoria's early history, particularly as cattle numbers have increased significantly and compete with sheep for grazing land, often on the same property. As a result of the expanding movement towards diversification, of the total of 28,000 producers carrying sheep in 1971, 21,000 also ran cattle.

The major proportion (38 per cent in 1975) of the Victorian sheep flocks are in the Western Agricultural District, followed by the Wimmera (20 per cent). Although the Mallee has relatively few sheep, the major proportionate gains have been made in this region during recent years.

Relative to other States except Tasmania, the most noticeable feature of Victorian sheep numbers during 1974 was the smaller proportion of Merinos (48 per cent) and the larger proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep (32 per cent) and breeds other than Merino (20 per cent). By comparison, the Australian flock consists of Merinos (73 per cent), comebacks and crossbreds (15 per cent), and other recognised breeds (12 per cent). These figures indicate the importance to Victoria of the prime lamb industry, which is largely based on first cross ewes (Border Leicester by Merino) and British breed rams.

Although Victoria has relatively fewer Merinos, it produces the finest quality wool. In particular, wools from the Western Agricultural District have a world-wide reputation for their colour, style, fineness of spinning count, and high yielding properties. With the exception of the Mallee and Wimmera, and parts of the Northern Agricultural District where the South Australian types of Merino are more numerous, most Merinos in Victoria are fine-woolled and medium-woolled types.

In 1974, 10 per cent of Victorian sheep were Corriedales, a breed noted for both high quality fine crossbred wool and meat producing ability. The breed originated in 1874 in New Zealand and was established in Australia in 1882. Corriedales are found throughout most of Victoria with a heavier concentration in the Western District.

Like the Corriedale, the Polwarth is a dual purpose animal and was developed in Victoria for areas too wet and cold for Merino wool growing. Polwarths comprise 3 per cent of the State's sheep numbers in 1974 and are concentrated in the southern parts of the Western District, the Central District, and the North Eastern District.

The main British breeds of sheep in Victoria are the Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown. Romney Marsh and Border Leicester rams are often joined with Merino ewes to produce prime lamb dams. Southdown, Dorset Horn, and Poll Dorset rams are the most important sires for prime lamb production.

There are small changes in the proportions of each breed to total sheep numbers as the relative prices for sheep meats and wool change. In response to the recent pattern of prices, there has been a reduction in the proportion of Merinos, while crossbreds, which are largely used in the prime lamb industry, have increased proportionately. As the proportionate distribution has not changed significantly since 1971, the table on page 453 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 indicates the pattern.

Wool production

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1974-75

Agricultural district	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
Central	1,675	439	7,893	640	4.71	1.46
North Central	2,174	448	10,820	665	4.98	1.48
Western	10,277	2,533	48,038	3,756	4.67	1.48
Wimmera	5,156	1,233	27,265	1,976	5.29	1.60
Mallee	1,433	445	7,279	692	5.08	1.56
Northern	3,302	853	16,523	1,283	5.00	1.50
North Eastern	1,273	286	5,801	368	4.56	1.29
Gippsland	1,095	353	4,995	506	4.56	1.43
Total	26,384	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1970-71	32,363	8,390	r151,269	11,623	r4.67	1.39
1971-72	31,316	7,502	r141,395	r10,237	4.52	1.36
1972-73	r27,454	r6,389	r122,076	r7,910	4.45	1.24
1973-74	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38
1974-75	26,384	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)	Estimated gross value	Average price per kg
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000	cents
1970-71	163,296	37,991	201,287	118,123	58.68
1971-72	151,683	45,831	197,514	134,513	68.10
1972-73	129,075	43,248	172,323	254,434	147.65
1973-74	129,212	26,143	155,355	248,232	159.78
1974-75	138,509	p27,043	p165,552	193,623	116.96

The largest proportion of the Australian wool clip is sold in Victoria, although this is not the largest producing State. This is because a good deal of the wool sold in Victoria comes from interstate, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton and lamb meat production

Victoria has generally been Australia's biggest mutton-producing State, producing about the same amount of lamb as New South Wales. As with wool, the relation between where the meat is grown and where it is slaughtered is not exact, statistics being available only for the point of slaughter. In fact, many sheep and lambs which are slaughtered in Victoria come from other States, especially from the Riverina District of New South Wales. Mutton production in Victoria, at a peak in 1971-72 because of unsatisfactory wool prices, declined significantly in response to much improved wool prices. During the same period, lamb slaughterings also increased, but not to the same extent. In 1971-72, more than 10 million adult sheep and 8 million lambs were slaughtered, declining to 4.5 million sheep and 6 million lambs in 1972-73. Since then, slaughterings have been a little lower than expected because of lack of ready markets for mutton, largely caused by surpluses of beef in many major producing countries, together with restrictions aimed at controlling inflation in many major importing countries. Thus mutton has been displaced by cheap beef in many of its traditional outlets.

The table on slaughtering on page 447 and the section on the Australian Meat Board on pages 453-4 contain further relevant information.

Lambing

Climatic conditions play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably (as indeed may the number slaughtered). The following table shows the number of ewes mated and lambs marked in each of the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—LAMMING

Season	Ewes actually mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1970-71	14,841	12,724	86
1971-72	13,774	11,583	84
1972-73	11,381	9,452	83
1973-74	9,885	8,182	83
1974-75	10,621	8,823	83

Sheep and lambs in agricultural districts

The following table shows the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each agricultural district of Victoria at 31 March 1975:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
AT 31 MARCH 1975
(’000)

Particulars	Agricultural district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-eastern	Gippsland	
Rams	22	22	126	52	21	44	17	15	319
Ewes	904	930	4,965	2,445	1,069	1,917	672	643	13,545
Wethers	440	751	2,696	1,604	198	700	286	250	6,925
Lambs	371	361	2,204	1,050	419	683	245	289	5,622
Total	1,737	2,064	9,991	5,151	1,707	3,344	1,220	1,197	26,411

Australian Wool Corporation

In 1972 the Australian Wool Industry Conference recommended to the Commonwealth Government that the activities of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission be amalgamated. On 1 January 1973 the Australian Wool Corporation was established, bringing the activities of the Board and the Commission under one body. There are two divisions within the Corporation:

- (1) The Corporate Services and Research Division which conducts all research, administrative, and service functions; and
- (2) the Marketing Division which conducts all activities associated with purchases, processing, sale, and promotion of wool and wool products. A significant part of this activity takes in the Floor Price and Reserve Price operations of the Corporation in the Australian wool market.

The Australian Wool Testing Authority is also part of the Corporation structure.

The Corporation has a full-time chairman and nine Corporation members, comprising four woolgrower representatives, four persons with special qualifications, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

Australian Wool Board, 1972; Australian Wool Corporation, 1975

Beef cattle

Cattle were introduced from Africa into the Colony of New South Wales by the first settlers. These early introductions were poor stock intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of the beef cattle breeds imported from Britain. The natural increase in their numbers would have provided the cattle which were available for the settlement of Victoria. Although the Victorian beef cattle industry initially faced many natural hazards, including drought, disease, and pests, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of beef cattle herds. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices for other primary products, and the development of overseas markets for beef meat have all been important factors.

High prices for beef meat and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to withhold stock from slaughter in order to build up breeding herds. As a result, from 1968 to 1972, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million to 3.5 million. With 2.0 million dairy cattle, total cattle numbers were 5.5 million in 1972. There was no increase in total cattle numbers from 1972 to 1973; in fact, there was a slight fall in beef cattle numbers, reflecting the drought conditions in many areas during the summer of 1972-73. A 17 per cent increase in beef cattle to 3.9 million in 1974 resulted in part from a 33 per cent increase in the number of steers and bullocks together with a 14 per cent increase in breeding females, which now number just below 2.0 million. The large increase in steers and bullocks was

due, in part, to the trend in 1972-73 and early 1973-74 towards keeping animals for slaughter at older ages. This, together with the drop in price for cattle suitable for export markets, resulted in producers withholding fat stock from sale.

More than 60 per cent of Victorian farms run cattle for meat production, although the majority of herds are small. On most of these farms, beef is associated with other activities, including sheep, dairying, and cropping. The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production, cattle being able to graze pasture throughout the year. Levels of reproductive performance are high; growth rates of slaughter animals are high; and animals can be sold for slaughter while young. Turn-off of slaughter animals from breeding herds is therefore high. During the early 1970s, beef production again increased rapidly and in 1973-74, Victorian beef and veal production was 378,000 tonnes. In that year, Victoria was the major beef producing State, being responsible for 29 per cent of Australian production.

The amount of beef and veal exported by Victoria declined by 25,000 tonnes from 1973 to 1974, closure of the Japanese and European Economic Community markets resulting in a reduction of exports. The quantity of meat exported to the U.S.A. also declined because of low prices and high shipping charges. The decline in domestic prices resulted in the annual use of beef and veal on the domestic market increasing from 42 to 44 kilograms per head of population.

Numbers and classes of livestock on Victorian properties and a table showing distribution of livestock at 31 March 1975 appears on page 447. Attention is also drawn to the historical table on page 446 and the table on slaughterings on page 447.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which first met in 1936, was reconstituted in 1946 and again in 1964. It operates under the *Meat Industry Act 1964-1973*. The Board's chairman is appointed by the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry; six members represent livestock producers, two represent the meat exporting industry, and there is a member representing the Commonwealth Government. The Board advises the Commonwealth Government on conduct of the Australian livestock and meat industries and their long-term interests; it works closely with the Commonwealth Government in negotiating meat trade agreements with other countries.

The Board is financed by levies, paid by the producer, on cattle and sheep slaughtered for human consumption. The levy on cattle at 30 June 1975 was 56 cents per head of which 25 cents went towards industry research. On sheep, the levy was 4.85 cents per head of which 1.75 cents went towards research. A further levy, of 1 cent on cattle and 0.1 cent on sheep, was paid by the owner of the stock at the time of slaughter and these funds were directed to C.S.I.R.O. research into meat processing industry problems.

After 1 March 1976, the meat export levy and the levy for disease control were suspended by the Commonwealth Government. A charge of 1.6 cents per pound was levied on cattle slaughtered for export and a charge of 1 cent per pound was levied on other meats for export in November 1973. Of the 1.6 cents levy on cattle, 0.6 cents per pound was directed to the Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Trust Account. One cent collected in cattle and in other meats for export was directed towards the cost of export meat inspection. From 1 July 1976, a slaughter levy of \$1 per head on all cattle over 90 kilograms dressed weight has applied, funds collected being used in support of the Commonwealth Government's Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign.

The Board exercises control over meat exports by the issue of licences, which may limit the products exported and the markets served. Detailed data on all export shipments is collected for statistical purposes. The Board also has the

power to trade in meat, as, for example, in its sales to the U.S.S.R. in 1971 and 1975; but generally the industry operates on a private enterprise basis.

While the Australian meat industry's best customer is the domestic market, it now depends heavily on the export trade. In 1972-73 Australian exports of all meats exceeded 50 per cent of production, although exports fell off between 1973 and 1975 as a result of major overseas trading problems. Meat exports from Victoria reached a value of \$239.9m in 1973-74, but fell to \$121.3m in 1974-75. Victoria exported 154,000 tonnes of Australia's 575,000 tonnes shipped weight meat exports in 1974-75, second only to Queensland, while for three years to 30 June 1973 it led all other States in meat exports.

The Board maintains offices in London, New York, Tokyo, and Teheran; these cover Europe, North America, Asia, and the Middle East, and closely observe the meat trade in their regions and act in the interests of the Australian export trade. Promotion of Australian meat at wholesale and retail level is undertaken, often in conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade and exporting and importing interests. Board expenditure on direct promotion overseas in 1974-75 was \$565,000, of which the major expenditure occurred in Japan.

The Board also engages in research, providing facilities and staff for the Australian Meat Research Committee which co-ordinates research expenditure. Funds are provided for projects conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., universities, State Agriculture Departments, and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Between 1963 and June 1976, the Australian Meat Research Committee invested almost \$26m in beef industry research. The lamb and mutton programme which began in 1967 was allocated some \$8.5m to the same date. The Commonwealth Government has supplemented producer contribution to research on a \$1 for \$1 basis.

The Industry Section of the Meat Research Laboratory is financed by a special levy paid by meat processors, expenditure from which is subsidised on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. Allocations of \$163,000 and \$248,000 were approved from these funds in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Beef cattle industry, 1975

Dairying

General

Before the 1870s, dairy production was largely a small sideline on farms in Victoria, developing as a sole farm activity after the passing of the Land Act of 1862, which permitted selectors to take up holdings of up to 320 acres.

Introduction of the cream separator in 1886 led to the rapid establishment of small butter factories, most of which were farmers' co-operatives. Farmers could bring their milk to these factories, or to associated "creameries", or separating stations. Later, when separators became smaller and less costly, they were installed on the farms. By 1905, there were 195 butter factories in Victoria.

Climate eventually induced the industry to concentrate in the two areas most favoured by a good spread of rainfall, namely, west and south Gippsland, and the southern parts of the Western Agricultural District. Victorian Government action brought into being further dairying districts by establishing irrigation settlements on the northern plains, by subdividing former grazing properties into dairy farms, and by developing former problem country in parts of Gippsland and the Western Agricultural District. A specialist type of dairy farming developed to supply milk to Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

The most far-reaching dairying legislation is the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act in which three formerly separate Acts have been combined. Quality control under this legislation and under portions of the Health Act was further strengthened by the Milk Pasteurisation Act of 1949. Other legislation includes

the Milk Board Act which set up a statutory Board to operate and control the marketing of fluid milk, and Acts controlling filled milk, imitation milk, and margarine.

Capital values of dairy farms have progressively risen from the \$640 paid by an original settler (over 20 years) for a 320 acre selection, to some \$110,000 for the modern fully equipped and stocked dairy farm. This increase in capital investment is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. Where some farmers in the early 1930s eked out a living by milking 10 to 15 cows, their successors who invested so heavily would have to milk 80 or more to meet all their costs and gain a livelihood. These larger herds tend to detract from the environment by creating mud problems and by adding to the difficulty of preventing animal excreta from entering watercourses. Dairy factories also are forced to protect the environment by treating wastes, especially whey, which are now too voluminous to be released into streams or sprayed on land.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

Economic structure

The size of the dairying industry in any district is indicated by the number of cows milked rather than by the number of farms, dairy licence records indicating that the industry is concentrating in three "growth areas"—Gippsland, Northern, and Western. In general, the trend has been to milk more cows, but on fewer farms. The number of cows milked in 1974-75 was 1,288,168, compared with the previous year when 1,263,633 cows were milked. The number of dairy farms with 50 or more dairy cows was 11,900 in 1974-75.

Progress in the mechanisation of milking, development of methods of handling and cooling milk in bulk, improvement of systems of cleaning and sterilising equipment and of disposal of dairy shed wastes, are the advances which have contributed most towards enlargement of the dairy enterprise which one, two, or three men can operate. Advances in pasture production and grazing management and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder have made it possible to carry larger herds on farms. Aerial topdressing has become an important tool in pasture improvement on hilly country in the southern dairying areas and along the river valleys of the north-east.

Direct financial assistance to the industry has diminished with the phasing out of the former bounty, but the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments each still provide a subsidy of \$71,200 to the herd test movement. The Commonwealth Government contributes to dairy research funds an amount matching that raised by the industry through a levy on its products. Victoria provides a considerable amount of less direct assistance to the industry in regulatory, research, extension, and teaching services.

These services differ from those provided to other industries mainly in that they are carried through to the manufacturing and processing sectors. This has arisen from the perishable nature of milk and dairy foods, and the consequent need to exercise regulatory control over them until they reach the consumer or leave the State.

The marketing function for products is divided between the Australian Dairy Corporation and individual companies within the industry, while the Victorian Milk Board is responsible for marketing liquid milk.

The Department of Agriculture's three main research groups within its Division of Dairying are the farm research workers at Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, the manufacturing research teams at the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology, and the personnel of the Milking Research Centre. The industry also benefits from research done elsewhere such as at the Veterinary Research Laboratories, Westmeadows.

Until recently there has been little formal training especially directed towards dairy farming other than at agricultural colleges or in related skills taught at some technical schools, but a special Dairy Certificate Course has now been commenced at Glenormiston Agricultural College.

As the number of cows milked is diminishing in the northern States and the national population is increasing, Victoria and Tasmania will be relied upon more and more to supply dairy foods for Australians and to supply the growing world demand for dairy products, especially in the developing nations.

Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation came into being on 1 July 1975, succeeding the former Australian Dairy Produce Board, itself successor to the earlier Dairy Produce Control Board established in 1925 by a producer referendum. The Corporation has eleven members appointed by the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry: a chairman, three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative. A levy imposed upon butterfat production supplies funds for the Corporation's promotional and administrative activities.

The Corporation recommends to the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry regulations to control exports of dairy products; reports to the Minister on matters of quality, standards, and grading of dairy products for export; and, subject to the Minister's approval, takes action to improve dairy products and expand the existing markets or secure new markets for them. The Corporation also controls the sale and distribution of dairy produce after export, and gives assistance to manufacturers of Australian butter, cheese, casein, and dried skimmed milk in finance, storage, shipping, insurance, and market information.

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

Year	Number of dairy cows (in milk or dry) at 31 March	Estimated total production of milk for all purposes (year ended 30 June)	Estimated gross value of dairy produce (a) (year ended 30 June)
	'000	'000 litres	\$'000
1971	1,244	4,062,068	215,412
1972	1,256	3,973,122	238,190
1973	1,274	3,944,600	237,670
1974	1,244	3,916,529	239,767
1975	1,269	3,744,632	266,659

(a) Includes subsidy.

Further reference, 1976; **Dairying industry, 1975**

Other livestock

Pig industry

Victoria is a major pig producing State in Australia. In the past a substantial part of its supplies of pig meat came from other States, but as a result of the development of the pig industry in Victoria, most of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is now produced in the State.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters but eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about only 11 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. This is due partly to traditional eating habits and partly to the relative costs of sheep, poultry, and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrated foods such as grain. The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey—the by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s more milk was used for human food

and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat, bone meal, fishmeal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old, her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter. There have been large variations in the annual production of pigs and these caused fluctuations in the prices farmers received for their pigs. The variations in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions. In recent years the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many people left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. In 1974-75 this trend continued as the pig population had fallen by a further 10 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs has since caused pig prices to rise to record levels. Despite this, high capital costs are tending to deter people from entering the industry. Usually there is ample grain to maintain pig production. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941 over one third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6-7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1975 was 383,144. About 74 per cent of these were held in the Central, Northern, Wimmera, and Western Agricultural Districts. The following table shows classifications (in agricultural districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers; the historical table on page 446 and the table on slaughtering on page 447 contain further information.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1975

Agricultural district	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Central	552	6,453	46,566	53,571	329
North Central	185	1,620	11,705	13,510	199
Western	491	5,064	28,419	33,974	450
Wimmera	779	6,807	45,939	53,525	772
Mallee	531	4,190	25,778	30,499	551
Northern	1,880	20,221	119,120	141,221	892
North Eastern	369	3,826	25,596	29,791	307
Gippsland	450	4,016	22,587	27,053	321
Total	5,237	52,197	325,710	383,144	3,821

Egg industry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry is towards large specialised farms—egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers—utilising modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 4.0 million adult female fowls are now included in the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

One man or one family farms usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 30,000 layers, and a few much larger farms.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers is kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses under a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard). Meatmeal is the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 216 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability at the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed when a day old by machine or hand methods and the cockerels discarded. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED (^{'000})

Period	Hen eggs set (a)	Chicks hatched (b) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1971-72	35,097	26,951	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)26,951
1972-73	36,487	27,746	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)27,746
1973-74	41,902	32,089	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)32,089
1974-75	34,772	27,306	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)27,306
EGG STRAINS (d)						
1971-72	14,251	431	4,861	153	21	5,466
1972-73	14,354	489	4,875	146	14	5,524
1973-74	17,657	351	6,027	176	28	6,583
1974-75	14,924	315	5,005	196	39	5,555

(a) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(b) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production. The number so reported was 99,462 in 1971-72; 81,875 in 1972-73; 79,199 in 1973-74; and 98,054 in 1974-75.

(e) Incomplete.

Egg industry, 1975

Broiler industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.2 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in ten weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs; and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light, all conducive to fast growth.

The organisation of the broiler industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area—near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported—but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 to 30,000 broilers about four times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 120,000 to 200,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually:

VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(⁰000)

Period	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1970-71	19,854	1,908	283
1971-72	23,347	2,140	322
1972-73	23,101	1,919	219
1973-74	27,526	1,751	121
1974-75	26,324	2,044	104

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (a),
AND INTENDED FOR SALE (b)
(⁰000 kg)

Period	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
1970-71	15,900	9,301	2,178	915	354	107
1971-72	19,788	10,337	2,519	967	367	123
1972-73	20,297	8,025	2,519	525	269	58
1973-74	24,661	9,672	2,293	450	182	6
1974-75	25,636	7,504	2,175	1,021	144	22

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets as reported by producers.

(b) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after.

Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping has been practised in Victoria since the early days of settlement. The native vegetation, especially the eucalypts, provided a rich natural source of nectar for bees, and many farms had a few colonies of bees to provide honey for the family and a surplus for sale. Specialised bee farms were also set up on a full or part-time basis, but yields were comparatively low. With the development of fast reliable road transport, migratory beekeeping became feasible and beekeepers were able to move their apiaries long distances without detriment to the bees, enabling yields to be increased by taking advantage of new honey resources remote from the home base.

With increased alienation and clearing of land for grazing and agricultural purposes, Victoria's natural honey resources became more limited and beekeepers came to rely heavily on reserved State forests and Crown lands. The recent growth of the woodchip industry may also pose a threat to some good honey producing areas. Most parts of Victoria can be used at various times for honey production, either directly or indirectly. There are many tracts of land which, although not noted for their nectar resources, are very useful for building up colony strength between honey flows, or are valuable as wintering sites for bees.

Technological advances in beekeeping have probably been slower than in many other primary industries, a circumstance possibly deriving from the highly specialised nature of the occupation and the relatively small market. The development of the motor truck was the first significant advance in technology. The moveable frame hive increased the efficiency of production by eliminating the necessity to kill the bees and break down the comb to recover the honey. Tools for uncapping combs and extracting honey soon followed, but manual labour was still required for performing all essential tasks. The motorised barrow and the ramp reduced much of the heavy work of loading and unloading bees. The introduction of sophisticated uncapping machines and large scale extractors set up in central plants fed by high speed road transport, have contributed to a degree of mechanisation in the industry. Nevertheless a high labour component still exists in the daily field management of the apiary.

The industry has always been self-supporting even though the prosperity of the beekeepers has fluctuated markedly over the years. The producer does not receive any subsidies, direct or indirect, from the Commonwealth or State Governments. In 1962, the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Honey Board under the *Honey Industry Act* 1962. The functions of the Board are to control the export of honey and export prices, and to provide funds for promotion and research. The Board is financed by a levy on domestic market honey and, more recently, an additional smaller levy on export honey.

Honey generally passes from the hands of the producer to honey packers and semi-co-operatives; speculative buyers seem to have largely disappeared in Victoria. The disposal of crop is in the hands of the packers, who handle both domestic and export sales. Some beekeepers pack honey for a limited regional market and most have some door sales. About half of Australia's honey production finds its way to export markets, Britain being the principal buyer. Other markets include Europe, the Middle East, South East Asia, and Africa. More recently, Japan has become a significant buyer of selected types.

While traditionally the industry has serviced the demand for honey and beeswax, other apiary products have in later years been in increasing demand in Europe, the U.S.A., and to a lesser degree in Australia. Some markets exist for royal jelly and propolis, and a larger market for pollen. While apiary products would return about \$2m of export income, the major value of the industry to the community is the service rendered through pollination of agricultural and horticultural crops.

Research into industry problems in Victoria is carried out by the Department of Agriculture's Apicultural Research Unit at Fern Tree Gully.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May—	Beekeepers	Hives	Production		Estimated gross value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
1971	1,278	103,454	4,447	55	984	68
1972	1,321	105,709	2,170	24	793	32
1973	1,342	104,235	3,769	50	2,077	65
1974	1,160	98,539	3,161	47	1,947	72
1975(a)	468	87,972	2,783	34	1,448	45

(a) Not comparable with figures for previous years. Information from beekeepers with 40 or more registered hives.

INTENSIVE CROPS

Fruit

General

In Victoria, the production of fruit began with the first settlement; the Henty family, who settled at Portland in 1834, probably planted the first apple trees in the State. One of the earliest orchards was started on the banks of the Yarra River at Hawthorn in about 1848, and the production of a great variety of fruits for the Melbourne market was the main source of income of many early settlers in areas surrounding Melbourne. In the second half of the nineteenth century, fruit growing gradually extended into the Geelong, Portland, Harcourt, and Stanley districts. The foundation of Mildura in 1887 marked the beginning of the development of one of Victoria's major fruit growing districts. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning fruit industry was developed after the First World War.

In Victoria, in 1974-75, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries (excluding grapes) was 21,508 hectares, only slightly more than 1 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit growing makes an important contribution to the State's economy. The estimated gross value of tree fruits, nuts, and berry fruits (excluding grapes) produced in Victoria during 1974-75 is estimated at about \$57.8m. A considerable proportion of the fresh, dried, and preserved crop is exported.

Fruit growing districts

Fruit crops have specific requirements of climate, soil, and water, which together with the availability of labour and the access to markets, were the main factors in the development of the fruit growing districts. Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Great Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 600 mm and 900 mm. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but, in many areas, supplementary irrigation from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies is necessary from January to March. In the northern part of Victoria, annual rainfall varies from 600 mm to 1,200 mm in the east to 250 mm in the Mallee Agricultural District, with an average of about 480 mm in the Goulburn Valley. Here the elaborate irrigation schemes of the Murray, Goulburn, and Campaspe Rivers made possible the large scale development of the fruit industry.

A large range of horticultural produce has been grown within an 80 kilometre radius of the City of Melbourne, with extensive plantings on the Mornington Peninsula. More recently, new orchards have been planted mainly beyond the Dandenong Ranges, partly by fruit growers whose land to the north and east

of the city has been taken over by suburban housing development. The other fruit growing districts in southern and central Victoria (Geelong and Bacchus Marsh, Portland, Harcourt, and West Gippsland) have also decreased in area or are only maintaining previous production levels.

The two most important fruit growing districts are the Goulburn and Murray Valley irrigation district and the Mallee. The main crops in the Goulburn and Murray Valleys are peaches, pears, apricots for canning, and apples and pears for local and export markets.

In the Mallee, fruit crops are grown in a narrow band of irrigated land along both sides of the Murray River, mainly at Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. On the Victorian side, grape vines, citrus fruits, stone fruits, olives, and almonds are grown.

The typical orchard in Victoria is a family enterprise run by one man (usually the owner), often with the help of his family and one permanent man. During particularly busy periods, contractors or seasonal labourers are employed. The number of growers involved in the production of tree fruits and berries (excluding grapes) was 2,888 in 1974-75. Because of the labour intensity of fruit growing in the past, most orchards and vineyards had an area of not more than 6 to 10 hectares. Mechanisation and technological improvements make it possible now for one family to look after a larger area. By providing employment opportunities for women in fruit drying and fruit preserving, the fruit growing industry makes an important contribution to the development of country areas.

Developments in technology

Changes in population and in the technology of production, handling, and transport have a great effect on the industry, which has high capital and labour requirements. Many of the old, lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out. New orchards have been planted on more suitable soil and, with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties, and better management practices, including mechanical harvesting, these have contributed to increased productivity. The Department of Agriculture takes an active part in the testing of available machinery on various fruit crops. Suitable machines have been developed and are being used for the mechanical harvesting of grapes, canning-peaches, and nuts. Further tests are being conducted with machines for harvesting canning-pears and bramble berries.

Financial assistance

Because of the deteriorating situation on overseas markets for Australian dessert and canning fruits, the Commonwealth Government is providing financial assistance to growers involved in export. Following revaluations of the Australian currency, a revaluation compensation for export fresh fruit was introduced as a temporary measure several years ago. In addition, an apple and pear stabilisation scheme was set up to reduce the effect of price fluctuations on overseas markets. In 1972, the Commonwealth Government introduced a fruit growing reconstruction scheme to help growers who wanted to reconstruct, to reduce their orchard area or to leave the industry.

Marketing

Within the limitations set by the Fruit and Vegetables Act and Regulations (which outline standards of produce, the size and marking of containers) and the relevant provisions of the Health Act, there is no restriction on the marketing of fresh fruit in Victoria. However, to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing districts, there are restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from other States.

A large number of growers still sell their own produce at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market. Over recent years, increasing amounts of fruit have been sold direct to supermarkets.

Exporters find it increasingly difficult to ensure profit on fruit which is sent to Britain and Europe, because of greatly increased freight charges and Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. However, increased quantities of pears are being shipped to the U.S.A., and the potential of the Japanese, South East Asian, and Middle East markets is being explored. To assist the apple and pear industry in overcoming marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. In addition to taking over the export control role of the Apple and Pear Board, the Corporation has powers to trade in its own right. It also has an important role in promotion and research concerning both apple and pear products and fresh fruit.

In 1973 the Citrus Marketing Board was established in Victoria to ensure that all citrus fruits are marketed in an orderly manner. Over the last two years, there has been a significantly increased demand for citrus fruits, especially Valencia oranges, for processing to satisfy the local juice market.

Research

The Department of Agriculture and other research institutions conduct basic and applied research aimed at increasing the efficiency and productivity of fruit growers.

Fruit growing statistics

Particulars of fruit production, including nuts but excluding vines, for the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of growers		3,660	3,388	3,268	3,164	2,888
Area	hectare	26,957	26,851	25,784	23,041	21,774
Estimated gross value of fruit	\$'000	46,723	42,107	49,855	53,993	56,811
Production—						
Apples	bushel	5,078,604	3,628,886	5,081,703	3,220,272	4,252,863
Pears	"	7,061,229	7,145,265	7,211,184	6,207,635	5,867,060
Quinces	"	15,346	13,474	11,008	10,230	7,531
Apricots	"	677,143	618,389	589,567	427,560	411,057
Cherries	"	184,079	189,150	199,318	169,631	160,930
Nectarines	"	35,897	42,618	61,198	55,486	36,158
Peaches	"	2,925,282	2,924,656	3,258,556	1,682,768	1,883,419
Plums	"	159,116	142,488	160,859	104,925	114,674
Prunes	"	16,516	15,149	13,251	10,150	10,154
Lemons and limes	"	236,450	229,415	265,119	248,839	260,265
Oranges—						
Navels	"	641,704	679,874	727,507	611,239	670,296
Valencias	"	1,111,198	980,581	1,290,147	970,592	1,173,649
Other	"	32,870	17,094	20,680	27,273	26,611
Mandarins	"	110,606	118,415	119,887	116,186	126,860
Grapefruit	"	133,805	149,831	152,588	146,644	152,878
Figs	"	1,840	2,599	2,058	702	1,265
Passionfruit	"	3,274	2,269	1,052	1,044	1,632
Olives	"	29,591	37,589	40,296	43,669	44,087
Gooseberries	kg	44,452	36,222	48,163	26,816	14,494
Loganberries	"	57,711	12,599	11,259	9,425	5,417
Raspberries	"	173,236	152,559	136,013	160,106	114,385
Strawberries	"	1,514,721	1,400,924	1,351,925	1,333,615	1,138,339
Youngberries	"	226,832	248,626	261,881	222,448	202,072
Other berries	"	44,300	35,308	23,520	14,671	13,494
Almonds	"	5,170	15,230	3,661	3,734	15,475
Filberts	"	1,724	528	662	355	73
Walnuts	"	122,663	71,538	46,435	72,898	70,800
Chestnuts	"	18,682	19,605	14,053	17,015	13,234

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts grown on commercial holdings (except grapes) during the seasons 1973-74 and 1974-75 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES AND BERRY PLANTS IN ORCHARDS
AND MARKET GARDENS (a)**

Fruits and nuts	1973-74			1974-75		
	Bearing	Not bearing	Total	Bearing	Not bearing	Total
	number of trees					
Apples	1,210,426	261,394	1,471,820	1,116,022	236,202	1,352,224
Pears	1,356,513	178,955	1,535,468	1,389,961	145,689	1,535,650
Quinces	2,955	1,750	4,705	2,692	1,772	4,464
Plums	101,527	40,281	141,808	96,518	33,865	130,383
Prunes	9,164	1,706	10,870	8,655	1,192	9,847
Cherries	136,375	44,906	181,281	117,594	38,536	156,130
Peaches	726,581	215,928	942,509	669,183	216,545	885,728
Apricots	232,035	41,076	273,111	207,714	32,871	240,585
Nectarines	36,312	13,707	50,019	35,044	12,291	47,335
Oranges—						
Navels	211,300	43,086	254,386	205,981	42,691	248,672
Valencias	319,922	46,007	365,929	313,782	97,625	411,407
Other	8,125	593	8,718	6,823	1,305	8,128
Mandarins	50,098	9,199	59,297	50,895	6,728	57,623
Grapefruit	36,709	26,327	63,036	38,917	34,204	73,121
Lemons and limes	79,319	43,844	123,163	80,772	50,077	130,849
Figs	695	1,231	1,926	616	287	903
Olives	90,395	22,334	112,729	93,697	16,811	110,508
	hectares					
Passionfruit	6	6	12	16	6	22
Raspberries	44	4	48	30	4	34
Loganberries	4	..	4	3	..	3
Strawberries	154	28	182	133	20	153
Gooseberries	9	12	21	8	4	12
Youngberries	48	1	49	41	1	42
Other berries	4	3	7	7	2	9
	number of trees					
Almonds	6,080	48,265	54,345	20,831	88,070	108,901
Walnuts	5,131	4,047	9,178	4,877	3,290	8,167
Filberts	747	1,514	2,261	664	1,372	2,036
Chestnuts	825	7,047	7,872	892	7,166	8,058

(a) Berries and passionfruit collected on an area basis only.

The distribution of the fruit industry over Victoria is shown in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each agricultural district is given for the season 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., SEASON 1974-75

Particulars	Unit	Agricultural district								Total
		Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Growers	number	1,001	84	30	38	895	694	104	42	2,888
Area	hectare	4,771	507	119	495	3,897	11,284	563	148	21,784
Apples	tree	764,069	86,645	23,085	7,281	9,590	355,759	76,182	29,613	1,352,224
Pears	"	63,630	35,045	304	3,194	1,473	1,482,033	824	370	1,586,873
Peaches	"	96,191	377	145	4,362	9,226	771,763	2,532	1,132	885,728
Apricots	"	10,279	328	41	1,737	69,471	158,344	182	203	240,585
Plums	"	41,462	1,579	18	515	52,878	33,849	69	13	130,383
Prunes	"	198	..	..	701	1,921	7,027	..	..	9,847
Cherries	"	132,079	1,489	..	547	705	14,672	5,631	1,007	156,130
Quince	"	2,459	16	..	64	44	1,881	..	..	4,464
Nectarines	"	20,699	61	..	57	21,276	5,032	173	37	47,335
Figs	"	404	..	..	..	99	400	..	..	903
Olives	"	338	1,160	..	45,157	61,629	804	1,420	..	110,508
Oranges	"	1,407	33	850	..	542,716	122,767	434	..	668,207
Mandarins	"	..	..	..	..	55,165	2,458	..	..	57,623
Grapefruit	"	474	..	400	..	60,652	11,561	34	..	73,121
Lemons and limes	"	41,692	103	40	110	55,281	32,570	536	467	130,799
Passionfruit	hectare	3	1	..	..	3	..	7	8	22
Strawberries	"	141	3	3	..	..	1	4	1	153
Raspberries	"	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Loganberries	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gooseberries	"	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
Youngberries	"	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Other berries	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
Almonds	tree	809	86	..	3,300	101,451	744	2,510	1	108,901
Walnuts	"	1,190	302	..	..	466	293	5,387	529	8,167
Filberts	"	305	1,105	..	..	4	..	622	..	2,036
Chestnuts	"	317	104	50	..	..	..	7,387	200	8,058

Cool storage

The cool storage of fruit in Australia dates from 1891 when the first Government cool store was established in Flinders Street, Melbourne. It was replaced in 1914 by a new store alongside Victoria Dock, mainly used for cooling export fruit, and for some local storage. Other early stores were also operated by the Victorian Government until the co-operative movement began in 1911, using stores built for the purpose by the Victorian Government in various apple growing areas. However, the first cool store used solely for fruit was a privately owned store at Pakenham, built in 1900. From the late 1930s, with electric power available in rural areas, large numbers of privately owned stores were erected. This trend has continued, the greatly increased size of stores leading to renewed interest in co-operative storage and marketing operations.

Much of the storage capacity in the Goulburn Valley is used for canning types of pears and peaches. These stores operate for only about five months a year, but are essential in the production of good quality canned fruits. Many other stores in the same area also have a fairly short operational period as they are used for the pre-cooling and storage of export apples and pears. Some very small private stores are used for pre-cooling fruit and vegetables for local and interstate markets, mainly fruits with a short life, such as apricots, peaches, grapes and berry fruits, or for salad vegetables such as lettuce and celery. Most orchard cool stores are used throughout the year for apples and pears, including controlled atmosphere storage.

Research into the problems associated with fruit storage began in 1923, and is now carried out at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station. The introduction of controlled atmosphere storage in 1968 was an important development in improving the storage quality of apples, requiring the conversion of existing cool stores or the construction of new gas-tight stores. As a result, apples and pears are now available throughout the whole year. This is unlikely to be achieved with stone fruit, but better quality and longer storage are still being sought.

The development of fruit and vegetable areas further away from Melbourne will require some additional pre-cooling and storage facilities, but the existing cool storage capacity is able to meet most of the demands which might be anticipated in the near future.

Vine fruits

Although the earliest recorded arrival in Victoria of vine material was that brought by Edward Henty from Launceston to Portland in 1834, the first recorded Victorian vineyard was at Yering, near Lilydale, probably planted in 1837. Four hectares were planted at Pascoe Vale in 1840 and the first planting at Geelong was probably in 1842. The Rutherglen vineyards began during the early 1850s and those at Great Western about 1860. All these vineyards were planted with the aim of producing light beverage-type table wines, comparable to the expensive wines of France and Germany. Swiss settlers were prominent in the early days of the industry.

The vine area increased steadily, encouraged by the successes of the wines at Colonial exhibitions and European wine shows, 586 hectares being planted by 1861, and 1,554 hectares by 1869.

The *Phylloxera* devastation of the Geelong district vineyards in the 1870s was counterbalanced by the establishment of the Sunraysia vineyards by the Chaffey brothers after 1886 and the reconstitution of some vineyards in the Rutherglen area.

The development of an export trade in dry red wines to London was an important achievement. Beginning in 1871, it increased steadily to nearly 4,500,000 litres a year but declined markedly after the outbreak of *Phylloxera* in the late nineteenth century.

After the First World War, vineyard development by soldier settlers favoured the dried vine fruit blocks of Sunraysia, while after the Second World War the economic boom led to dried vine fruit plantings in excess of 20,000 hectares in the Murray River irrigation districts of Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. In the 1960s and 1970s, vineyards have re-appeared in old districts and in some new ones—notably in south-west Victoria.

The demand for dry red wine and white table wine has been steadily increasing since the early 1950s, and planting of grapes for wine production accelerated in the mid-1960s in response to an acute shortage of suitable grapes at that time and a possible continuing shortage.

Allowing for a marked seasonal variation, dried vine fruit production has remained more or less constant since the early 1960s. In contrast, the production of wine grapes has been steadily increasing in the dried vine fruits districts, as also has the diversion of potential dried vine fruit to wine making, culminating in the establishment of several wineries in the Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill districts. The wineries are usually associated with, or established by, major Australian wine companies. They process the increasing quantities of wine grapes available in the areas and also absorb the larger quantities of grapes that would normally be dried. Their aim is to supply the large market for relatively cheap fair quality beverage table wine that currently exists in Australia. The appearance of the option of selling to wineries rather than drying is a significant development in districts that, in the past, have been restricted to the production of dried grapes or the marketing of fresh fruit. An innovation in grape harvesting, largely in response to the increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable harvest labour, particularly in the warm irrigated areas, has been the successful operation of mechanical harvesters.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in connection with the selection of suitable vine material and prevention and control of pests and diseases.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production				
		Bearing	Non-bearing	Grapes gathered	Wine made	Dried		
						Raisins	Sultanas	Currants
		hectare	hectare	tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970-71	2,487	18,558	2,052	218,452	30,078	3,894	37,342	3,083
1971-72	2,463	18,988	1,804	354,973	35,835	4,854	68,203	3,409
1972-73	2,485	20,036	1,582	227,805	34,966	3,838	36,576	2,323
1973-74	2,405	20,000	1,597	206,396	41,384	2,254	31,392	1,255
1974-75	2,338	20,541	1,806	282,263	54,282	3,887	43,375	1,707

Further reference, 1975

Vegetables

General

Victoria has 29 per cent of the area of vegetable crops in Australia. Most of Victoria's vegetables are grown in the Central Agricultural District; however, limited water supplies and urban expansion will limit increases in area, especially in the important Cranbourne and Koo-wee-rup regions. The State's principal vegetable crops are shown on page 468.

Over the last few years there has been a significant decline in the area of onions and peas. Peas for processing are grown over a wide area of the Western Agricultural District, from Geelong almost to the South Australian border. Potatoes and onions are the other main crops in the Western Agricultural District.

Potatoes are also grown in Central and South Gippsland, and green beans and sweet corn for processing are grown in East Gippsland. Tomatoes for processing, gherkins for pickling, and a range of market vegetable crops are also grown in various areas of Gippsland.

The Northern Agricultural District, which includes the Goulburn and mid-Murray Valleys and the Rochester and Bendigo regions, is the centre of the processing tomato industry. A number of warm season crops are grown in the area, including melons and capsicums. Onions and potatoes are also grown in the Murray Valley.

In the Mallee, along the Murray River, growers specialise in winter lettuce and carrots, autumn and spring beans, early tomatoes for market, and summer melons, pumpkins, and capsicums.

As a result of the difficulty in obtaining labour for vegetable production and harvesting, there has been a trend to mechanisation of harvesting and handling of produce. It is estimated that there was enough machinery in Victoria to harvest about 40 per cent of the processing tomato crop in 1974-75.

Aircraft are used extensively for spraying broad area crops such as tomatoes, beans, and corn. Hydro-cooling and other pre-cooling techniques are used extensively for perishable produce. Many growers have their own cool stores which enable them to supply a better product and add flexibility to their marketing operations. Irrigation has lifted the yield of many crops, especially potatoes and onions.

The new vegetable varieties which have been introduced during the last ten years have not only been disease resistant but have also facilitated the mechanisation of bean, tomato, cabbage, and brussels sprouts harvesting. Consumer demand has also led to some changes in varieties, and the light-skinned New Zealand onion is rapidly forcing older varieties from the market.

In recent years, increased quantities of produce are by-passing wholesale markets and are being sold to retailers and retail chains. The trend to chain-store marketing has led to a considerable increase in pre-packing for retail sales, especially such commodities as root crops, sweet corn, potatoes, and onions. As packaging is now the major component of production and marketing costs, the industry is seeking alternatives to cases and cartons. Bulk bins of a nominal capacity of 500 kilograms are widely used by supermarket chains and processors, and are finding their way into wholesale markets. Pallets with fold-down mesh sides are used to transport bulky vegetables such as cauliflowers. The recent introduction of 36 litre returnable, stackable, nestable containers was a major advance in produce marketing in Australia.

The main trend in the processing industry has been the takeover of a number of the smaller freezing companies and the interstate nature of operations. By operating plants in several States, processors have been able to optimise the use of harvesting equipment, particularly along the eastern coast of Australia. However, produce also moves across State borders for processing; for example, Queensland beans go to Victoria and Victorian beans to northern New South Wales, Riverina tomatoes to Melbourne, and Goulburn Valley tomatoes to the Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales. Probably the main development in canning has been the increased consumption of canned whole tomatoes and small potatoes. In the processing industry, the market for pickled gherkins and cucumbers has expanded, and there is a growing demand for pickled capsicums, cauliflower, and sauerkraut.

The large volume lines such as peas, beans, and tomatoes are grown on a broad area basis, but processors often contract with market gardeners for smaller quantities of particular vegetables such as cauliflower and celery.

Australian market gardeners have been under the pressure of housing development ever since settlement. During the last ten years, suburban expansion has displaced market gardens from areas close to Melbourne, such as Heatherton,

Mulgrave, and Doncaster, and many have been re-established in the Cranbourne area and the Yarra valley. While there is still a good deal of suitable land for growing vegetables near many of Victoria's cities, many factors such as high land values and rates, and the competition of the cities for water supplies, are limiting the further development of market gardening in the outer urban areas. Fortunately there is a good deal of suitable land in Victoria which has not yet been fully developed for vegetables. Improved transport and changes in marketing will mean that distance becomes less important in relation to farming in the outer urban areas.

The availability and the cost of petroleum products affect all aspects of vegetable production—fertilisers, agricultural chemicals, and packaging, in addition to fuel for cultivation, irrigation pumping, spraying, transportation, and even frost protection. In the long-term, labour could remain in relatively short supply; consequently, further mechanisation of operations is likely to continue. Already lines with high labour inputs are disappearing and bunched vegetables may become a rarity. The further development of new vegetable varieties suitable for machine harvesting will be most important.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production		Estimated gross value	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
Potatoes	12,474	13,010	254,023	282,547	35,191	28,868
Onions	758	685	12,727	17,547	1,226	1,761
Carrots	928	965	30,781	34,067	3,538	5,032
Parsnips	173	171	3,966	4,398	916	1,311
Beetroot	97	46	2,330	1,021	153	86
Tomatoes	1,874	2,384	45,566	137,115	4,751	5,276
French beans	1,296	1,502	5,004	7,392	804	853
Green peas—						
Sold in pod	380	220	979	608	356	250
Processing	6,348	5,544	(a)10,387	(a)10,063	987	604
Cabbages and						
Brussels sprouts	900	797	18,949	27,440	1,989	3,497
Cauliflowers	867	858	31,520	31,020	2,585	2,917
Lettuce	831	617	12,746	9,801	2,647	1,599
Pumpkins	891	910	10,694	11,274	786	1,002

(a) Shelled weight.

Potatoes

Victoria grows more than one third of the total production of potatoes in Australia. Although potatoes are usually sold as a fresh vegetable, the rapid development of the processing industry has added a new dimension to the outlet for this crop, some 30 per cent of the crop now being processed in various ways.

While the main crop is planted in spring and grows during the summer months, potato planting goes on in one district or another for at least ten months of the year, and harvest extends over the whole year. Early crops, which are planted in mid-year, are grown in areas where risk of frost is minimal, such as the Bellarine Peninsula and market garden areas. They are lifted as new potatoes from September to December. Mid-season crops from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-wee-rup, and Thorpdale come on to the market during January to March. The main or late crop is grown in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Woodend), Kinglake, and Beech Forest; harvest begins during April and continues until October in some years. These late crops are often treated with post-maturity weedicides to prevent growth of weeds that would interfere with harvesting operations.

More than two thirds of the total area planted to potatoes in Victoria is spray irrigated to supplement natural rainfall at critical stages during plant

growth and development. Irrigation is one of the main factors that has contributed to the improvement in yield of potatoes over the last ten years.

More rapid harvesting methods have created a renewed interest in the storage of potatoes on the farm. Modern techniques of holding potatoes in refrigerated storages under conditions of high humidity and controlled ventilation are well established, and are being widely used for seed potatoes and as raw material for processing. However, their adoption for table potatoes is inhibited by the comparatively high cost of an insulated storage and its associated air-conditioning equipment, together with the uncertainties of the potato market.

Four varieties make up the bulk of the potato crop in Victoria: Kennebec, Sebago, Exton, and Sequoia. With the exception of Exton, these varieties are of North American origin. Two locally bred varieties, Coliban and Tasman, have been released by the Department of Agriculture and seed became available to commercial growers in 1976. The Department of Agriculture assists growers to improve the quality and production of potatoes by research into potato agronomy and plant breeding at the Potato Research Station, Healesville, together with research in plant pathology at the Victorian Plant Research Institute, Burnley. A recent development is the production of nuclear seed stocks from pathogen-tested tip cuttings taken from selected plants. This material is propagated under controlled conditions for several generations to produce Foundation Seed, now the basis of the Seed Potato Certification Scheme.

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production (a)	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	14,150	303,901	21.48	20,916
1971-72	13,986	306,708	(b) 21.93	15,002
1972-73	13,120	286,909	21.87	16,478
1973-74	12,474	254,023	20.36	35,191
1974-75	13,010	282,547	21.72	28,868

(a) Includes seed potatoes as well as amounts held on farms for seed, stockfeed, etc., as follows: 27,332 tonnes in 1970-71; 37,384 tonnes in 1971-72; 28,098 tonnes in 1972-73; 31,981 tonnes in 1973-74; and 51,424 tonnes in 1974-75.

(b) Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Agricultural Districts. In the season 1974-75 these areas were responsible for 84 per cent of the total onion production in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	1,049	17,178	16.38	1,366
1971-72	951	19,678	20.69	1,354
1972-73	922	13,608	14.76	1,336
1973-74	758	12,727	16.79	1,226
1974-75	685	17,547	25.62	1,761

Onion Marketing Board, 1974

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have led in recent years to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its third term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of 15,422,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. The operative bodies in the implementation of the Stabilisation Plan are the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly absorbed in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently set at 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well-drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop usually accounts for rather more than one third of the total Australian production. While the crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type, a significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, and is increasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour, and operating costs and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally. The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on many Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture assists tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and its substation at Gunbower, in conjunction with an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts. The Department of Agriculture has collaborated with the C.S.I.R.O. in developing varieties resistant to blue mould. Other current advances in tobacco production include the fungicidal control of petal drop rot, improved nursery practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould in seedlings, determination of the best ways to handle crops which have been damaged by hail, and identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)	\$'000
1970-71	4,241	6,902	1.63	16,087
1971-72	3,844	5,765	1.50	14,690
1972-73	4,068	5,769	1.42	13,918
1973-74	3,940	5,634	1.43	16,408
1974-75	3,926	6,086	1.55	18,119

Further reference, 1975

Hops

The hop is a summer growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres in height each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Because of the good quality and acceptability of Victorian hops on world markets, the area given over to hops in the State has increased in recent years. Hops require a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings or sets on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres in height above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to about 70 hectares.

In all cases production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is practically universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop available for export. The high quality Victorian-bred variety *Pride of Ringwood* is being well received on world markets and is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality and control of certain soil-borne diseases. This work is to be intensified and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements, and control of weeds and insect pests, are to be introduced.

VICTORIA—HOPS PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1970-71	363	629	1.73	1,313
1971-72	395	683	1.73	1,436
1972-73	453	662	1.46	1,419
1973-74	508	915	1.80	1,961
1974-75	478	831	1.74	1,740

Plant nurseries

Melbourne's well regarded parks and public gardens and many beautiful private gardens are a result of the foresight of the early planners and the nurserymen and settlers who recognised the suitability of the climate and soils for the establishment of an extremely wide range of plants. This led to the establishment of a flourishing plant nursery industry.

John Pascoe Fawcner was the first nurseryman and horticulturist of early Melbourne, growing fruit, vegetables, and gardens on his allotment, including 2 hectares of land for market gardening, and an orchard established at Pascoe

Vale. Following his example, several other nurserymen and seedsmen established themselves more than one hundred years ago.

With the rapid expansion of Melbourne and surrounding districts, many plant nurseries were established during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and these have made a valuable contribution towards the large and flourishing orchard and market gardening industries of Victoria, and in fostering the State's gardening organisations.

The location of plant nurseries involves consideration of the plant species to be grown and the economics of production and marketing. The physical features and environmental conditions of the sites must be considered, together with availability of water, power and other services, and the access to markets. The actual area covered by a plant nursery depends on the size and type of operation. Small retail outlets or backyard propagators may operate in less than 0.25 hectare, while the larger fruit tree nurserymen or bulb growers may have 40 to 50 hectares.

With the large number of new homes, home units, and office buildings, and a renewed awareness and interest by the public of their environmental needs, the horticulture and plant nursery industry has expanded over the last ten to fifteen years with the development of specialist native plant growers and plant hire firms, and with growing numbers of part-time backyard nurserymen. Many of the larger nurserymen have increased the efficiency of their operations by establishing glasshouses with full environmental control, as well as soil sterilisation equipment and soil mixing and container-filling machinery to enable improved precautions to be taken against plant diseases. In addition to fertilisers and pesticides, plant growth regulating substances, plastic sheeting, and foam and plastic containers are important adjuncts to the modern nursery business.

The Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria, formed in 1903, sets and maintains standards in the industry. Since 1924, the annual Garden Week exhibition has been held as a horticultural trade show with proceeds for scholarships for the advancement of horticulture and, more recently, to establish a fund as the Association's contribution to the Research Project for Diseases of Ornamental Plants of the Victorian Plant Research Institute.

A census of commercial Victorian nursery establishments covering the 1974-75 season resulted in the following information :

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a), 1974-75

Item	Amount
Number of nurseries	373
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—	
Seeds and bulbs	1,458
Seedlings	2,849
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758
Cultivated turf	167
Fruit trees and vines	642
Rose bushes	937
Other shrubs and trees	6,792
Total nursery sales	16,603

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The value of primary production, excluding mining, as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from

individual producers throughout Victoria. A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 433. Statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30 June.

Gross value of primary commodities

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, etc., is included in manufacturing production value of production statistics.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING) (\$'000)

Industry	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Agriculture (a)	262,475	299,177	282,696	461,232	524,275
Pastoral	354,607	394,451	607,812	597,851	506,151
Dairying (b)	239,626	262,507	263,161	276,934	266,659
Poultry and bees	48,849	49,659	51,241	69,814	74,165
Trapping	1,749	2,406	3,225	5,634	6,051
Forestry	34,687	35,854	36,792	49,496	49,561
Fisheries	7,310	9,507	11,471	11,065	10,684
Total gross value	949,303	1,053,561	1,256,398	1,472,026	1,437,546

(a) Includes net payouts: 1970-71, \$130,278; 1971-72, \$455,939; 1972-73, \$186,297; 1973-74, \$455,009 and 1974-75, \$254,843 from the Apples and Pears Stabilization Fund.

(b) Includes subsidy: 1970-71, \$27,710,000; 1971-72, \$25,700,000; 1972-73, \$17,969,000; 1973-74, \$12,379,000; and 1974-75, \$6,075,000.

Local value of primary commodities

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers) represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING) (\$'000)

Produce	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Agriculture—					
Barley	13,753	13,444	10,393	21,933	29,709
Maize	88	107	84	173	138
Oats	11,077	9,677	8,263	10,860	11,201
Wheat	41,030	77,604	53,719	139,010	199,471
Onions	1,148	913	1,058	994	1,327
Potatoes	18,305	10,766	12,649	31,311	24,869
Other vegetables for human consumption	21,865	18,954	19,693	22,265	28,835
Hay and straw	36,205	39,874	51,564	76,896	50,148
Fruit	38,277	34,010	42,093	48,447	47,572
Vineyards	15,706	24,119	24,670	34,482	33,190
Other crops	27,552	23,638	21,724	26,551	26,788
Total	225,006	253,106	245,910	412,922	453,248

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)

Produce	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Pastoral—					
Wool	108,215	122,043	235,638	213,199	156,052
Sheep slaughtered	50,794	68,256	97,298	95,670	50,508
Cattle slaughtered	166,353	171,723	227,813	228,004	102,105
Total	325,362	362,022	560,749	536,873	308,665
Dairying—					
Whole milk used for—					
Butter	104,476	120,428	121,434	129,252	148,438
Cheese	13,088	14,650	19,158	18,627	24,898
Condensing, concentrating, etc.	16,087	19,098	21,126	19,303	26,729
Human consumption and other purposes	40,253	43,199	42,673	44,806	49,372
Subsidy paid on wholemilk for butter and cheese	27,710	25,700	17,969	12,379	6,075
Pigs slaughtered	22,415	22,551	23,517	34,684	40,264
Total	224,029	245,627	245,877	259,051	295,776
Poultry and bees—					
Eggs	25,471	24,364	27,392	36,169	38,343
Poultry	14,068	15,333	14,946	23,722	24,315
Honey and beeswax	997	774	2,088	1,773	1,280
Total	40,536	40,471	44,426	61,664	63,938
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and hares	1,196	1,889	2,473	3,556	4,446
Rabbit and hare skins, etc.	427	379	596	1,849	1,392
Total	1,623	2,268	3,069	5,405	5,838
Forestry—					
Sawmills	29,980	31,019	31,583	43,904	42,575
Hewn timber	2,619	2,736	3,385	3,764	4,433
Firewood	1,600	1,579	1,387	875	1,631
Bark for tanning	1	1	1	..	..
Other	87	124	89	174	142
Total	34,287	35,459	36,445	48,717	48,781
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,635	2,735	2,644	4,008	3,978
Rock lobster (a)	1,696	1,926	2,018	1,495	819
Scallops	901	2,502	4,461	1,715	1,642
Other	1,230	1,692	1,523	1,634	2,108
Total	6,462	8,855	10,646	8,852	8,547
Total local value	857,304	947,808	1,147,123	1,333,484	1,184,793

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

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MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN VICTORIA, 1968-69 TO 1973-74

Between 1968-69 and 1973-74 Victoria's manufacturing industries followed generally the growth of the national economy, and the expansionary trends of the 1960s continued. By the advent of the 1970s, however, circumstances began to be evident which induced some fluctuations in ensuing years. The early 1970s saw a high level of economic activity, full employment and buoyant consumer demand where most companies operated in a climate of relatively mild cyclical movements. But, by the end of 1973-74, due to a combination of internal and external factors, some sectors which had enjoyed a situation of strength and sound growth found themselves facing a period of crisis. Internal difficulties included steeply rising costs and shortages of skilled labour and materials. The influence of competition from overseas manufacturers as a result of currency movements and tariff reductions was another contributing factor.

Over the period, value added in Victorian manufacturing industry increased steadily, growing from \$2,541m in 1968-69 to \$4,546m in 1973-74, thus maintaining a contribution of nearly 35 per cent to the national figure. In addition, turnover of Victorian companies expanded from \$6,336m to \$10,670m in the six years to 1973-74.

Total manufacturing employment rose consistently over the years to 1973-74. In June 1969 an average of 431,651 persons were employed in Victorian manufacturing establishments and by June 1974 this had risen to 469,838 persons, a rise of nearly 9 per cent. Industries which experienced significant growth in total employment over the period included paper products, industrial machinery and equipment, plastics, food, beverages and tobacco, motor vehicles, and electrical appliances.

There was little change in the composition of the workforce, with male employees generally accounting for some 70 per cent of the total of those employed in manufacturing establishments. However, by early 1974 this figure had declined to some 68 per cent; this was mainly due to the rapid expansion of female employment in the textile, clothing, and footwear industries which occurred in the early 1970s and continued until mid-1974.

The continued expansion of Victorian industry through this period saw a growing demand for a wide range of skills. Much of the extra demand for labour was met by immigration, with both Commonwealth and Victorian Government assistance schemes and private enterprise recruitment programmes being implemented. While the infusion of skills from overseas was an important factor in Victoria's industrial development there still existed widespread shortages of skilled workers which inhibited output at times of peak demand and added to cost pressures through payment of over-award wage rates and overtime. Industries

which were susceptible to frequent labour shortages included the building materials, metal fabrication, and engineering sectors.

One of the important factors allowing a continued growth in industrial development in Victoria has been the accessibility and availability of energy resources. In 1969 a major stimulus resulted from the full flow of natural gas from the Bass Strait fields. Prompt development of the fields made natural gas available for industrial usage within a few years after discovery and sale of gas to industrial users rose steeply from 17,100,000 therms in 1968 to 351,757,400 therms in 1974. Principal users included the paper, aluminium, metal fabrication, and food processing industries. Electricity generating facilities located on the vast brown coal deposits in the La Trobe valley, east of Melbourne, have been progressively enlarged to cope with demand from domestic and industrial users. In 1971 the well established base load generating stations at Yallourn and Morwell were augmented by the addition of a new 1600 megawatt installation at nearby Hazelwood. Sales of electricity to industrial users increased from 3222 Gwh in the 1968-69 year to 4290 Gwh in 1973-74.

While there was not the spectacular growth which occurred in Victoria's industry compared with the 1950s and 1960s, there was still considerable expansion and broadening of productive capacity undertaken and new technology introduced. Fixed capital expenditure in all industries by Victorian companies rose annually from \$277.7m in 1968-69 to \$438.4m in 1972-73. In 1973-74 expenditure declined to \$418.1m, reflecting uncertainties in some industries about the future economic climate. Much of the expansion and development which occurred in the early 1970s was the result of either the establishment of new industries in decentralised locations, or metropolitan based companies expanding by forming branch production facilities in country areas.

For many years the Victorian Government has followed a conscious policy of encouraging growth of industry in country centres. However, it was not until 1971-72 that a noticeable increase in non-metropolitan manufacturing employment was achieved. In September 1972 a Ten Point Plan was introduced by the Victorian Government to encourage companies to locate their activities in country areas. These measures proved highly successful and attracted many companies either to establish or relocate manufacturing operations in country areas. Areas including Geelong (with an already broad base encompassing motor vehicles, metals, and textiles) expanded. Ballarat, Bendigo, and smaller centres received further stimulus. Major industry groups to relocate their activities were the textiles and metal fabrication industries. The predominance of the textiles, clothing, and footwear industries was perhaps unfortunate as these were the industries which came under most pressure from import competition in 1973-74. Escalating costs, particularly with the phasing in of equal pay for female employees was another problem this sector had to face.

By mid-1974 the trend towards expansion in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries was reversing and some companies were either forced to cease operations or significantly to contract activities; many of the recently opened or expanded country branches were forced to close. Except for some specialised areas of production, by the end of 1974 unemployment in these industries reached a high level.

The late 1960s and early 1970s was a period of rising demand for motor vehicles. In addition to expansion of manufacturing facilities which included new engine and chassis plants and plastics manufacture, new technology was introduced with the production of V8 engines. Developments also occurred in industries supplying vehicle manufacturers and included a new tyre plant with a capacity to manufacture the largest tyres to be made in Australia. In 1972 two Japanese companies which had achieved increasing penetration of the Australian market with their smaller, economical four-cylinder vehicles, applied to enter local manufacturing plants through expansion of existing assembly operations and

establishment of new production facilities in Victoria. However, the change of government in December 1972 and a subsequent decision to review motor vehicle policy delayed the applications proceeding.

One of the largest single developments of the period was the commencement of work on a new sheet steel mill complex at Western Port, some 70 kilometres south-east of Melbourne. This project which will form the nucleus of a future industrial complex in the area, marked the first significant basic steel processing to be undertaken in Victoria. The paper industry was another to widen both its technological and manufacturing expertise. Apart from a continuing expansion of capacity, plans were announced in 1973 for a \$100m development for the La Trobe valley which included a new paper machine together with a chemical recovery plant and pulp mill. Further technological developments occurred in glass manufacture with the commissioning of a float glass manufacturing plant. This method of glass production gives significant advantages in product quality over previously used methods of producing sheet glass. The continuing growth of the building industry added stimulus to other industries supplying this sector; during the early 1970s expansion of aluminium smelting facilities was undertaken; new factories were built to produce fibreglass products and particle board. In 1973 production of the Australian designed "Nomad" short take-off and landing aircraft commenced at the Government Aircraft Factory in Melbourne. This unique aircraft attracted wide interest both within Australia and in many overseas countries. Also in 1973 construction began on a new plant at Wodonga to manufacture colour television receivers. Over the six-year period there was a general expansion of capacity throughout industry and many developments of a multi-million dollar nature in the chemicals, foodstuffs, and engineering industries, many involving new plants.

Finance for development of industry generally was adequate. The development of more sophisticated money markets and financial institutions in the 1970s, and the range of Commonwealth and State financial and developmental institutions enabled the demand from industry for increasing investment funds to be met. A disturbing feature, nevertheless, was periods of tight control by monetary authorities, particularly late in 1970, thus increasing the price of finance and adding to liquidity problems. Companies were faced with a rising trend in interest rates beginning in 1970-71 and continuing through to 1974. Other cost elements similarly increased steadily in the period. 1970-71 saw the beginning of a prolonged series of wage increases through the early 1970s, and this factor, coupled with increasing import prices was reflected in greater costs.

Under these circumstances and by the end of the period under review, many companies found it difficult to achieve satisfactory levels of profitability.

As a step in countering the effects of inflation apparent in 1972-73 the Commonwealth Government introduced legislation creating the Prices Justification Tribunal, under which companies or relevant groups of companies with a turnover of \$20m or more are required to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases. The Tribunal, which commenced operations in August 1973, determines whether or not those or lesser prices are justified.

Although local capital continued to provide the main contribution to industrial development, the importance of a continuing inflow of overseas capital cannot be overlooked. Because of the desire to develop rapidly Australia's resources and manufacturing base, successive Commonwealth Governments adopted a policy of encouraging overseas capital investment in Australia. In addition to this encouragement Victorian governments have also actively promoted the State of Victoria as an attractive investment base. These policies have resulted in local capital resources being augmented by a consistent flow of overseas capital necessary to maintain Victoria's industrial development. In addition to direct capital investment in manufacturing capacity which came mainly from the U.S.A., Europe and, to a lesser extent Japan, management and technological skills were

widened. With the assistance of overseas funds, the early 1970s saw the development of manufacturing plants producing telecommunications equipment, television receivers, automotive accessories, petrochemical products, aluminium, and food-stuffs. The development of the Bass Strait natural gas and oil fields was undertaken by a partnership of local and overseas capital.

With the growing concern over pollution and protection of the environment, the Victorian Government in 1973 introduced legislation creating the Environment Protection Authority. Under the terms of this legislation manufacturers discharging wastes into the air, into water, or on to land are subject to various licensing procedures by the Authority.

After the growth of the preceding years, the late 1960s and early 1970s was a period of less marked expansion by Victorian manufacturers. Most sectors achieved growth during the early part of the six-year period and there were few examples of overall decline. However, towards the end of the period there was evidence that some industries would face difficult circumstances in the years ahead. These situations were in industries where the problems were more fundamental than the mild cyclical fluctuations in the economic climate which periodically occurred and which most companies were able to counter. The most critical decline was faced by the textile, clothing, and footwear industries where as mentioned earlier, by mid-1974, rationalisation of capacity was in progress, accompanied by rising unemployment. The automotive industry was facing a similar problem where it was feeling the real effects of changing consumer patterns towards more economical vehicles, and was also awaiting announcement of long term plans for the industry. Apart from these identifiable trends in the pattern of industry the overall trend during the period was one of growth. The developments undertaken during these years consolidated an already widely diversified base and contributed further to a firm industrial structure in Victoria.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 365–71.

Victorian forests provide approximately one quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see map on

page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967-68 and 1972-73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 205-7.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn-Morwell region presently produce about 27.5 million tonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. With the high voltage grid network mapped on page 355, the Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery in February 1965 and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969 natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1975, 82.9 per cent of Victoria's 8,924 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, (see page 488 for further details), and 84.3 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surround-

ing rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, food-stuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country urban areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat urban area, Bendigo urban area, La Trobe valley, Wangaratta City, Shepparton City, Wodonga Rural City, Warrnambool City, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance. In addition, approximately 4,200 persons are engaged by the State Electricity Commission in power generation and ancillary activities. These are not taken into account in the foregoing ranking.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Sources of information

At the Australian level of aggregation, information on the subjects dealt with in this section of the *Year Book* is contained in the annual *Manufacturing Establishments* and *Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced* issued by the Central Office of the Bureau. At the Victorian level of aggregation, the annual publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne, are *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Usage of Electricity and Fuels*, and *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (available for 1968–69 and 1974–75). Current information on factory products is available in the *Victorian monthly statistical review* and the monthly Victorian publication *Secondary production*.

In addition to the above mentioned publications there is also a series of fifty-two *Monthly Production Summaries*, each relating to the production of a particular commodity or group of commodities for Australia.

In respect of the year 1968–69, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the annual census of manufacturing industry as part of a programme of fully integrated economic censuses covering manufacturing, mining, retail, wholesale, and electricity and gas establishments. For a detailed description of the purposes served by this project, and of the new concepts and methods adopted, the reader is referred to the special article on these censuses on pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

The integrated economic censuses have been a major undertaking involving the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and, inevitably, there were considerable delays in finalising the results of the 1968–69 and 1969–70 censuses, so much so in fact that the 1970–71 census of manufacturing establishments was abandoned. However, the later censuses of manufacturing establishments were completed close to time tables realised in respect of 1967–68 and previous years, and, as far as possible, 1974–75 data appears in this chapter. (See also pages 487–8.)

Manufacturing developments during 1975

During 1975 Victorian manufacturing industry achieved some growth in the chemicals, building materials, and heavy engineering sectors, but production of food, textiles and apparel, and light engineering declined. In the early part of the year, import competition was a significant factor in retarding development in

these areas, but government import restraint measures later became effective in assisting production in clothing and textiles and to a lesser extent, motor vehicles.

A gas plant at Longford (near Sale) was commissioned early in 1976 and a third process train of the fractionation plant at Long Island Point, Western Port, became operational. Construction of a styrene monomer plant commenced at Footscray and has been planned to be operating in 1977. At Broadmeadows a plant was commissioned to make industrial chemicals for the textile and paper industries, and at Bendigo, a new factory manufacturing rubber products began production, with an initial investment of \$1m in plant and buildings.

The pattern of developments in the light engineering area remained unchanged from that of 1974, with little significant development. A leading motor vehicle assembler expanded its capacity at Port Melbourne with capital expenditure totalling more than \$2m.

In building materials manufacture, the first stage of a timber mill rationalisation in the Portland area was completed at a cost of \$350,000 with final costs of this development expected to be \$1m. Capacity of a particle board mill at Ballarat was more than doubled by the addition of a second board making machine and factory extension at a cost of \$1m. Also in the area of building materials, a reinforced concrete pipe factory involving an investment of \$500,000 was opened at Clyde.

In the food and allied products area a manufacturer of canned pet food, soap and tallow, presently situated at Braybrook, commenced a new plant at Shepparton at an estimated cost of \$2.3m. The plant is expected to employ 100 people rising to 250 over the next four years, and to cover an area of 4,500 square metres.

At Western Port the second stage in developing sheet steel manufacturing facilities began, involving the construction of a hot strip mill scheduled for commission by late 1977, at an anticipated cost of over \$150m.

A Thomastown foundry, relocated in Bendigo, established a \$1m plant employing 120 persons and at the Yallourn/Morwell brown coal deposits, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria commissioned new conveyor systems worth approximately \$3m.

Following a severe downturn in the level of production of both the textile and apparel industries in the second half of 1974, the Commonwealth Government took action to reduce the flow of imports in 1975 to levels akin to those obtaining in 1972-73.

Further reference, 1976

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 276-309. The Act debars employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years. Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act. Similarly under the Labour and Industry Act permission may be granted to a child to work in a factory when the child has attained the age of fourteen years and is not required to attend school under the Education Act. Recent legislative changes enable school pupils to obtain work experience as part of their education.

This applies for a maximum of 12 days per school term and pupils participating must be in the second year of secondary school or over the age of thirteen years. The system in relation to work experience is under the strict control of school principals. Apart from these exceptions, the general effect of the two statutes is to restrict the incidence of child labour in Victoria to a very low level.

Division of Industrial Development of the Department of State Development and Decentralization

The Victorian Government desires the balanced development of Victoria. The instrument through which it attempts this is the Department of State Development and Decentralization whose activities cover two main areas: commercial and industrial development and tourism. All matters pertaining to tourism are handled through the Ministry of Tourism which is charged with developing and co-ordinating the tourist industry in Victoria by improving tourist facilities throughout the State, and operating tourist bureaux interstate and overseas.

The Division of Industrial Development has a similar role in that it is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating the development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries throughout the State. At the same time it is also responsible for implementing the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme.

In September 1972, the Victorian Government introduced a new strategy to encourage further development in non-metropolitan areas. It was entitled the 10 Point Plan for Decentralization and its basic elements are as follows:

- (1) Regionalisation of government administration;
- (2) further decentralisation of Victorian Government administration to comply with the regionalisation concept;
- (3) provision of direct financial incentives to country industries;
- (4) representing to the Commonwealth Government the problems of communication costs for country industries;
- (5) co-operating with adjoining States and the Commonwealth Government in the development of new cities; and
- (6) development of essential services in major country centres.

The Division of Industrial Development was given the task of implementing the new policy and its staff was restructured and supplemented accordingly.

To achieve its aims the Division maintains liaison with a wide range of government, semi-government, and other organisations which are involved in various aspects of State development. Close contact is also maintained with the Victorian Government's overseas representatives in London, Munich, New York, Paris, and Tokyo. Through these offices Victoria is promoted as an attractive State to visit and invest in, and assistance is given to manufacturers considering setting up an Australian operation or seeking joint venture arrangements, or to companies to take up licensing agreements.

The primary objectives of the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme are:

- (1) The preparation of a climate for development. This involves the development, improvement, and maintenance of essential services such as water supply, sewerage, transport facilities, community services and facilities, etc.;
- (2) offsetting any disadvantages suffered by existing development in non-metropolitan areas; and
- (3) the introduction of new development to non-metropolitan areas.

While having specific responsibilities in encouraging and assisting development in non-metropolitan areas, the Division also has responsibilities within the Melbourne metropolitan area as follows:

- (1) To assist in the establishment of new business undertakings that desire to locate within Victoria, but are unable to operate satisfactorily outside the metropolitan area;

(2) to provide advice to business, government, government departments and instrumentalities, and other authorities and organisations on the climate for the expansion and establishment of business undertakings operating outside the metropolitan area ;

(3) to maintain close contact with the Melbourne-based components (e.g., head office, distribution, sales, etc.) of businesses operating in non-metropolitan areas ;

(4) to canvass businesses within the metropolitan area on the possibility of relocating to non-metropolitan centres ; and

(5) to represent businesses and their associated organisations throughout the State in discussions with the Commonwealth Government regarding the possible variation of existing policies and programmes and the formulation of new ones.

The Division is under the control of a director, deputy director, and two assistant directors. Under one assistant director, the Industries Branch concentrates on maintaining contact with industry groups, helping firms moving to the country and generally promoting country areas. Industrial consultants interview and advise industrialists on establishing industry in Victoria and investigate matters affecting established and projected industries. They also provide advice on pertinent Commonwealth and State policies affecting industrial development. Their activities are supported by promotion officers, who are charged with servicing the needs of established industries and assisting Development Committees in the promotion of their areas. They also conduct prospective industrialists around their respective areas.

Industrial consultants and promotion officers have been assigned to each of the five districts of country Victoria, and the Port Phillip District, centred on Melbourne. Six promotion officers, each with a specialised knowledge of his own area, are resident in Ballarat, Bendigo, the La Trobe valley, Portland, Wodonga, and Geelong.

Under the other assistant director, the Development Branch provides consultant expertise to handle aspects of industry planning and State development. It researches and formulates new decentralisation strategies and undertakes broad studies at State, regional, and local levels of economic, social and physical factors. It also examines industrial and employment potentials in country areas and handles inquiries from overseas manufacturers.

The Development Branch administers Industrial Estate development programmes on its own behalf and also in co-operation with private developers and country municipalities. The Branch also administers decentralisation incentives, appraises the economic viability of companies seeking to decentralise, and co-operates closely with municipalities offering incentives to industries to develop and decentralise.

A wide range of incentives to encourage development to take place in non-metropolitan areas is offered. Consistent with the previously stated objectives of the decentralisation programme these incentives recognise the disadvantages of non-metropolitan locations.

The programme in large part relies upon secondary industry as a development catalyst in that it has been more labour than capital intensive. However, recent trends indicate that tertiary industry is overhauling secondary industry as an employment generator and so deserves greater attention in the programme.

The industries qualifying for assistance under the programme are manufacturing or processing industries located outside an 80 kilometres radius of Melbourne or within 8 kilometres of the Post Offices at Bacchus Marsh, Broadford, Gisborne, Kyneton, and Woodend. They are eligible for all Victorian Government incentives after being declared an Approved Decentralized Secondary Industry (A.D.S.I.). Similarly, manufacturing or processing industries outside the metropolitan area, but within 80 kilometres of it, and located within 8 kilometres of the

Post Offices at Ballan, Geelong, Lancefield, Queenscliff, Trentham, and Yea are eligible for assistance. Industries qualifying for assistance are given the alternative title of Declared Special Establishment (D.S.E.). The third category of approval relates to sawmilling activities throughout the State and these are eligible to become Approved Decentralized Establishments (A.D.E.).

The Division supplies details of the various incentives which are available to prospective bodies wishing to locate their activities away from Melbourne.

Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government on Australia's international trade policy and trade objectives.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department mainly deals with the efficiency and development of manufacturing and tertiary industries (including the tourist industry) and research relating thereto, as well as adjustment assistance to industry, assistance to small business, manufacturing of goods and in the provision of services, including munitions and aircraft, for defence and shipbuilding.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* provides for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. This authority replaces the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action to implement the Authority's finding that temporary assistance is necessary, the Minister is required first to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the goods concerned.

For further information on the Industries Assistance Commission see page 529.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. The functions of the Tribunal are outlined in Section 16 of the Act and, briefly stated, provide that the Tribunal will consider the justification of proposed price increases put to it by companies which are subject to the notification provisions of the Act, i.e., companies or relevant groups of companies which receive more than \$20m annually as payments for the supply of goods or services or both. Following an amendment to the Act in August 1974, the prices charged by companies, which receive less than \$20m annually as payments for goods or services or both, may also be examined by the Tribunal.

The Tribunal consists of a chairman and such number of other members as are from time to time appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Act. The staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act*

1922-1973. Further information concerning the Tribunal is contained in its annual reports to the Commonwealth Parliament.

Small Business Development Corporation

The Victorian Government, in recognition of the difficulties suffered by small business in times of economic downturn, introduced the Small Business Development Corporation Act which was passed in 1976.

The Small Business Development Corporation will assist in the encouragement, promotion, establishment, expansion, and development of the small business sector.

A "Small Business Advisory Agency" will also be established and its functions will be to provide information and assistance on the interpretation of the various Acts, rules, regulations, and by-laws that relate to, and have an effect on business. In addition, information will also be provided on current market trends. Training and education programmes on basic business principles will be provided and will take the form of seminars and literature to be provided.

In recognition of financial difficulties that may confront small business, government guarantees may be arranged following a report by the Corporation to the Treasurer.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The C.S.I.R.O. is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949-1973. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments, and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 45 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grant, the remainder coming from subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. Standards derive authority from voluntary adoption except in special cases where safety is involved, when they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations and maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries.

The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia established its State Office for Victoria in 1969. The Council's purpose is to work for improved design in Australian manufactured products. It is financed by Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Council is advised by committees representing industry, commerce and government, designers and educationists. The main emphasis in the Council's programme is its design counselling service to all sections of manufacturing industry, particularly smaller companies. This service is furthering decentralisation objectives by assisting country manufacturers as well as those in the metropolitan area.

The State director arranges a programme of lectures and discussion meetings for senior executives and design consultants. Through Education Officers, talks can be arranged for teacher and student groups, as well as for other visitors.

The Australian Design Index and products entitled to use the Australian Design Award are on display at the Victorian office at 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 489 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969 the Censuses of Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Factory Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

As from the 1975–76 census only data on type of activity, employment, and wages and salaries, will be collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure is expected significantly to reduce the reporting obligations of small businesses, while only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than number of establishments. To enable the effect of no longer collecting this data to be assessed, 1974–75 data has been split into two groups. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974–75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of factory statistics

Factory statistics compiled for 1967–68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967–68 and previous factory censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394–7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968–69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing Establishments and Electricity and Gas Establishments: preliminary statement*, was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968–69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1974–75, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 181,293 persons or 41.9 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1974–75, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21–22), with 60,848 or 14.0 per

cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24) and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 49,195 and 34,187, respectively, or 11.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent of the total.

The following table shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1967-68, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75, the development of manufacturing activity in Victoria :

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Value of—			
				Materials and fuel used	Value added	Output	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	204	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c)11,563	431,651	1,342	(d)3,861	2,542	(e)6,336	(f)278
1969-70	(c)11,393	445,663	1,497	(d)4,307	2,799	(e)6,998	(f)300
1971-72	(c)11,408	450,026	1,800	(d)4,812	3,328	(e)8,055	(f)374
1972-73	(c)11,735	455,029	2,045	(d)5,392	3,738	(e)9,078	(f)438
1973-74	(c)12,070	469,838	2,524	(d)6,486	4,546	(e)10,669	(f)418
1974-75	{(g) (h)	(c)8,924	432,851	2,961	(d)7,024	5,131	(e)11,730
		(c)2,834	5,727	17	(d)53	48	(e)100

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Turnover.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series.
No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1974-75

State or Territory	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	10,134	478,182	3,365	7,815	5,900	13,238	518
Victoria	8,924	432,851	2,961	7,024	5,131	11,730	455
Queensland	3,009	113,125	735	2,553	1,601	4,046	183
South Australia	2,128	120,510	792	1,805	1,332	2,998	138
Western Australia	1,974	65,852	434	1,332	780	2,032	103
Tasmania	630	28,940	196	560	404	908	53
Northern Territory	68	2,308	22	61	50	95	-10
Australian Capital Territory	104	3,678	27	47	49	95	4
Total	26,971	1,245,446	8,533	21,196	15,246	35,141	1,446

For footnotes see previous table.

The total value added in 1974-75 was \$5,131m. Of this amount the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$2,093m which represented 40.8 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$866m or 16.9 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, and printing with \$428m, 8.3 per cent, and the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$379m, 7.4 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1974-75

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,014	60,848	418	1,763	866	2,548	71
23	Textiles	322	22,933	144	300	209	534	19
24	Clothing and footwear	1,283	49,195	253	405	379	799	7
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,044	19,231	116	238	208	438	12
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	880	34,187	245	438	428	833	49
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	275	21,749	180	486	368	803	35
28	Non-metallic mineral products	353	14,027	108	197	216	403	30
29	Basic metal products	181	12,983	110	389	183	548	28
31	Fabricated metal products	1,124	37,796	255	448	421	845	36
32	Transport equipment	402	61,663	450	1,038	709	1,648	92
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,299	68,851	482	891	780	1,566	45
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	747	29,388	202	430	365	766	30
Total		8,924	432,851	2,961	7,024	5,131	11,730	455

For footnotes see page 489.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975, classified according to sub-division of industry:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,290	1,197	1,220	1,205	1,014	165
23	Textiles	371	384	398	420	322	58
24	Clothing and footwear	1,634	1,606	1,596	1,613	1,283	189
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,478	1,473	1,488	1,569	1,044	516
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,145	1,156	1,205	1,238	880	324
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	361	357	363	373	275	73
28	Non-metallic mineral products	449	446	445	472	353	100
29	Basic metal products	210	203	211	219	181	30
31	Fabricated metal products	1,496	1,477	1,518	1,553	1,124	420
32	Transport equipment	438	451	471	507	402	122
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,538	1,651	1,717	1,740	1,299	442
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	983	1,007	1,103	1,161	747	395
Total		11,393	11,408	11,735	12,070	8,924	2,834

For footnotes see page 489.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1975 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1975**

Manufacturing establishments employed persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,722	23,371
10 to 19	2,034	28,269
20 to 49	1,590	48,866
50 to 99	687	47,511
100 to 199	469	62,427
200 to 499	314	87,471
500 to 999	73	46,985
1,000 and over	35	63,044
Total	8,924	407,944

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 2,834 single establishment enterprises employing 5,727 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment, plus those serving only one establishment and which have ten or more employees and are located in a different Local Government Area to the establishment they serve. There were 13,707 persons employed in such separately located administrative offices and ancillary units at 30 June 1975.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1975, 3,722 such establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 23,371 persons. 41.7 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.7 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery and book-binding, furniture (excluding sheet metal), joinery and wooden structured fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria as at 30 June 1975 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1974-75**

Statistical division	Establish- ments (c)	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expend- ture
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne { (g)	7,397	364,910	2,514	5,739	4,336	9,745	324
{ (h)	2,272	4,612	14	43	40	82	2
Barwon { (g)	269	21,348	153	354	235	559	58
{ (h)	107	213	..	3	2	6	..
South Western { (g)	115	4,895	29	123	56	171	6
{ (h)	49	94	..	1	1	1	..
Central Highlands { (g)	193	9,837	62	123	102	220	12
{ (h)	49	96	..	1	1	1	..
Wimmera { (g)	68	1,264	7	13	11	24	1
{ (h)	35	72	..	..	1	1	..
Northern Mallee { (g)	84	1,070	6	22	15	33	2
{ (h)	32	59	..	1	..	1	..
Loddon-Campaspe { (g)	180	9,346	56	163	92	250	4
{ (h)	94	178	..	1	1	2	..
Goulburn { (g)	170	5,916	40	165	82	226	8
{ (h)	70	137	..	1	1	2	..
North Eastern { (g)	117	4,435	29	95	65	155	8
{ (h)	32	68	..	..	..	1	..
East Gippsland { (g)	101	2,220	13	44	33	74	7
{ (h)	24	51	..	..	..	1	..
Central Gippsland { (g)	175	6,255	43	161	89	236	26
{ (h)	42	91	..	1	1	2	..

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1974-75—*continued*

Statistical division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
East Central	{ (g) (h)	55 28	1,355 56	8 ..	25 1	14 ..	37 1
Total	{ (g) (h)	8,924 2,834	432,851 5,727	2,961 17	7,024 53	5,131 48	11,730 100
							455 2

For footnotes see page 489

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 82.9 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1975, 84.3 per cent of the persons employed, and 84.5 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the tables on pages 493-4.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries*Employment*

From 1968-69 all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year.

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1969-70 TO 1974-75

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	60,125	62,805	63,847	63,668	60,848	362
23	Textiles	28,999	28,587	28,410	29,337	22,933	127
24	Clothing and footwear	64,258	61,772	60,896	60,096	49,195	403
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,612	20,315	20,340	20,921	19,231	999
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	34,361	34,866	34,476	35,470	34,187	670
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22,862	22,638	22,566	23,175	21,749	151
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,022	13,799	14,595	15,659	14,027	202
29	Basic metal products	11,332	11,680	12,829	13,181	12,983	71
31	Fabricated metal products	38,969	38,233	38,205	39,061	37,796	860
32	Transport equipment	56,237	59,579	60,909	64,982	61,663	239
33	Other machinery and equipment	65,906	65,856	66,601	71,297	68,851	876
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	28,980	29,896	31,355	32,991	29,388	767
Total		445,663	450,026	455,029	469,838	432,851	5,727

For footnotes see page 489.

The dominance of the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21-2), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) should be noted. Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1975 were 30.2 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.5 per cent of the sub-division total. Of the total females employed 28.4 per cent were in sub-division 24; 13.7 per cent were in sub-division 33; and 13.4 per cent were in sub-division 21-2.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1974-75

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division										Total			
		Mel-bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High-lands	Wimmera	North-eastern Mallee	Loddon-Campaspe burn	North Eastern	East Gipps-land	Central Gipps-land				
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a)															
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	{(g) (h)}	49	45	34	28	42	52	56	20	51	11	1,014		
23	Textiles	{(g)	80	4	2	8	9	14	10	7	13	3	165		
		{(h)}	19	1	7	2	1	3	6	4	1	5	2	322	
24	Clothing and footwear	{(g) (h)}	52	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	58		
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	{(g)	1,199	13	5	13	2	17	10	1	18	3	1,283		
		{(h)}	183	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	189		
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	{(g) (h)}	725	39	17	36	3	22	38	32	43	26	1,044		
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	{(g)	378	31	9	15	5	10	18	20	6	8	7	516	
		{(h)}	750	20	15	17	8	9	16	13	8	6	13	5	880
28	Non-metallic mineral products	{(g) (h)}	266	10	6	5	2	2	7	4	1	5	3	324	
29	Basic metal products	{(g)	257	8	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	275	
		{(h)}	65	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	73	
31	Fabricated metal products	{(g) (h)}	212	20	12	18	7	12	23	14	15	6	11	3	353
32	Transport equipment	{(g)	51	8	7	4	1	2	16	7	2	2	1	1	100
		{(h)}	160	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	181
33	Other machinery and equipment	{(g)	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
		{(h)}	991	31	8	18	4	5	18	16	9	4	19	1	1,124
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	{(g)	342	16	14	8	2	7	7	7	8	3	2	420	
		{(h)}	347	14	3	17	1	3	7	2	3	3	2	402	
35	Total	{(g)	95	3	2	1	1	3	5	5	1	1	4	1	122
		{(h)}	1,181	35	6	18	6	9	14	9	8	3	7	3	1,299
36	Total	{(g)	373	14	5	7	4	1	14	9	3	4	8	442	
		{(h)}	712	14	1	4	2	1	2	6	2	5	1	747	
37	Total	{(g)	362	10	1	3	2	1	5	4	1	5	1	395	
		{(h)}	7,397	269	115	193	68	84	180	170	101	175	55	8,924	
38	Total	{(g)	2,272	107	49	49	35	32	94	70	24	42	28	2,834	
		{(h)}													

For footnotes see page 489.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1974-75—continued

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central	Total
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	43,328 (g) (h)	2,053 (h)	2,516 (h)	1,367 (h)	509 (h)	581 (h)	2,571 (h)	3,674 (h)	1,598 (h)	565 (h)	1,620 (h)	466 (h)	60,848 (h)
23	Textiles	17,791 (g) (h)	2,002 (h)	n.p.	513 (h)	n.p.	21 (h)	615 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	320 (h)	n.p.	22,933 (h)
24	Clothing and footwear	42,603 (g) (h)	1,473 (h)	n.p.	893 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	1,521 (h)	324 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	795 (h)	142 (h)	49,195 (h)
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	13,891 (g) (h)	640 (h)	306 (h)	753 (h)	84 (h)	33 (h)	408 (h)	598 (h)	504 (h)	1,148 (h)	610 (h)	256 (h)	19,231 (h)
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	30,240 (g) (h)	n.p.	173 (h)	774 (h)	78 (h)	124 (h)	288 (h)	295 (h)	295 (h)	94 (h)	n.p.	122 (h)	34,187 (h)
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	19,961 (g) (h)	1,349 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14 (h)	17 (h)	14 (h)	10 (h)	n.p.	14 (h)	6 (h)	670 (h)
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,192 (g) (h)	1,247 (h)	70 (h)	561 (h)	68 (h)	88 (h)	232 (h)	149 (h)	148 (h)	22 (h)	217 (h)	33 (h)	21,749 (h)
29	Basic metal products	9,216 (g) (h)	2,554 (h)	n.p.	943 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12,983 (h)
31	Fabricated metal products	34,389 (g) (h)	705 (h)	59 (h)	n.p.	27 (h)	35 (h)	869 (h)	287 (h)	143 (h)	43 (h)	367 (h)	n.p.	37,796 (h)
32	Transport equipment	52,488 (g) (h)	n.p.	24 (h)	2,248 (h)	n.p.	17 (h)	896 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8 (h)	n.p.	61,663 (h)
33	Other machinery and equipment	61,208 (g) (h)	2,998 (h)	238 (h)	916 (h)	128 (h)	136 (h)	1,788 (h)	239 (h)	330 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	16 (h)	68,851 (h)
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	28,603 (g) (h)	262 (h)	n.p.	132 (h)	10 (h)	n.p.	27 (h)	15 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	79 (h)	14 (h)	29,388 (h)
		706 (h)	20 (h)	n.p.	6 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	8 (h)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	767 (h)
	Total	364,910 (g) (h)	21,348 (h)	4,895 (h)	9,837 (h)	1,264 (h)	1,070 (h)	9,346 (h)	5,916 (h)	4,435 (h)	2,220 (h)	6,255 (h)	1,355 (h)	432,851 (h)

For footnotes see page 489.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at the end of June for 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1970	6,904	102,053	341,395	450,352
1972	6,734	103,784	341,904	452,422
1973	7,101	108,364	348,066	463,531
1974	7,459	109,870	359,479	476,808
1975 (g)	4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651
(h)	3,130	922	2,260	6,312

For footnotes see page 489.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1975 classified according to industry sub-division :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1975

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administra- tive, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	666	15,684	42,004	58,354
23	Textiles	80	4,553	18,761	23,394
24	Clothing and footwear	805	6,238	41,499	48,542
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	707	3,360	15,408	19,475
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	405	9,882	23,155	33,442
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	55	9,596	11,565	21,216
28	Non-metallic mineral products	94	3,353	10,334	13,781
29	Basic metal products	53	4,215	8,298	12,566
31	Fabricated metal products	558	9,060	26,985	36,603
32	Transport equipment	166	13,381	46,016	59,563
33	Other machinery and equipment	435	17,079	48,747	66,261
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	334	6,981	21,139	28,454
Total		4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651

For footnote see page 489.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 74.4 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.5 per cent in sub-division 24 to 54.5 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 45.2 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 24.5 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 3.6 per cent of the total number employed.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number					
		1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
211	Meat products	2,743	3,675	3,279	3,315	3,101	16
213	Fruit and vegetable products	2,141	1,814	2,193	2,132	1,587	1
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,613	3,373	3,758	3,979	3,428	64
217-8	Sugar and other food products	2,938	3,352	3,314	4,144	3,482	10
	Other	4,496	4,358	4,755	5,127	4,922	34
	Total	15,931	16,572	17,299	18,697	16,520	125
23	Textiles—						
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	9,512	9,008	8,977	8,586	6,721	20
	Other	2,775	3,088	3,151	3,384	3,048	34
	Total	12,287	12,096	12,128	11,970	9,769	54
24	Clothing and footwear—						
241	Knitting mills	10,522	10,028	9,987	10,098	8,184	37
242	Clothing	31,103	30,207	29,699	28,748	23,220	175
243	Footwear	7,685	6,902	6,745	5,866	4,944	19
	Total	49,310	47,137	46,431	44,712	36,348	231
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,622	2,833	2,994	3,337	3,015	216
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,545	9,484	9,580	10,004	8,899	254
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	6,295	5,892	5,951	6,256	5,617	49
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,832	1,821	2,026	2,273	1,812	43
29	Basic metal products	1,162	1,257	1,466	1,585	1,400	16
31	Fabricated metal products	7,498	7,362	8,168	8,812	7,353	149
32	Transport equipment	8,154	8,583	9,527	11,788	8,852	45
33	Other machinery and equipment—						
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	10,656	10,665	12,364	13,805	10,894	69
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	3,944	3,725	4,129	4,514	3,868	112
	Other	1,532	1,761	1,781	1,884	1,857	16
	Total	16,132	16,151	18,274	20,203	16,619	197
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,692	10,390	11,250	12,139	9,485	250
	Total	140,460	139,578	145,094	151,776	125,689	1,629

For footnotes see page 489.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	773	19,470	324	66,529	550
1911	73,573	1,100	38,375	572	111,948	835
1920-21	96,379	1,279	44,364	573	140,743	921
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	576	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,986	90,579	752	331,277	1,371
1960-61	280,207	1,927	107,843	752	388,050	1,344
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	808	439,149	1,374
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	811	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,760	139,276	786	450,026	1,273
1972-73	314,259	1,758	140,770	785	455,029	1,271
1973-74	320,921	1,779	148,917	822	469,838	1,299
1974-75 { (g)	302,234	1,650	130,617	711	432,851	1,180
{ (h)	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	16

For footnotes see page 489.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.9 per cent. In sub-division 24, Clothing and footwear, females predominate and comprise 75.5 per cent of the total number of persons employed; within this sub-division in the Clothing group, 242, 82.3 per cent of the total employed are females.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in these establishments in 1974-75 and earlier years are shown in the previous table.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1974-75. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) :
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1974-75
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	130	288	418
23	Textiles	34	109	144
24	Clothing and footwear	48	205	253
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	91	116
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	83	162	245
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	89	91	180
28	Non-metallic mineral products	29	79	108
29	Basic metal products	41	69	110
31	Fabricated metal products	73	182	255
32	Transport equipment	127	323	450
33	Other machinery and equipment	149	333	482
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	63	139	202
Total		891	2,071	2,961

For footnote see page 489.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1974-75—\$2,961m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,297m or 43.8 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco \$418m or 14.1 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$253m or 8.5 per cent; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$245m or 8.3 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by this establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and

the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,598	1,869	2,168	2,391	2,548	8
23	Textiles	392	432	505	621	534	2
24	Clothing and footwear	565	637	681	800	799	7
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	242	273	318	393	438	14
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	472	548	617	725	833	11
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	469	564	617	751	803	3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	222	256	307	369	403	6
29	Basic metal products	274	280	340	467	548	2
31	Fabricated metal products	505	572	620	758	845	15
32	Transport equipment	948	1,151	1,227	1,387	1,648	5
33	Other machinery and equipment	887	981	1,109	1,315	1,566	16
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	423	492	569	693	766	12
	Total	6,998	8,055	9,078	10,669	11,730	100

For footnotes see page 489.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES AND
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,166	1,302	1,510	1,695	1,763	5
23	Textiles	236	266	311	402	300	1
24	Clothing and footwear	322	350	371	451	405	3
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	137	155	175	221	238	7
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	249	280	308	371	438	5
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	265	321	351	422	486	2
28	Non-metallic mineral products	119	133	152	188	197	3
29	Basic metal products	195	184	235	332	389	1
31	Fabricated metal products	287	311	324	423	448	7
32	Transport equipment	573	702	746	848	1,038	2
33	Other machinery and equipment	506	525	591	737	891	8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	253	282	316	395	430	7
	Total	4,307	4,812	5,392	6,486	7,024	53

For footnotes see page 489.

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual

returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
OPENING							
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	209	237	252	266	295	1
23	Textiles	76	89	94	105	149	..
24	Clothing and footwear	89	99	105	113	144	1
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	32	37	41	41	54	1
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	63	79	79	81	104	1
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	92	106	113	119	131	..
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	32	36	35	41	..
29	Basic metal products	40	51	59	64	79	..
31	Fabricated metal products	90	106	113	118	149	1
32	Transport equipment	171	200	229	220	282	..
33	Other machinery and equipment	233	287	291	295	370	1
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	72	80	89	95	121	1
Total		1,193	1,403	1,502	1,553	1,919	8
CLOSING							
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	225	253	271	296	376	..
23	Textiles	80	95	100	149	124	..
24	Clothing and footwear	96	102	115	141	129	1
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	33	40	42	55	62	1
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	73	81	78	100	138	1
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	99	107	119	135	181	..
28	Non-metallic mineral products	28	36	34	44	52	..
29	Basic metal products	42	55	68	81	104	..
31	Fabricated metal products	99	116	120	148	173	1
32	Transport equipment	188	232	217	277	380	..
33	Other machinery and equipment	261	286	294	368	475	1
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	78	86	94	122	150	1
Total		1,301	1,489	1,553	1,915	2,344	8

For footnotes see page 489.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	447	583	677	727	866	3
23	Textiles	161	173	200	263	209	1
24	Clothing and footwear	250	289	320	377	379	3
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	106	121	144	186	208	7
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	232	269	309	372	428	6
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	211	244	271	345	368	1
28	Non-metallic mineral products	105	127	153	189	216	2
29	Basic metal products	81	100	113	155	183	1
31	Fabricated metal products	226	271	303	361	421	8
32	Transport equipment	392	478	469	596	709	2
33	Other machinery and equipment	409	456	521	651	780	8
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	177	216	258	325	365	6
Total		2,799	3,328	3,738	4,546	5,131	48

For footnotes see page 489.

Relation of costs to turnover and value added

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1974-75 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) :
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1974-75
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,763	418	+ 81	448	2,548
23	Textiles	300	144	- 25	65	534
24	Clothing and footwear	405	253	- 15	126	799
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	238	116	+ 8	92	438
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	438	245	+ 34	184	833
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	486	180	+ 50	187	803
28	Non-metallic mineral products	197	108	+ 11	109	403
29	Basic metal products	389	110	+ 25	74	548
31	Fabricated metal products	448	255	+ 24	16.6	845
32	Transport equipment	1,038	450	+ 98	258	1,648
33	Other machinery and equipment	891	482	+105	298	1,566
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	430	202	+ 29	163	766
Total		7,024	2,961	+ 425	2,170	11,730

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnote (g) see page 489.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1974-75
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	69.2	16.4	+ 3.2	17.6	100.0
23	Textiles	56.2	27.0	- 4.6	12.2	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	50.7	31.7	- 1.8	15.8	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	54.3	26.5	+ 1.8	21.0	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	52.6	29.4	+ 4.1	22.1	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	60.5	22.4	+ 6.2	23.3	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	48.9	26.8	+ 2.7	27.0	100.0
29	Basic metal products	71.0	20.1	+ 4.6	13.5	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	53.0	30.2	+ 2.8	19.6	100.0
32	Transport equipment	63.0	27.3	+ 6.0	15.7	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	57.0	30.8	+ 6.8	19.0	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	56.1	26.4	+ 3.8	21.3	100.0
Total		60.0	25.2	+ 3.7	18.5	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnote (g) see page 489.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in

the different sub-divisions. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 31.7 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 50.7 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21.22 the expenditure on wages amounts to 16.4 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.2 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1969-70	4,307	1,497	+108	1,302	6,998
1971-72	4,812	1,800	+ 86	1,529	8,055
1972-73	5,392	2,045	+ 51	1,692	9,078
1973-74	6,486	2,524	+362	2,021	10,669
1974-75	(g) 7,024	2,961	+425	2,170	11,730
	(h) 53	17	..	30	100

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes (g) and (h) see page 489.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1969-70	61.6	21.4	+1.6	18.6	100.0
1971-72	59.7	22.4	+1.1	19.0	100.0
1972-73	59.4	22.5	+0.6	18.7	100.0
1973-74	60.8	23.7	+3.4	18.9	100.0
1974-75	(g) 60.0	25.2	+3.7	18.5	100.0
	(h) 53.0	17.0	..	30.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes (g) and (h) see page 489.

Fixed capital expenditure and rent leasing

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent and leasing expense is the amount paid for renting and leasing of premises, vehicles, and equipment. The following table shows fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing expenses for 1974-75 by industry sub-division :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1974-75
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure			Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	14,237	56,453	70,690	16,877
23	Textiles	1,216	17,873	19,088	5,681
24	Clothing and footwear	1,055	6,672	7,727	9,922
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,064	8,796	11,860	6,830
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	6,530	42,923	49,453	9,551
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	10,288	24,310	34,598	4,737
28	Non-metallic mineral products	4,316	25,714	30,030	2,369
29	Basic metal products	7,708	20,042	27,750	2,598
31	Fabricated metal products	4,511	31,877	36,387	9,217
32	Transport equipment	21,900	69,691	91,590	7,500
33	Other machinery and equipment	7,232	38,225	45,456	15,240
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,875	20,288	30,163	9,765
	Total	91,932	362,863	454,794	100,288

For footnote see page 489.

In the next table fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division is shown for 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	42,337	53,132	64,052	76,211	70,690	165
23	Textiles	22,928	14,268	12,248	29,981	19,088	19
24	Clothing and footwear	12,320	11,896	10,815	11,333	7,727	121
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,107	4,328	12,333	15,431	11,860	313
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	17,839	41,770	38,163	33,284	49,453	243
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	44,351	39,465	61,332	32,606	34,598	20
28	Non-metallic mineral products	16,064	10,072	17,564	42,488	30,030	56
29	Basic metal products	22,584	54,053	88,140	21,442	27,750	21
31	Fabricated metal products	20,528	26,034	21,159	20,642	36,387	267
32	Transport equipment	46,566	58,591	56,097	61,758	91,590	89
33	Other machinery and equipment	32,782	36,573	35,613	42,900	45,456	321
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	16,128	23,653	20,838	30,024	30,163	474
	Total	299,535	373,835	438,354	418,099	454,794	2,108

For footnotes see page 489.

Electricity and fuels used

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	18,816	20,648	21,814	24,564	30,924	180
23	Textiles	6,661	7,098	7,694	8,544	8,740	32
24	Clothing and footwear	3,595	4,113	4,277	4,593	4,857	66
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,535	2,769	2,927	3,508	3,868	120
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	8,713	10,010	10,819	11,827	13,237	104
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,458	12,804	12,908	15,310	23,817	30
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,170	12,489	13,284	15,117	17,065	74
29	Basic metal products	13,851	12,317	13,254	15,715	19,207	28
31	Fabricated metal products	6,477	6,763	7,083	7,842	9,328	200
32	Transport equipment	8,751	10,244	10,897	11,915	14,685	46
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,738	8,742	9,087	10,662	12,698	143
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,206	7,929	8,623	9,584	10,978	132
	Total	109,970	115,927	122,667	139,180	169,404	1,154

For footnotes see page 489.

Commodity	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(g)	(h)
Electricity	71,891	71,173	76,026	85,853	97,813	931
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	2,130	646	471	67	33	..
Brown coal	1,515	1,647	1,207	1,634	1,318	..
Brown coal briquettes	3,466	3,354	3,500	3,265	3,522	10
Coke (including coke breeze)	1,329	2,011	2,316	2,685	2,904	9
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	1,523	1,926	2,156	2,518	3,031	74
Industrial diesel fuel	3,236	3,561	3,097	3,668	4,280	22
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	15,524	19,162	17,336	18,205	28,850	29
Town gas	4,510	7,158	11,189	15,841	20,791	40
Other fuels	4,846	5,288	5,369	5,444	6,862	38
Total	109,970	115,927	122,667	139,180	169,404	1,154

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED

Commodity	Unit	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
						(g)	(h)
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonnes	230,773	56,419	36,364	4,068	1,488	8
Brown coal		696,750	591,609	458,882	579,080	428,822	19
Brown coal briquettes	"	462,525	428,943	449,614	407,861	409,127	673
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	49,178	52,136	60,266	59,158	53,907	225
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	35,214	38,637	42,421	43,639	32,276	683
Industrial diesel fuel	tonnes	120,609	123,496	101,686	109,829	86,865	398
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	909,789	1,027,569	852,450	760,282	687,691	577

Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia

The following table shows quantities of some of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1974-75 and 1975-76. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on in a minor way some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
023.18.20	Bacon and ham—bone-in	'000 tonnes	3	3	20	16
19.21 027.02-29	—bone-out	"	13	12	34	38
72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	"	28	27	42	43

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)—continued

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
051.31	Butter	"	119	108	161	148
051.36-46	Cheese	"	45	54	99	112
051.61	Ice cream	mill litres	66	74	207	212
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	33	28	44	41
062.01, 32	Flour, plain-wheaten (including sharps)	"	296	290	1,214	1,192
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	230	198	441	389
064.21	Biscuits	"	43	48	119	122
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	48	41	135	143
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	"	87	66	140	104
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	20	23	30	31
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	29	28	132	119
104.06-18	Confectionery—	"	29	26	64	55
104.21-29	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	29	28	62	60
123.18	Other	"	19	13	25	16
123.06	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	67	58	272	251
152.01	Pollard	'000 tonnes	125	142	134	151
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Canned cat and dog food	"	217	243	824	906
242.07-11	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill litres	21	25	52	67
242.33, 35, 70-76	Wool—scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	4	6	11	17
246.46-49	Wool tops—pure and mixed	"	1,092	946	1,092	946
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	4,972	5,206	9,741	9,754
372.22-50	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	878	1,808	1,472	2,481
372.52-66; 374.51-57	Blankets, bed (c)	'000	202	215	366	407
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96; 404.01-98	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	442	493	1,698	1,834
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay	mill	61	69	200	218
472.12, 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	2,555	2,852	10,194	10,324
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	1,127	983	4,498	4,082
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	194	204	361	369
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (d)—	"	35	36	69	64
582.04-28	Cars	'000	1,026	1,482	2,272	2,848
773.02-35	Other	'000 doz	1,071	1,054	2,461	2,134
773.90, 94, 96, 97; 774.01-03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 15, 17, 36-39	Shirts (men's and boys') Underwear—	'000 doz	2,223	2,507	3,475	3,647
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73	Men's and boys'	'000 doz	5,553	5,119	6,763	6,316
775.01-19	Women's and girls'	'000 doz	2,362	2,811	2,634	3,127
775.51-82, 91-98; 776.01-42	Stockings—women's (e) Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants'	'000 doz pairs	5,867	6,013	9,872	10,321
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (f)—	"	7,622	8,341	11,443	13,365
793.06, 09, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	4,436	4,552	5,759	6,331
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69	Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	106	105	150	132
832.41	Children's (including infants')	"	422	415	1,190	1,239
844.22-67	Football—Australian Rules	'000				
	Mattresses—all types	'000				

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Double, three quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; wool mixture, and other fibre. From 1 July 1975 includes tufted blankets.

(d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers organisation.

(e) Includes panty hose.

(f) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production summaries is given in the following table.

In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries and minerals and mineral products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are published in these publications and production summaries than are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly publication *Secondary production*.

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
1	Automotive Spark Plugs and Shock Absorbers	28	Footwear
2	Chemicals, etc.	29	Biscuits, Cocoa, Confectionery, Ice Cream
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	30	Storage Batteries—Wet Cell
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers
5	Electricity and Gas	33	Motor Vehicles
6	Soap, Detergents, Glycerine and Fatty Acids	34	Television, Radios, Other Sound Equipment; Transistors
7	Internal Combustion Engines	35	Bed Bases and Mattresses
8	Lawnmowers	36	Processed Milk Products
9	Electrical Appliances	38	Fish Preserving
10	Motor Bodies, Trailed Vehicles, Lift-on Freight Containers, etc.	39	Jam, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
11	Pedal Cycles	40	Cereal Products
12	Meters	41	Vegetable Oils; Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
13	Building Fittings	42	Malt and Beer
14	Cotton Goods	43	Stock and Poultry Foods and Canned Pet Food
15	Fellmongering, Wooll scouring and Carbonising	45	Gramophone Records
16	Wool Top Making and Yarn Produced	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters; Cordials and Syrups
17	Wool Woven Fabric, etc.	48	Sports Goods
18	Hosiery	49	Building Materials
19	Women's, Maids' and Girls' Clothing and Infants' and Babywear	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabric	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes	52	Electrical Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts
22	Floor Coverings and Felts	53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
23	Electric Motors	55	Butter and Non-Processed Cheese
24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing	56	Canned Meat
25	Foundation Garments	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
27	Gloves and Slide Fasteners	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Particulars on pages 506–10 show the principal statistics of the sixteen major groups of industry in Victoria indicated in the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. These industry groups have been selected on the basis of employment. For a description of each of the groups in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, see Appendix E of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*. Two sets of figures are shown for 1974–75 relating to (a) all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed, and (b) single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

Details of industries

Major groups

The following table details particulars of establishments classified to the manufacture of meats and associated by-products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 211: MEAT PRODUCTS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	327	303	288	289	247	40
Average number of persons employed	16,271	18,839	18,975	17,059	16,066	82
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 54,203	79,830	89,123	94,730	108,339	229
Turnover	\$'000 401,435	487,877	647,593	672,590	578,545	2,638
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 313,505	367,637	496,145	503,631	397,217	1,604
Value added	\$'000 88,292	128,187	161,581	156,516	179,509	806
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,924	2,589	3,378	3,063	3,776	76
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 6,697	10,676	17,203	14,324	11,070	22

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

The following table details particulars of establishments classified to the manufacture of milk products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 212: MILK PRODUCTS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	152	142	135	122	106	7
Average number of persons employed	8,875	8,724	8,673	9,114	8,828	17
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 30,989	36,048	40,657	51,859	63,730	59
Turnover	\$'000 425,377	462,488	496,978	572,633	630,403	902
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 346,805	383,251	411,848	471,139	510,989	715
Value added	\$'000 79,745	83,317	97,616	99,758	137,920	196
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,056	1,519	1,769	2,498	3,139	11
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 8,166	9,506	11,195	16,231	19,642	5

For footnotes see previous table.

Information in the following table relates to establishments manufacturing textile fibres, yarns, and woven fabrics, and household textiles:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 231-232: TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS,
AND WOVEN FABRICS, AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	234	234	234	244	195	17
Average number of persons employed	22,322	21,681	21,471	21,885	16,228	41
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 65,623	75,622	85,035	106,599	102,288	151
Turnover	\$'000 299,416	309,286	352,236	417,252	345,140	639
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 180,096	184,959	212,241	264,127	186,996	328
Value added	\$'000 122,565	124,950	147,270	181,051	140,184	308
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,350	2,015	2,467	3,723	3,287	25
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 19,373	12,978	7,970	22,238	11,899	8

For footnotes see table above.

Particulars of establishments classified as knitting mills are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 241: KNITTING MILLS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	313	315	303	300	243	34
Average number of persons employed	14,417	14,286	14,666	14,816	12,164	77
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 39,328	44,794	52,938	64,258	66,679	279
Turnover	\$'000 172,199	193,833	210,100	246,570	230,698	1,254
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 103,212	110,442	123,160	150,145	123,587	597
Value added	\$'000 70,601	83,355	93,440	105,354	101,556	629
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,545	1,873	2,164	2,281	2,465	55
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 4,393	5,799	4,822	4,495	2,680	69

For footnotes see page 506.

Information in the following tables deals with establishments manufacturing clothing and footwear :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 242: CLOTHING

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,123	1,112	1,116	1,140	910	130
Average number of persons employed	37,197	35,881	35,517	34,955	28,979	274
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 85,195	98,202	110,409	132,184	142,397	974
Turnover	\$'000 280,097	316,883	343,786	405,547	427,277	4,588
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 153,381	164,454	180,580	219,338	211,763	2,321
Value added	\$'000 130,207	152,291	166,836	202,405	207,986	1,897
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 3,678	4,088	4,745	5,988	5,807	169
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 4,045	4,107	3,815	6,083	3,622	25

For footnotes see page 506.

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 243: FOOTWEAR

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	198	179	177	173	130	25
Average number of persons employed	12,644	11,605	10,713	10,325	8,052	52
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 32,689	33,808	37,587	43,454	43,694	70
Turnover	\$'000 112,423	125,856	127,557	147,499	140,910	789
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 65,047	74,988	67,606	81,110	69,431	466
Value added	\$'000 49,541	53,782	59,867	69,664	69,305	305
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,290	1,256	1,682	1,695	1,686	22
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 3,883	1,989	2,178	755	1,426	27

For footnotes see page 506.

Information in the following table deals with establishments manufacturing paper and paper products :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 261: PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	106	109	112	117	107	9
Average number of persons employed	10,153	11,139	10,799	11,441	10,689	15
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 38,650	50,019	54,956	72,709	84,400	24
Turnover	\$'000 199,959	250,261	275,683	329,548	362,847	252
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 122,152	149,887	160,505	193,561	231,785	95
Value added	\$'000 83,081	101,530	114,199	144,851	153,878	156
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,813	1,346	1,370	1,696	2,312	12
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 10,298	26,988	28,859	21,874	36,568	4

For footnotes see page 506.

Particulars of establishments classified to printing and publishing industries are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 262: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,039	1,047	1,093	1,121	773	315
Average number of persons employed	24,208	23,727	23,677	24,029	23,498	655
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 84,597	96,434	107,587	127,996	160,364	2,044
Turnover	\$'000 272,006	297,801	340,921	394,972	469,743	10,800
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 127,005	130,226	147,280	177,868	206,646	5,198
Value added	\$'000 149,386	167,815	194,361	227,198	274,405	5,755
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 3,220	4,133	4,950	5,813	7,239	418
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 7,541	14,782	9,304	11,409	12,885	240

For footnotes see page 506.

The following table shows particulars of establishments manufacturing chemical and related products :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 272: CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS (EXCEPT BASIC CHEMICALS)

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	273	268	272	279	194	65
Average number of persons employed	14,371	14,567	14,402	14,667	12,979	135
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 50,987	60,835	67,867	80,897	94,024	489
Turnover	\$'000 221,469	248,312	270,984	327,819	373,082	2,757
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 122,948	128,349	144,226	175,765	203,257	1,684
Value added	\$'000 106,685	119,184	131,032	163,911	183,510	1,103
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,516	1,962	2,362	2,967	3,280	93
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 10,173	10,989	11,691	12,008	14,040	14

For footnotes see page 506.

Particulars of establishments classified to the sheet metal products industry are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 312: SHEET METAL PRODUCTS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	360	352	366	359	265	85
Average number of persons employed	11,671	11,086	10,910	11,245	10,418	179
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 40,975	42,948	49,550	59,949	69,655	554
Turnover	\$'000 166,127	179,840	187,355	228,903	257,133	3,214
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 101,220	108,920	100,074	128,608	142,524	1,674
Value added	\$'000 67,579	78,811	87,197	110,627	118,442	1,517
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 1,344	1,649	1,974	2,209	2,915	93
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 6,955	12,529	8,528	3,505	16,358	52

For footnotes see page 506.

Particulars of establishments classified to the other fabricated metal products industries are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 313: OTHER FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT)

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	775	758	775	790	553	225
Average number of persons employed	18,611	19,703	19,993	20,115	19,849	437
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 63,782	78,722	88,949	105,662	136,083	1,361
Turnover	\$'000 221,537	259,621	292,441	348,333	382,996	6,862
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 114,324	126,477	140,455	176,695	186,606	3,111
Value added	\$'000 110,671	137,794	156,476	183,047	216,032	4,068
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 2,232	2,536	2,966	3,431	3,914	257
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 10,175	10,365	9,604	13,144	14,140	150

For footnotes see page 506.

The following table gives details of establishments classified to the manufacture of motor vehicles and parts :

**VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 321: MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS
(EXCEPT OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT)**

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	323	324	334	364	305	73
Average number of persons employed	38,700	42,340	43,507	47,768	45,034	140
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 145,056	195,810	224,200	293,620	325,859	365
Turnover	\$'000 813,731	994,392	1,064,935	1,187,167	1,410,216	3,051
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 520,412	641,703	692,362	783,147	961,324	1,689
Value added	\$'000 312,917	384,773	358,998	454,676	542,587	1,395
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 2,625	3,857	4,916	4,624	5,212	77
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 27,333	38,929	32,226	38,341	62,365	79

For footnotes see page 506.

Information in the following table relates to establishments manufacturing other transport equipment :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 322: OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	115	127	137	143	97	49
Average number of persons employed	17,537	17,239	17,402	17,214	16,629	99
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 65,998	74,785	84,124	102,395	124,091	276
Turnover	\$'000 131,709	156,453	161,923	200,061	237,780	1,435
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 52,195	60,010	53,521	64,678	76,312	778
Value added	\$'000 76,566	97,093	109,688	140,891	166,217	690
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 730	2,144	1,690	1,990	2,288	46
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 19,233	19,662	23,871	23,417	29,224	10

For footnotes see page 506.

Particulars of establishments classified to the household appliances and electrical equipment industries are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 332: HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	417	445	477	489	394	114
Average number of persons employed	28,460	29,250	29,808	33,121	31,066	240
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 94,201	116,340	131,513	169,710	203,441	900
Turnover	\$'000 402,818	428,861	500,879	601,106	713,351	5,188
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 247,983	250,838	284,225	359,513	421,870	3,362
Value added	\$'000 166,414	184,347	219,042	280,918	336,635	2,018
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 2,316	3,392	4,513	5,119	6,311	168
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 13,774	20,387	18,876	21,749	18,334	103

For footnotes see page 506.

The following table gives particulars of establishments manufacturing other machinery and equipment :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 333: OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (c)

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,028	1,101	1,133	1,144	825	300
Average number of persons employed	32,984	31,448	31,673	32,971	32,552	584
Salaries and wages paid	\$'000 125,595	142,779	158,393	194,106	240,074	2,193
Turnover	\$'000 429,328	480,862	522,875	614,345	726,237	10,496
Purchases, transfers in	\$'000 227,479	238,495	265,434	323,749	395,637	4,714
Value added	\$'000 216,577	234,683	256,614	319,848	379,982	5,822
Rent and leasing expenses	\$'000 3,378	4,795	5,744	6,637	7,553	347
Net fixed capital expenditure	\$'000 16,076	13,472	13,505	16,092	22,146	196

For footnotes (a) and (b) see page 506.

(c) Other than Group 331: Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment, and Group 332: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment.

Particulars of establishments classified to the plastic and related products industries are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 343: PLASTIC AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
					(a)	(b)
Number of establishments at 30 June	282	316	349	393	328	71
Average number of persons employed	12,696	13,915	15,067	16,261	14,794	157
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	43,838	57,679	69,282	88,914	102,335	843
Turnover \$'000	206,516	257,556	310,256	380,973	438,502	4,080
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	127,345	153,323	175,626	222,472	250,586	2,517
Value added \$'000	84,871	108,790	137,527	176,256	201,695	1,699
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,515	3,991	4,270	5,305	6,071	166
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	9,461	14,839	13,902	21,536	20,844	315

For footnotes see page 506.

Wine industry in Victoria

The grape-bearing vine is not indigenous to Australia. It was brought by Captain Arthur Phillip in the First Fleet in 1788. He had called in at Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope on the journey from London to replenish supplies, and in these places he took vine cuttings which he had wrapped in wet soil. He himself planted them a few days after arrival in a spot now part of Sydney's Botanical Gardens. Unaccustomed to salt breezes and sandy soil, they withered and died. However, under Phillip's encouragement and guidance, several of the Colony's earliest pioneers, including Gregory Blaxland and John Macarthur, persisted and, in time, successfully grew vines. It was from them that the wine industry grew, first as a rich man's hobby but later, under Macarthur, as a flourishing industry.

The vine came to the Port Phillip District of New South Wales (as Victoria was called until separation in 1851) from both the parent colony and from Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania). Edward Henty, the first permanent European settler in this part of the mainland, brought cuttings from his own vineyards outside Launceston, in northern Tasmania, and from Macarthur's Camden Park vineyard near Sydney. These he planted near what is now Portland in the western district of Victoria. Unfortunately, all trace of them has been lost as Henty soon moved from Portland to live in Melbourne.

Records and illustrations of life in Melbourne's formative years show vines growing where the Spencer Street railway yards are now situated, at Jolimont, East Melbourne, South Yarra, Hawthorn, and Caulfield. John Pascoe Fawcner planted vines on what is now the Flemington racecourse.

By 1838 Edward Ryrie, who had overlanded from Sydney, established a cattle station and vineyard in the valleys around Lilydale. Later, as they expanded, they were, with Geelong, Whittlesea, Sunbury, Great Western, Tahbilk, Bendigo, and Rutherglen, the foremost vineyard areas of Victoria.

From the middle of the nineteenth century to its close, Victoria was the leading wine producing State in Australia. With good reason, judging by the volume of its wine exported to Great Britain, it was known as "John Bull's Vineyard." Australian wines, and Victorian wines in particular, took prizes in the competitions of Europe. On more than one occasion, judges refused to accept them as Antipodean wines, claiming them to be French until fully-documented proof was put before them. This enviable situation continued through to the late 1880s and early 1890s until disease struck suddenly and, over the years, most vineyards were devastated.

The damage was caused by the Phylloxera louse which came into the country from France where it had decimated the vineyards after its arrival from America.

The Phylloxera's principal food was the root of the vine and from Geelong (where it was first noticed), it spread in a north-easterly direction, ruining thousands of vines in what had been long established vineyards, many of which were never replanted to the vine. It touched on the fringes of Tabbilk and Milawa but did its most severe damage around Bendigo and at Rutherglen. Fortunately for the future of the wine industry in general, it did not veer westerly so that Great Western remained untouched, as did the whole of South Australia, which became Australia's leading wine producer but still exercises considerable caution in introducing unfamiliar grape varieties.

However, some Victorian vineyards were revived with Phylloxera-resistant rootlings evolved in America. Yet even now Victoria, although its vineyard areas are expanding steadily, still ranks behind South Australia and New South Wales as a wine-producing State.

Irrigation in Victoria began before Federation. In the mid-1880s the State suffered the severest drought ever recorded as did southern New South Wales and the eastern half of South Australia. To alleviate it, the Victorian Government brought to the State the Chaffey brothers, two Canadians who had worked in California. There they had solved a similar problem with their series of river locks designed to harness water which, until then, was flowing unused into the sea.

They began a similar operation on the Murray River, beginning near Mildura, in north-west Victoria. In time this man-made watering scheme spread upstream through Robinvale, Swan Hill, and the Rutherglen district (and to Corowa in New South Wales), and downstream into South Australia through Renmark, Loxton, and Berri. It was this continuation of water, as well as ample sunshine, which enabled Victoria to expand the production of dried fruits and to regain its place as a wine producing area after the effects of Phylloxera.

From the late 1950s to the present time Victoria has enjoyed an unprecedented growth in wine production and wine consumption, particularly in table wines. Together with this rise of public acceptance of wine has come vineyard expansion on a scale not seen before, even in pre-Phylloxera times. Many of the State's earliest grape-growing areas, for example, Geelong, Lilydale, and Bendigo, are again producing wine, as are new districts such as Drumborg (near Henty's original settlement at Portland), Avoca, central Victoria, and even Melbourne suburbs such as Wantirna.

In recent years mechanical harvesting has come to be more widely accepted among Victorian vignerons and it is likely to prove permanent, especially in the newer districts where vines have been planted at the appropriate distances apart to allow for grape-picking by machine.

One noteworthy event in the wine industry recently occurred in Mildura. Some viticultural scientists evolved four entirely new grape varieties, three of them for winemaking and the fourth for use by the dried fruits industry. They spent ten years cross-breeding various chosen grape varieties until achieving the four new strains which have been named after Aboriginal places near Mildura. The names are Tarango, Goyura, and Tullilah for winemaking, and Carino for dried fruits.

The production of wine in Victoria (including that used for distillation purposes) increased from 14,684 kilolitres in 1945-50 to 54,732 kilolitres in 1974-75.

History of manufacturing, 1961; Motor vehicle industry, 1962; Chemical industry, 1963; Petrochemical industry, 1964; Glass industry, 1965; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966; Aluminium industry, 1967; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967; Textile industry, 1968; Canning of foodstuffs, 1969; Butter, cheese, and processed milk products, 1970; Heavy engineering, 1971; Light engineering, 1972; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974; Concrete pipe industry, 1975; Paper industry, 1976

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- 12.23 Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry class
- 12.26 Manufacturing commodities, principal articles produced
- 12.29 Manufacturing establishments, details of operations by industry class
- 12.30 Electricity and gas establishments : details of operations

INTERNAL TRADE

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974 the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* (as amended) and the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*. The activities of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry. The Consumer Affairs Council, which is an independent advisory body, is also associated with the Ministry.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers, investigates such matters, and collects and collates relevant information. The Bureau also prepares and issues a number of pamphlets giving advice to consumers on a variety of topics.

The Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974 under the provisions of the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*. The function of the Tribunal is to provide, at a nominal cost, an alternative to court action for consumers requiring redress. The aim of the Tribunal is to settle claims by negotiation, but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is binding on both parties. The Tribunal's referee can hear any claim (as defined by the Act) irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the referee can only be enforced up to a maximum amount of \$1,000.

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and, in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

The *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972 covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of, or in defence of, consumers, trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, bait advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling, referral selling, merchandise marks, footwear regulations, furniture regulations, and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging, as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request, and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs to goods.

In the field of consumer legislation, several other government departments have implemented legislation to provide additional protection for consumers. Two notable examples in this area are, first, the *Motor Car Traders Act* 1973, which came into operation on 1 December 1974, and established the Motor Car Traders Committee to adjudicate over licences issued to second-hand motor car dealers. This Act also provides statutory warranties, backed by a government controlled fund, on the sale of second-hand motor cars. Second, amendments have been made to the *Local Government Act* 1958, which provide protection to persons building a new home. This legislation, in the form of the *Local Government (House Builder's Liability) Act* 1973 (as amended), came into operation on 15 October 1974 and provides that a builder cannot, after that date, enter into a contract to construct a dwelling house (or sell a dwelling house, the construction of which a builder began after that date), unless an approved guarantee or insurance policy is attached to that house.

Further reference, 1976

RETAILING

Small Business Development Corporation

A description of the activities of this Corporation can be found on page 486.

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail Census publications for the 1968-69 and 1973-74 censuses are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the

kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are :

(1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.

(2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included ; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.

(3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

(4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.

(5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities : building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.

(6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

(7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Comparison with 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census, where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the Census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the Census year were included in the Census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible, therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974	Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Retail establishments—							
Department, variety, and general stores	376	27,600	101,270	541,597	17,578	14,141	573,315
Food stores	13,918	66,485	112,680	1,478,917	4,817	9,303	1,493,037
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,201	27,676	72,516	632,709	1,569	4,080	638,358
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,778	14,149	43,896	321,960	21,617	28,888	372,466
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers	7,025	49,676	176,979	1,354,259	366,596	239,635	1,960,488
Other retailers	5,849	23,203	48,036	421,267	4,278	9,207	434,752
Total	36,147	208,789	555,377	4,750,709	416,455	305,254	5,472,416
Selected service establishments—							
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,941	40,219	105,527	326,673	11	160,344	487,027
Licensed clubs	432	4,895	14,701	32,692	498	15,078	48,268
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,538	7,215	12,616	2,593	3	33,025	35,620
Total	5,911	52,329	132,844	361,958	512	208,447	570,915
Grand total	42,058	261,118	688,221	5,112,667	416,967	513,701	6,043,331

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74**

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages and salaries for 1973-74(c)	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,221	5,112,667

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74**

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, and clocks (incl. garden equipment) (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (incl. bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74—continued

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Miscellaneous (<i>continued</i>)—		
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats, and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,667

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second-hand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, and briefcases, etc.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
		\$'000
Repair and service revenue—		
Household electrical appliance repairs	863	18,710
Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, and tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	..	513,701

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.

(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the

December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a new sample, which is based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

Estimates obtained from surveys based on the 1968-69 Census are not strictly comparable with those based on the 1961-62 Census. There are two main reasons for this:

(1) *Changes in the composition of broad commodity groups in 1968-69.* Commodity groups used in survey estimates were changed to some extent as a consequence of the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) at the time of the 1968-69 Census. The more important changes are:

- (i) "smallgoods" and "frozen poultry and vegetables" are included in the commodity group "groceries" in the new survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on that Census they were included in the commodity group "other food";
- (ii) "boats and outboard motors" are included in the commodity group "motor vehicles, etc." in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods"; and
- (iii) "watches, clocks, and silverware" are included in the commodity group "domestic hardware" in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as a base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts, and methods of compilation of these series can be found on pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Retail Sales of Goods* (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.

(2) *Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69.* Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, involving changes in the definition of a retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales exceeding \$1,000 were included in the 1961-62 Census, whereas the 1968-69 Census included only those establishments whose predominant activity was retailing. However, the value of retail sales made by mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, and wholesaling establishments in that year is available from the censuses of these establishments. This information has been used as a basis for adjusting the estimate of the value of retail sales obtained from the sample based on the 1968-69 Census, so that the published estimates of the monthly and quarterly values of retail sales include an estimate of the retail sales made by these other types of establishments.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
(\$m)

Commodity group	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75
Groceries	428.9	472.1	535.5	638.7	760.2
Butchers' meat	211.1	224.2	231.8	290.4	296.0
Other food (c)	349.2	375.8	358.4	456.4	538.3
Total food and groceries	989.2	1,072.1	1,125.7	1,385.5	1,594.5
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	292.2	312.7	362.4	445.7	516.0
Clothing and drapery	425.1	455.2	528.3	662.0	734.0
Footwear	74.8	79.9	88.1	102.2	110.0
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	73.7	81.8	115.3	158.5	185.7

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES—continued
(£m)

Commodity group	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75
Electrical goods (f)	155.4	180.0	237.2	298.9	362.9
Furniture and floor coverings	127.4	139.6	169.5	226.1	244.1
Chemists' goods	147.1	161.5	183.9	215.8	242.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery	92.8	100.9	121.1	154.0	181.9
Other goods (g)	277.0	301.9	292.7	371.3	435.0
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,654.7	2,885.6	3,224.2	4,020.0	4,606.4
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	931.6	1,006.3	1,080.4	(i)	(i)
Grand total	3,586.3	3,891.9	4,304.6	4,020.0	4,606.4

(a) Series based on the 1961-62 Retail Census.

(b) The September quarter of this year is based on the 1961-62 Retail Census. The remaining three quarters are based on the 1968-69 Retail Census.

(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(d) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(e) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.

(f) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.

(g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

(h) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

(i) Series discontinued.

Retailing in Victoria, 1969, 1975

WHOLESALE

Census of Wholesale Establishments, 1968-69

The term wholesale trade is used in the Wholesale Census in the broad sense to include the resale, by agents or principals, of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional, professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, manufacturers' sales branches, commission agents, purchasing agents, petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The listing of establishments for the 1968-69 Census of Wholesale Establishments was obtained from a number of sources such as trade directories, questionnaires sent to group employers, questionnaires sent to multi-establishment enterprises, etc. All units were recorded in a central register together with information identifying the businesses owning and operating them.

In general, the Census covered establishments operating during the year ended 30 June 1969. Data for establishments in operation at 30 June 1969 were included whether the establishment operated for the whole year or for only part of the year. In addition, data for establishments of multi-establishment enterprises in operation at 30 June 1969 also includes data for any establishments which ceased operations during the Census year.

Where ownership of an establishment changed during the Census year separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietor. Where it was impracticable to obtain returns from each proprietor, estimates were included for the period concerned.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e., regardless of the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

For further information, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to Chapter 31 of the *Official Year Book of Australia* 1970 or to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Wholesale Establishments, Final Bulletin*.

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons employed at 30 June 1969	Wages and salaries (b) (\$'000)	Turnover (c) (\$'000)	Stocks at 30 June—		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (c) (\$'000)	Value added (c) (\$'000)
					1968	1969		
General wholesalers	107	1,992	6,048	83,890	10,972	10,496	73,426	9,988
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	718	7,041	19,537	136,909	13,061	12,327	92,185	43,991
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	294	2,558	8,483	625,453	193,663	424,126	848,117	7,799
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	615	7,324	26,834	561,726	52,895	62,984	469,539	102,274
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	434	5,240	17,913	408,462	57,559	61,758	353,735	58,926
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,854	25,331	79,818	872,478	177,701	196,773	676,144	215,407
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	1,364	13,493	38,002	394,628	52,050	53,811	316,721	79,667
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	495	4,708	13,525	191,914	22,288	26,228	159,464	36,390
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	1,003	7,636	21,518	385,850	45,746	47,518	329,777	57,845
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	1,222	15,207	42,851	1,071,529	80,040	72,580	940,098	123,971
Other wholesalers	1,083	11,491	32,587	387,865	53,149	66,461	312,045	89,132
Total wholesale trade	9,189	102,021	307,113	5,120,705	759,123	1,035,063	4,571,251	825,392

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(c) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF TURNOVER AND SALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69
(\$'000)

Industry group	Sales of goods on own account and transfers out			Commissions received	Other operating revenue	Turnover (a)	Sales or purchases on commission
	Wholesale sales	Transfers out	Retail sales				
General wholesalers	77,066	1,980	1,773	80,820	2,415	83,890	95,045
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	99,508	1,808	2,999	104,314	20,717	136,909	544,456
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	614,502	5,160	214	619,876	4,455	625,453	213,378
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	500,349	9,894	5,831	516,073	40,622	561,726	367,178
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	392,603	10,691	278	403,572	3,670	408,462	66,681
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	781,643	28,443	13,388	823,473	7,684	872,478	116,290
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	374,360	2,681	9,284	386,325	5,698	394,628	66,256
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	169,681	11,162	2,409	183,252	5,201	191,914	76,707
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	357,887	14,565	1,031	373,482	11,812	385,850	218,450
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	986,684	36,869	7,539	1,031,093	11,933	1,071,529	214,229
Other wholesalers	354,507	19,962	3,233	377,703	8,410	387,865	79,923
Total wholesale trade	4,708,789	143,215	47,979	4,899,983	122,618	5,120,705	2,058,593

(a) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

TOURISM

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74*Introduction*

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

Scope of the Census

The Census covered tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. There is no generally accepted definition of a tourist accommodation establishment. For the purposes of the Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as:

- (1) Hotels, motels—licensed and unlicensed, and guest houses which provide short-term accommodation (i.e., for periods of less than two months) available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and
- (2) caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public.

Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The number of rooms, units, etc., normally available for accommodating paying guests. Guest rooms are included in the category "with facilities" if they contain private bath or shower and toilet facilities.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could have been accommodated at 30 June 1974 in beds normally in place at the establishment.
- (4) *Takings from accommodation.* Revenue received from the provision of accommodation for the year ended 30 June 1974.
- (5) *Takings from meals.* Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all meals, counter lunches, etc., supplied to all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment.
- (6) *Takings from beer, wines, and spirits.* Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from the sale of beer, wines, and spirits, whether or not consumed on the premises, to all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment; included are takings from beer, wines, and spirits served with meals.
- (7) *All other takings.* All revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all persons, including persons who were not guests at the establishment, other than takings from accommodation, meals, beer, wines, and spirits; included are takings from the provision of laundry services, reimbursement of telephone calls, sales of confectionery, cigarettes, newspapers, etc.
- (8) *Persons.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and all employees (full-time and other) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974 (including salaried directors).
- (9) *Wages and salaries.* Gross payments for the year ended 30 June 1974, before taxation and other deductions.
- (10) *Powered sites and unpowered sites.* The number of caravan park sites with and without provision for connection to electricity power supply, and which were available for accommodating visitors' caravans at 30 June 1974.

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES :
CAPACITY AND TAKINGS BY SIZE AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

Size of establishment (Guest rooms)	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Capacity at 30 June 1974		Gross takings, 1973-74							
		Guest rooms		Total	Bed spaces	Accom- modation	Meals	Beer, wines, and spirits	Other	Total	
		With all facilities	Other								
1- 15	761	909	4,283	LICENSED HOTELS							
16- 25	100	655	1,314	5,192	9,328	4,468	16,917	\$000 150,365	\$000 6,398	\$000 178,148	
26- 50	41	655	1,414	1,969	3,705	2,192	4,901	26,328	1,114	34,535	
51-100	10	356	353	709	1,370	1,783	3,635	13,719	440	19,577	
101 and over	8	1,523	..	1,523	3,178	6,665	6,135	5,775	51	7,131	
Total	920	4,098	6,709	10,807	20,683	16,389	33,836	199,738	8,227	258,190	
PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES											
1- 15	47	99	377	476	1,102	368	174	..	134	676	
16- 25	11	12	214	226	495	144	77	..	..	221
26- 50	17	67	491	558	1,131	521	220	..	12	753	
51-100	10	108	1,112	1,220	2,087	1,072	647	..	14	1,733	
101 and over	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88	286	2,194	2,480	4,815	2,105	1,118	..	160	3,383	
LICENSED MOTELS											
1- 15	7	56	11	67	179	139	548	208	327	1,222	
16- 25	12	230	16	246	689	848	422	141	14	1,425	
26- 50	28	1,028	..	1,028	2,821	3,197	2,122	678	89	6,086	
51-100	11	763	1	764	2,066	2,527	1,474	533	49	4,583	
101 and over	8	1,615	127	1,742	3,893	5,908	3,273	1,252	446	10,879	
Total	66	3,692	155	3,847	9,648	12,619	7,839	2,812	925	24,195	
UNLICENSED MOTELS											
1- 15	164	1,607	9	1,616	4,559	2,953	986	..	250	4,189	
16- 25	87	1,696	29	1,725	4,917	3,815	1,291	..	44	5,150	
26- 50	57	1,909	49	1,958	5,284	4,800	1,755	..	81	6,636	
51-100	14	997	93	1,090	2,727	2,953	1,284	..	92	4,329	
101 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	323	6,209	180	6,389	17,487	14,521	5,316	..	467	20,304	
TOTAL—ALL ESTABLISHMENTS											
1- 15	979	2,671	4,680	7,351	15,168	7,928	18,625	150,573	7,109	184,235	
16- 25	210	2,593	1,573	4,166	9,806	6,999	6,691	26,469	1,172	41,331	
26- 50	143	3,659	1,299	4,958	12,338	10,301	7,732	14,397	622	33,052	
51-100	45	2,079	1,009	3,088	7,142	5,121	5,121	4,084	129	16,479	
101 and over	20	3,283	677	3,960	8,179	13,261	9,940	7,027	747	30,975	
Total	1,397	14,285	9,238	23,523	52,633	45,634	48,109	202,550	9,779	306,072	

(11) *On-site vans, cabins, flats, units, etc.* The number of units owned or leased by, and located at, caravan parks which were available for accommodating paying guests at 30 June 1974.

For further information, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Census of tourist accommodation establishments, 1973-74, Victoria* (reference number 87).

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Capacity at 30 June 1974		Gross takings, 1973-74	Employment at 30 June 1974 (persons)			Wages and salaries, 1973-74
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces		Working proprietors	Employees	Total	
				\$'000				\$'000
Melbourne	403	9,825	21,259	184,714	469	12,349	12,818	40,512
Barwon	99	1,625	3,717	18,105	143	1,244	1,387	3,758
South Western	91	1,304	2,892	12,480	169	820	989	2,372
Central Highlands	97	1,004	1,992	9,191	172	572	744	1,574
Wimmera	76	846	1,755	7,690	144	480	624	1,272
Northern Mallee	65	1,328	3,067	9,170	93	767	860	2,307
Loddon-Campaspe	130	1,158	2,663	11,844	249	720	969	1,956
Goulburn	120	1,383	3,161	15,386	230	836	1,066	2,709
North Eastern	102	1,617	3,954	9,548	176	678	854	2,229
East Gippsland	94	1,522	3,788	10,163	168	703	871	2,284
Central Gippsland	76	1,049	2,253	11,741	127	731	858	2,120
East Central	44	862	2,132	6,040	67	411	478	1,297
Total	1,397	23,523	52,633	306,072	2,207	20,311	22,518	64,390

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: SUMMARY OF BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Capacity at 30 June 1974				Gross takings, 1973-74		
		Unpowered sites	Powered sites	On-site vans	Cabins, etc.	Accommodation	Other	Total
						\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	58	1,711	3,833	198	147	1,277	263	1,540
Barwon	42	2,292	4,822	157	228	976	208	1,184
South Western	23	991	1,887	106	20	365	31	396
Central Highlands	16	559	661	29	..	129	13	142
Wimmera	17	941	687	57	6	135	28	163
Northern Mallee	22	480	1,314	250	..	469	69	538
Loddon-Campaspe	28	688	1,855	115	5	295	17	312
Goulburn	33	1,186	1,504	45	12	336	202	538
North Eastern	33	1,527	2,119	134	23	366	26	392
East Gippsland	46	2,417	2,036	121	133	515	80	595
Central Gippsland	30	1,189	893	33	19	156	21	177
East Central	20	280	1,373	60	27	259	43	302
Total	368	14,261	22,984	1,305	620	5,278	1,001	6,279

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EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

Until Federation made an Australian common market possible, Victoria's trading pattern was simple. In the early years exports consisted of pastoral products and imports of industrial products, and apart from intercolonial movements of goods, the United Kingdom was the dominant trading partner. After the discovery of gold in the 1850s Victoria differed from the other colonies. Imports assumed a vital role in providing practically all the consumption requirements of the rapidly increasing population and wool was replaced by gold as the leading export in value terms. Wool regained its former importance during the 1870s, but this was not Victorian domestic produce, in the main, as the Riverina and other interstate regions exported through Victorian ports.

The Colony was geographically well placed to benefit from the increased prosperity and population, and a feature of its economic leadership until the 1880s was that it became the re-exporting and trans-shipping centre among the colonies. This involved collecting manufactured or tropical goods from overseas and repacking or further processing them for re-export to other colonies, New Zealand, or the Pacific Islands, and in return handling gold, metals, wheat, and wool from them. Melbourne had become the financial and commercial centre of Australia and this was reflected in the pattern of Victoria's trade. By the late nineteenth century, however, Victoria's policy of protection had effected a reduction in the range of imports as the tariff enabled domestic industries to compete. Victoria ultimately became the most important manufacturing colony, supplying goods from categories including clothing, boots and shoes, agricultural machinery, coach building, and food processing. Many manufactured items were not sheltered.

After the 1880s New South Wales became an entrepôt and trans-shipping centre. Victoria was more severely affected than New South Wales by the depression of the 1890s and with the tendency of the smaller colonies to conduct overseas trade direct, Melbourne's role as the commercial and trade centre diminished. New South Wales gradually overtook Victoria in manufacturing, although Victoria's recovery from the depression was assisted by an increased interstate trade in manufactures. The pattern finally changed in 1901 with the cessation of Victoria's distinctive policy of protection, the elimination of barriers to interstate trade, and the transference to the Commonwealth Government of all powers relating to customs duties and overseas trade.

Following Federation, Victoria reflected the Australian increase in foodstuffs exports as a major item, providing butter, mutton and lamb, wheat and flour from the early years, and dried fruit from the 1920s. By the time of the Second World War foodstuffs accounted for about one half of Victoria's overseas exports of domestic origin. After the War the share of wool increased, but Victoria, no

longer a major mining State, contributed little to the export of minerals which figured large in Australia's total. The pattern of imports changed from clothing and textiles, which were now produced locally, to fibres, crude oil, and motor vehicle parts, which indicated Victoria's strength in the manufacture of textiles, oil refining, and the production of motor vehicles.

More recently, changes have been brought about by the discovery of oil fields offshore and the importation of textiles and motor vehicles from the United States of America and Asian countries. The activities of the Industries Assistance Commission, the successor to the Tariff Board, demonstrate the concern at the actual or potential effects on employment in Australia of the importation of cheap overseas manufactures. Local oil and gas, which ensure a relative independence from overseas energy crises, have contributed to a diminution of imports of these items into Victoria.

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1974-75 the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 35.6 per cent of imports and 19.6 per cent of exports. Major imports were iron and steel, machinery and transport equipment, and textiles, yarns, and fabrics, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, and dairy products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, the United States of America, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901.

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to specified imports from certain Commonwealth countries. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present Australian tariff, operative since 1 July 1965, provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950.

Preferential rates apply to goods, the produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea, and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

With the termination on 1 February 1973 of the United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement existing preferential rates applicable to United Kingdom goods came under review.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage duties

In addition to the ordinary duties of customs imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 3 per cent, 7½ per cent, and 10 per cent are charged on some goods according to the types of goods and their origin. Other goods are exempt from primage duty. Goods produced or manufactured by New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, and Papua New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry. "Normal value" under the Act means:

- (1) The price paid for like goods sold for use in the country of export;
- (2) the cost of production, plus f.o.b. charges, selling costs, and profit;
- (3) the highest price paid for like goods sold to a third country;
- (4) the price of like goods from a country with similar costs of production to the exporting country; or
- (5) where insufficient information is available, a price determined by the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in public reports which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*.

Industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors can be referred to the Commission by the Commonwealth Government, and numerous different forms of assistance can be examined by the Commission. In addition, matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements, can be referred to the Commission. The Act requires the Industries Assistance Commission to report annually to the Commonwealth Government on the operation of the Commission and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effect on the Australian economy.

There are certain matters which the Minister is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Commonwealth Government. These are, basically, proposed variations in the long-term assistance granted to industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. Long-term assistance in this context means assistance which is provided by means of tariffs or other restrictions on imports; or financial assistance which extends over a period of two or more years. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least ten years, in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Act states that the Commission shall consist of from five to nine commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General for renewable terms of up to five years. It provides also for the appointment of associate commissioners, either for the purpose of particular inquiries or, like the commissioners, for renewable terms of up to five years. The commissioners are supported by an office which is staffed by members of the Commonwealth Public Service.

The Commission is required to hold public hearings during the course of its inquiries into individual industries. These hearings, which are advertised widely throughout Australia, are open to the public.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action on the Authority's report the Minister is required first to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the goods concerned.

Bilateral trade agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries. The principal ones, describing the main features of the agreements, are outlined in the following notes.

Canada

Dated 1960. Provides not only for each side to give the other preferences on specific goods but also for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements that each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was completed between Canada and Australia on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some modifications, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

New Zealand

Dated 1966. Provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for addition of items to the schedule. The 1933 Agreement continues in effect as part of the 1966 Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. Following the termination in January 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an arrangement on 7 May 1973 to guarantee tariff preferences in each other's market. This Agreement continued in effect until 30 September 1974 and has been extended until 31 March 1977.

Malaysia

Dated 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975.

The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

Republic of Korea

Dated 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The new Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements, and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a joint trade committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines

Dated 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Philippines on 16 June 1975. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries; for the two governments to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements; and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. In addition, it expresses the Commonwealth Government's support for initiatives and arrangements in trade matters among members of the Association of South East Asian Nations; provides that the Commonwealth Government will encourage and facilitate the flow of Australian direct investment, particularly of a joint venture type, to the Philippines; and records the intention of both governments to encourage and facilitate the development of industrial and technical co-operation between relevant commercial enterprises and organisations, and the interchange of commercial and technical representatives, groups, and delegations between the two countries. The Agreement also established a joint commission to further the aims of the Agreement.

Papua New Guinea

Dated 1973. Known as the Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Interim Trade and Commercial Arrangements between Australia and Papua New Guinea. The Memorandum provides that Papua New Guinea will continue to receive preferential treatment in the Australian tariff and that Australia will receive most favoured nation treatment in Papua New Guinea.

Indonesia

Dated 1972. Current Agreement replaces earlier Agreement signed in 1959. The new Agreement is a most favoured nation Agreement which establishes the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade principles as the basis governing the conduct of bilateral trade. The Agreement expresses support for international commodity agreements, encouragement of Australian investment in Indonesia, and activities by Australian consultants and contractors. Other provisions refer

to Australian support for trade initiatives in the Association of South East Asian Nations and to consultation on shipping matters.

Iran

Dated 1974. The Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation; declares the support of both governments for the principle of long-term contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.

Japan

Dated 1964. The current Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan was formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter, and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

People's Republic of China

Dated 1973. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the interchange of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a joint trade committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

U.S.S.R.

Dated 1973. Supplements the 1965 Agreement which provided for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognised the preferential agreements of both countries. The new Agreement provides for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries, particularly in goods listed in attached schedules, encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation, support for international commodity agreements, and the establishment of a Mixed Commission to meet regularly to review trade progress, seek solutions to bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Eastern Europe

The trade Agreements Australia signed with the German Democratic Republic (28 February 1974), Hungary (30 September 1974), Bulgaria (5 December 1974), and Romania (29 May 1975) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the trade Agreements with Hungary and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations; and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements

aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products. There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups, and delegations. In addition, the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other. Mixed Commissions have also been established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. At March 1976, eighty-three countries, whose foreign trade represents well over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, three had acceded provisionally, and nineteen had applied the Agreement on a de facto basis.

Six series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions from individual countries on a number of its principal or potential exports to them, as a consequence of both direct negotiation by Australia and negotiation by other countries. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations (the seventh) was inaugurated at Tokyo in September 1973, and approximately ninety countries, both G.A.T.T. and non-G.A.T.T. members, are participating in the negotiations. It has been agreed that the principal areas of negotiation should be the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in agricultural and industrial products; and the safeguarding of measures against the disruption of domestic industries by imports. The problems of developing countries are being given special consideration.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can be manufactured only under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing of certain goods from non-British countries was introduced in 1936 by an amendment to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations. Licensing was strengthened on 1 December 1939 under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations because war-time conditions required close controls on imports. It was relaxed progressively after the end of the Second World War so that by March 1952 goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A decline in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that import licensing was significantly intensified in March 1952.

The 1939 Regulations were subsequently substituted by the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations of 1956. Between March 1952 and February 1960 import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position. From February 1960 only some 10 per cent of imports by value remained subject to control. Most of the restrictions were removed in October 1962 when licensing was limited to certain goods controlled for reasons of industry protection.

After the general 25 per cent reduction in the Australian Customs Tariff rates in 1973 it also became necessary to impose licensing on a quantitative basis in respect of a limited number of commodities. These controls were introduced to afford temporary protection to local manufacturers pending the examination by the Industries Assistance Commission of the longer term needs for protection.

Trade Services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest overseas in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent role. Since the end of the Second World War the Service has grown steadily, and by early 1976 there were 173 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners, and 60 posts had been established in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; assisting less developed countries in promoting their exports in Australia; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services, particularly in consultancy fields; helping to attract desirable investment overseas by Australian firms; and providing information on Australia to overseas firms interested in investing in Australia.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the Commonwealth Public Service, and applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner or Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers selected are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in some cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Commonwealth Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Minister Commercial, Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary, or Commercial Attaché).

Trade missions

Up to June 1976 the Commonwealth Government had sent 112 trade and survey missions and five trade ships overseas as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

(1) *Survey missions.* These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

(2) *Specialised and general trade missions.* Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and subsequently negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949, Australia has participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and the Pacific area.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of more sophisticated export promotion techniques and the increased diversity of Australian manufactured goods available for export, more emphasis is now placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, and Suva.

Export market development grants

In December 1974, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to provide incentives for the development of export markets. The *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974* authorised the establishment of the Export Development Grants Board to administer the grants scheme. This scheme, operative for five years, replaced the former Export Market Development Allowance and Export Incentive Grants schemes.

Grants payable under this scheme are subject to income tax and are designed to encourage Australian exporters and prospective exporters to develop overseas markets for their products and services which are substantially of Australian origin.

Grants are payable to any resident of Australia who incurs eligible expenditure, as defined in the Act, in developing an export market for goods and services intended to be exported from Australia. Export market development grants are made at either the premium rate of 85 per cent or the standard rate of 60 per cent for eligible expenditure. The premium rate applies to participants in Commonwealth Government organised and Commonwealth Government sponsored overseas promotions, new markets, and to certain subscriptions or levies. The standard rate applies to all other eligible expenditure.

For practical purposes the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade organises Australian participation only in those specialised overseas promotions which are likely to attract a sufficient number of Australian exporters to reflect a reasonably comprehensive range of Australian products. For specialised overseas promotions in which it is not organising Australian participation, the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to consider requests from intending Australian participants to sponsor these promotions. Eligible expenditure incurred in both Commonwealth Government organised and Commonwealth Government sponsored overseas promotions automatically qualifies for the premium grant rate.

The maximum grant payable in any year is \$100,000 or 10 per cent of export earnings, whichever is the lower, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 for eligible expenditure incurred on Commonwealth Government organised or Commonwealth Government sponsored promotions.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, have been increasingly successful in obtaining

overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The consultants are representative of a wide range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, agriculture, mining, surveying, and urban and regional planning.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank.

To enable Australian consultants to improve their competitive position as compared with that of foreign consultants, the Commonwealth Government established the Consulting Services Feasibility Study Fund in 1973. This facility is used to finance selected feasibility studies of approved developmental projects overseas carried out by Australian consultants in developing countries.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council, which was formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors, assists construction contractors in the securing of contracts overseas. It has a close liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, which provides information on construction opportunities overseas.

Investment overseas

The Commonwealth Government promotes and encourages direct private Australian investment overseas, particularly in developing countries where the investment is undertaken on a joint venture basis with participation by local partners, and which is in accordance with the social and economic development priorities and investment plans of the host countries. The Commonwealth Government assists worthwhile new investment by a number of measures, including:

(1) *Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme.* Insurance of overseas investments against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, exchange control restrictions, and war damage can be effected with the Export Finance Insurance Corporation. Since February 1975, the scope of the scheme has been broadened to include all new investments which might assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country. The scheme has also been extended to include new eligible investments in Papua New Guinea.

(2) *Overseas Investment Feasibility Fund.* This Fund was established in May 1974 to encourage firms to undertake pre-investment feasibility studies in developing countries. It is aimed primarily at small to medium-sized firms which could be deterred from investigating potentially worthwhile investment projects. Where an approved study indicates that a proposed venture is not economically feasible and a firm decides not to invest, provision is made for the reimbursement of 60 per cent of eligible expenditure incurred on the overseas portion of the study up to a maximum of \$25,000 per study, per year. An individual firm will be eligible for only one grant from the Fund for any one country in any one financial year. The maximum payment to any one firm from the Fund in any one financial year is \$30,000.

(3) *General Investment Information and Advisory Service.* To assist Australian firms in evaluating investment prospects in overseas countries, a comprehensive range of investment information on a number of overseas countries is held by the regional and head offices of the Commonwealth Department of Overseas Trade, and is available free on request to investors and potential investors. The Department also arranges seminars on investment opportunities and prospects in specific countries.

Victorian Government involvement in overseas trade

There are no specific Victorian trade services, although Victorian Government representatives overseas indirectly stimulate trade in performing agency functions. The Victorian Government also acts as co-sponsor for trade fairs, such as the Asian Trade Fair held in Melbourne in June 1975.

Further reference, 1976 ; Victoria's pattern of trade, 1964 ; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Compilation

All goods which add to or subtract from resources should enter overseas trade statistics. The statistics are not confined only to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction, but all goods moving in or out of Australia are recorded, except for certain exclusions. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account including some items of defence equipment, and outside packages (i.e., the outside package or outside covering of the goods).

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from data relating to exports and imports submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs administered by the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs as required by the Customs Act. Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Bureau of Customs. Normally this is within a few days of the loading or discharge of cargo.

From July 1965, imports have been classified according to the Australian Import Commodity Classification (A.I.C.C.) and, from July 1966, exports have been classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (A.E.C.C.). Before those years the statistics were based on the Standard Classification of Imports and Exports. The new classifications (7 digits) are based on the 5 digits Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (4 digits), (B.T.N.), used in the Australian Customs Tariff (7 digits) introduced in July 1965.

Australia uses the Australian Customs Tariff, based on B.T.N., for the recording of goods entering the country, thus applying the relevant rates of duty applicable, and the Australian Export Commodity Classification, based on S.I.T.C., for those goods leaving Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics therefore publishes trade statistics classified by the Australian Customs Tariff (tariff items), A.I.C.C., and A.E.C.C. (statistical items). There are approximately 8,500 tariff items and statistical key codes, 6,200 A.I.C.C. items, and 2,300 A.E.C.C. items.

There is a one-for-one correspondence between the tariff items and the statistical items in some cases, and in other cases one statistical item represents several tariff items, because of (1) logical grouping of commodities with differential rates of duty requiring separate tariff items, (2) reduction in the number of individual commodities in Bureau processing compared with Customs records because of the requirements of cross-tabulations in statistical publications, and (3) possible concealment of confidential items. Changes are also made to statistical groupings from time to time to close down diminishing items into a broad category or open up expanding items into finer categories.

The statistical item series (S.I.T.C.) is published in the publication *Overseas trade* annually and corresponding monthly and quarterly publications. The tariff item series (Australian Customs Tariff) appears in the publication *Imports cleared for home consumption* annually. Imports cleared for home consumption differ in scope from imports in that they include withdrawals from bonded warehouses and exclude imports into bonded warehouses. The *Overseas trade*

publication shows imports landed during a period and the *Imports cleared for home consumption* publication shows those cleared through Customs during the same period.

Before tabulation the tariff item numbers on the warrants are converted to S.I.T.C. numbers and complex cross-tabulations of items by quantity (where applicable) and value can then be produced for Australia and the States, showing country of origin or destination and importing and exporting State, and a variety of other details. Monthly printout of results is made available to users in all the State Offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and recently this has been made more helpful to users by the introduction of microfiche readers and printers. A range of trade publications is produced for general distribution as well as special returns to satisfy specific requests. More than 4,000 queries of all types by mail, telephone, and personal visit are handled by officers of the Trade sub-section at the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics alone each year.

Definitions

Certain definitions and abbreviations of relevance to the interpretation of trade statistics have been explained in passing in earlier sections of this chapter. For example, in the section relating to legislation and agreements, definitions were given for primage duties, anti-dumping duties, bilateral trade agreements, G.A.T.T., and excise tariff; in the section relating to trade services: trade commissioner, trade mission; and in the section relating to compilation of trade statistics: tariff item, statistical item, imports cleared for home consumption, outside packages, B.T.N., S.I.T.C., A.I.C.C., and A.E.C.C. Other relevant definitions and abbreviations are:

Country of consignment: the country to which goods are consigned at the time of export. If not so determined, the exports are recorded as "for orders".

Country of origin: the country of production as defined for tariff purposes.

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified.

c.i.f.: cost, insurance, freight.

kg: kilogram.

litre al.: litre alcohol.

The method of valuation used requires separate treatment and is discussed below.

Recorded value of imports and exports

All values in overseas trade statistics are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This means that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, before export are included in the determination of trade values.

The procedure adopted to value exports and imports is as follows:

(1) *Exports*. The recorded value of goods exported includes the cost of the outside package and has been determined, since July 1937, as follows:

(i) goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold; and

(ii) goods shipped on consignment are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price paid for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale.

(2) *Imports*. The recorded value of goods imported is the "value for duty" as laid down for Customs purposes, i.e., the sum of:

- (i) (a) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
 (b) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and
 (ii) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export.

In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia, the "value for duty" shall be the amount which would be the "value for duty" if the goods were at date of exportation sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country".

"Special deduction" is defined as "any discount or other deduction allowed to the Australian importer which would not ordinarily have been allowed to any and every purchaser at the date of exportation of an equal quantity of identically similar goods".

"Leasing arrangements." The recorded value of goods under leasing arrangements is defined as the f.o.b. value, i.e., not the value of the lease receipts or payments. However, for balance of payments purposes, large items of equipment under lease are normally excluded from export and import figures, and therefore from the balance of trade, since no change of ownership has occurred.

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1970-71	1,458,583	995,867	39,041	1,034,908	423,675
1971-72	1,431,076	1,103,230	36,501	1,139,731	291,345
1972-73	1,472,602	1,461,778	33,595	1,495,373	-22,771
1973-74	2,155,759	1,556,720	36,920	1,593,640	562,119
1974-75	2,793,411	1,631,044	65,784	1,696,828	1,096,583

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of exports.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	per cent	per cent	per cent
1970-71	4,150,028	4,375,757	8,525,785	35.1	23.7	29.2
1971-72	4,008,365	4,893,368	8,901,733	35.7	23.3	28.9
1972-73	4,120,727	6,213,704	10,334,431	35.7	24.1	28.7
1973-74	6,085,004	6,913,746	12,998,750	35.4	23.1	28.8
1974-75	8,083,099	8,672,762	16,755,861	34.6	19.6	26.8

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to A.I.C.C. and A.E.C.C. classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
00	Live animals	3,568	5,024	4,944	4,754
01	Meat and meat preparations	834	1,051	239,859	121,323
02	Dairy products and eggs	5,032	6,060	112,681	125,743
03	Fish and fish preparations	20,146	19,190	12,256	10,353
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	2,505	3,054	133,802	221,180
05	Fruit and vegetables	19,838	32,946	61,396	58,950
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	1,512	3,161	539	2,803
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	28,549	40,510	5,806	8,782
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	2,338	1,796	12,072	6,090
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	2,372	3,267	2,040	1,531
11	Beverages	5,451	5,965	3,403	4,684
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	15,910	21,006	2,197	2,294
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	2,083	1,754	71,210	50,884
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	6,283	2,555	130	343
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	23,579	17,560	776	821
24	Wood, timber, and cork	26,681	19,835	189	173
25	Pulp and waste paper	13,710	20,945	14	23
26	Textile fibres and their waste	51,244	24,155	360,003	244,019
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	15,357	24,675	794	1,403
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	435	458	26,779	51,525
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	10,261	8,600	8,082	8,955
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	156	290	2,532	4,248
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	79,945	111,423	68,743	118,443
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	15	31	(a)	(a)
41	Animal oils and fats	263	387	17,378	20,785
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	7,920	15,288	334	838
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	1,429	2,141	355	1,103
51	Chemical elements and compounds	70,257	103,626	6,984	8,934
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1,211	1,267	1,256	3
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	20,186	16,024	2,602	4,156
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	19,829	27,506	8,432	9,324
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	5,528	6,155	2,163	2,829
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2,051	3,082	86	32
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,348	4,019	2,526	2,460
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	72,520	97,329	14,215	16,856
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	25,701	35,601	17,988	11,288
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c., and dressed fur skins	6,234	8,569	2,171	1,890
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	26,489	37,144	3,810	3,302
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	12,759	12,949	966	918
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	60,083	80,186	3,070	5,835
65	Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	271,096	194,789	13,461	14,145

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	45,078	48,335	7,153	9,717
67	Iron and steel	71,680	104,458	4,508	18,508
68	Non-ferrous metals	14,863	20,110	31,590	48,581
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	48,950	72,737	28,710	42,545
71	Machinery (except electric)	303,039	466,969	46,962	76,557
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	139,738	238,681	25,531	44,583
73	Transport equipment	282,034	418,761	97,611	100,972
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	6,008	7,658	1,585	1,358
82	Furniture	5,904	8,316	467	722
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	3,840	4,879	78	118
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	43,155	70,873	5,672	6,041
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	18,621	21,265	626	513
86	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	71,181	93,477	19,945	24,242
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	103,478	128,293	12,205	24,212
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	40,757	48,234 (b)	52,536 (b)	97,064
Total merchandise		2,142,036	2,774,419	1,563,226	1,649,755
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	13,723	18,991	30,414	47,075
Total		2,155,759	2,793,411	1,593,640	1,696,828

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Belgium-Luxembourg	13,342	23,164	28,902	11,426	10,356	8,717
Canada	48,458	64,828	75,105	44,570	36,521	31,244
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	17,269	23,489	25,822	22,427	42,760	51,694
Taiwan Province only	22,563	45,504	41,616	24,133	19,162	23,443
Czechoslovakia	3,105	4,544	6,053	4,032	4,737	4,368
France	34,683	33,475	57,463	67,543	65,224	46,125
Germany, Federal						
Republic of	124,029	212,455	261,072	43,921	37,175	42,782
Greece	1,865	2,447	4,308	8,593	4,196	2,171
Hong Kong	28,368	61,229	64,058	30,094	34,417	30,695
India	12,730	20,023	21,261	8,281	9,838	11,149
Indonesia	4,052	4,775	7,113	20,147	27,437	39,682
Iran	2,630	4,527	6,036	4,740	6,505	22,428
Iraq	13,571	18,812	64,038	931	3,061	2,795
Italy	31,737	53,479	73,821	33,105	31,200	24,187
Japan	267,520	383,578	478,637	326,451	355,031	313,653
Korea, Republic of	3,815	11,484	18,613	17,256	12,126	14,692

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT—*continued*
(£'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Kuwait	6,719	19,639	7,878	2,390	1,898	3,856
Malaysia	13,012	26,787	20,870	21,803	35,707	41,405
Mexico	910	2,477	3,436	5,257	6,955	9,184
Netherlands	20,475	30,434	48,557	11,327	11,597	20,279
New Zealand	49,107	67,015	67,856	121,833	170,275	217,874
Pakistan	1,789	5,555	2,139	1,955	1,755	16,604
Papua New Guinea	7,286	11,370	10,939	26,865	30,444	45,300
Philippines	1,885	4,815	6,863	20,532	24,449	39,606
Poland	1,263	2,747	2,866	19,586	18,204	16,225
Qatar	..	21,614	..	317	299	2,113
Saudi Arabia	1,737	3,709	12,325	8,407	8,687	16,360
Singapore	7,923	14,230	19,366	26,314	32,934	55,262
South Africa	5,007	9,343	11,966	45,334	33,280	30,389
Spain	7,197	14,089	14,223	7,422	7,202	5,004
Sri Lanka	3,870	4,137	5,593	1,958	3,368	12,989
Sweden	33,013	42,137	70,315	6,397	6,790	10,038
Switzerland	21,189	32,861	35,561	3,027	6,615	5,262
Thailand	2,071	3,592	5,514	14,430	19,761	17,179
United Kingdom	283,361	318,101	453,895	146,358	102,673	97,559
United States of America	301,337	439,779	599,966	164,315	173,441	121,370
U.S.S.R.	745	1,749	2,514	29,811	42,124	38,991
Yugoslavia	250	910	1,269	23,863	28,929	15,268
Other and unknown	72,719	110,856	155,582	118,222	126,507	188,886
Total	1,472,602	2,155,759	2,793,411	1,495,373	1,593,640	1,696,828

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 686).

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1974-75 totalled 2,898,918 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum and petroleum products, 934,053 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 473,724 tonnes; food preparations, 63,748 tonnes; beverages and alcoholic liquors, 39,255 tonnes; machinery, 31,251 tonnes; and metal manufactures, 27,563 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,965,967 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and paperboard, 234,974 tonnes; iron and steel, 340,499 tonnes; sugar and sugar preparations, 275,060 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 286,984 tonnes; sulphuric acid, 156,315 tonnes; gypsum, 172,589 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 186,412 tonnes; and timber, 175,262 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1975 amounted to 954,040 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 915,027 tonnes. Total interstate

imports for the same period amounted to 454,543 tonnes, and consisted mainly of petroleum and petroleum products, 31,561 tonnes; alumina, 194,168 tonnes; pig iron and steel, 123,533 tonnes; and gypsum, 43,504 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade by sea with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For the year 1974-75 the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$477.6m. Transport equipment, \$86.2m; clothing and clothing accessories, \$45.8m; machinery other than electric machinery, \$35.1m; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, \$35.1m; and paper, paperboard manufactures, articles, and related products, \$32.6m were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$53.3m. Petroleum and petroleum products, \$5.1m; chemical elements and compounds, \$11.8m; and machinery other than electric machinery, \$6.4m were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas)*, 1974-75 issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For the year 1974-75 exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$300.1m. Transport equipment, \$72.0m; petroleum products, \$28.1m; and tobacco and tobacco manufactures, \$11.6m were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1974-75 was approximately \$30.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$245.6m. Preserved vegetables, \$16.7m and timber, \$19.2m were the main types of commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1974-75 was approximately \$30.3m.

Customs and excise revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in Victoria in each of the three years 1972-73 to 1974-75 were \$197.2m, \$222.1m, and \$305.8m, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth Government imposes excise duty are shown in the following table, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1972-73 to 1974-75. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

**VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON PRINCIPAL
COMMODITIES**

Article and unit of quantity	Quantity on which duty was collected			Gross excise duty collected		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) litre al.	2,108	2,143	1,868	8,005	12,332	16,526
Tobacco kg	524	482	439	3,107	3,341	3,577
Cigars and cigarettes kg	7,811	7,852	8,060	89,473	105,377	128,032
Petrol litre	3,343,915	3,486,727	3,569,379	127,236	164,805	175,078
All other articles (a)	..	..	..	134,617	152,936	161,001
Total	..	..	..	362,438	438,791	484,214

(a) Includes excise duty collected on beer, which is not available for separate publication.

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1974-75
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne (a)	Geelong	Portland	Western Port	Total
Overseas trade—					
Imports	2,642,040	134,993	9,969	6,409	2,793,411
Exports	1,331,028	222,885	20,509	122,406	1,696,828
Total	3,973,068	357,878	30,478	128,815	4,490,239
Gross revenue—					
Customs	301,867	2,663	186	1,097	305,813
Excise	470,019	14,195	..	..	484,214
Total	771,886	16,858	186	1,097	790,027

(a) Includes Port of Melbourne, Melbourne Airport, and parcels post.

**AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE
DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1974-75
(\$'000)**

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	3,494,781	1,979,005	—1,515,776	381,116	632,323
Victoria	2,793,411	1,696,828	—1,096,583	305,813	484,214
Queensland	580,051	2,007,775	1,427,724	69,292	259,320
South Australia	482,077	764,410	282,333	58,117	154,218
Western Australia	577,420	1,880,082	1,302,662	44,109	148,310
Tasmania	100,616	226,154	125,538	6,547	47,237
Northern Territory	48,895	117,063	68,168	5,348	7,136
Australian Capital Territory	5,848	1,445	—4,403	462	98
Australia	8,083,099	8,672,762	589,663	870,804	1,732,856

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of imports.

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- 8.5 Exports of principal products of Australian origin
- 8.7 Imports cleared for home consumption (parts 1 and 2)
- 8.8 Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars, Australia (preliminary)
- 8.11 Overseas trade
- 8.13 Overseas trade, imports by commodity divisions, Australia
- 8.14 Overseas trade, major groups of countries
- 8.17 Trade of Australia with Eastern countries
- 8.18 Overseas trade, exports by commodity divisions, Australia
- 8.19 Australian imports—country by commodity
- 8.22 Exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices
- 8.25 Exports by mode of transport

PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1976

Introduction

The Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., presented the Victorian Budget for 1976-77 in the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament on 8 September 1976.

The basic objectives of the 1976 Victorian Budget included the continuation of the programme begun four years earlier to improve the quality of living for all Victorians. In particular, the Budget was designed to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in the control of inflation. Increases in expenditure by the Victorian Government would be limited to those necessary to carry out essential programmes and would be consistent with the maintenance of the highest feasible level of employment.

The main aspects of the Budget were:

- (1) No increases in State taxation;
- (2) probate duty to be abolished on property passing to one spouse on the death of the other;
- (3) pay-roll tax reduced by means of an increase in the general exemption to \$48,000;
- (4) rebates on municipal, water, and sewerage rates for eligible pensioners doubled to 50 per cent;
- (5) a new fund created to assist decentralised industries tendering for government contracts;
- (6) meeting the full operating costs of kindergartens and doubling the maximum capital subsidy;
- (7) substantial increases to be made in 1977 in education allowances payable to all parents;
- (8) reduction in supplementary charges for workers compensation;
- (9) larger grants to school councils and committees;
- (10) creation of a new fund to subsidise interest payable on borrowings for school self-help schemes; and
- (11) a 25 per cent increase in the Victorian Government subsidy for municipal library services.

With severe expenditure controls in effect, including a ceiling of 1 per cent on public service staff recruitment other than teachers and police, the estimates for 1976-77 envisaged receipts and payments of the Consolidated Fund in balance at \$2,901.8m, or an increase of 13 per cent on 1975-76.

The Current Account sector of the Budget for 1976-77 was estimated to be virtually in balance at \$2,493m, representing an increase in current receipts over 1975-76 of 15.6 per cent and in current payments of 16.4 per cent. The amount

available from the Consolidated Fund for the Works and Services Account (\$409m) showed a slight reduction on the actual amount available in 1975-76, mainly because of a stricter Commonwealth Government policy on works programmes. However, part of the amount available from 1975-76 would help to offset the fall in capital funds available in 1976-77.

In regard to the outcome of the 1975-76 year, the Premier explained that with moderating wage increases, firm controls on expenditures, and a general improvement in revenues, the Current Account sector of the Budget which had been expected to be \$20m in deficit actually showed a surplus of \$14.6m for the year. This amount was automatically carried forward in the Works and Services Account to support works programmes during 1976-77.

New trends in Commonwealth-State financial relationships

The Premier examined in detail the new arrangements whereby the States and local government would, as from 1 July 1976, receive a guaranteed share of personal income tax revenue collected by the Commonwealth Government. There would be a rationalising of responsibilities between the three levels of government in Australia. Under the first stage of the scheme, the States will receive in 1976-77 and following years 33.6 per cent of personal income tax collections in each year with the distribution between the States to be on the same basis as the 1975-76 financial assistance grants. In 1975-76, Victoria's share of the financial assistance grants paid by the Commonwealth Government was 23 per cent of the total. Subject only to changes in population relativities, Victoria would receive 7.7 per cent of total personal income tax collections by the Commonwealth Government during the 1976-77 financial year. This amount, estimated at \$852.5m, was included in the Budget.

The second stage of the scheme (scheduled to operate from 1977-78) would, *inter alia*, allocate responsibilities for specific programmes of expenditure which have been supported by the Commonwealth Government by grants of financial assistance. These matters were being examined by joint groups of Commonwealth and Victorian Government officers with a view to making suitable recommendations.

Details

Revenue 1976-77

There were no increases in rates of taxation to operate for 1976-77, reflecting the Victorian Government's determination not to increase indirect taxation which would bear on the cost of living.

The largest item of Budget revenue was State taxation—\$997m, an increase of \$110m for the year. Major contributors to this increase were: pay-roll tax, \$50m; probate duty, \$9m; Tattersall duty, \$9m; stamp duty, n.e.i., \$12m; and tobacco licences, \$11m. Commonwealth Government payments for current purposes credited to the Consolidated Fund were estimated to increase by \$169m in 1976-77. Other substantial contributors to increased revenue in 1976-77 were estimated to be railways revenue, increased from \$147m to \$169m, and debt charges recoveries, increased from \$90m to \$107m.

Expenditure 1976-77

Education

The provision for expenditure on education for 1976-77, \$1,048m, was again a record amount. This included \$933m derived from State sources and \$115m from the Commonwealth Government. The Premier stated that the continuing top priority which the Victorian Government gave to education was reflected in the increasing share of the Budget being devoted to it.

Among the principal items included in the Budget for 1976-77 were:

- (1) Provision for salaries, \$572m;
- (2) direct grants to school councils and committees, \$22.7m;

- (3) supplementary grants under disadvantaged schools programme, \$5.6m;
- (4) additional allowances to parents of pupils (government and non-government schools), \$9.5m in 1976-77 (\$21.5m in a full year);
- (5) per capita payments to independent schools, \$37.4m;
- (6) special education current expenditure, \$17.4m; and
- (7) education works programme, \$149.4m; the Victorian Government to provide \$104.2m (an increase of 17 per cent), and the Commonwealth Government to provide \$45.2m (a decrease of 6 per cent).

The approved works programme would enable a record building programme to be completed in order to cater for approximately 30,000 new pupil places required for the beginning of the 1977 school year.

Hospitals and health services

The Budget provided for a total expenditure of \$483.1m on health and hospital services in 1976-77, an increase of \$66.8m on 1975-76.

The principal item of expenditure was the State payment towards the running costs of hospitals and institutions which are supported by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. This was estimated at \$237.7m for 1976-77. All operating costs of public hospitals are now under Medibank arrangements, shared equally with the Commonwealth Government.

Provision for the general hospital building programme included \$37.6m from the Works and Services Account and \$25m made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Hospitals Development Programme. Much of the hospital development is taking place in the outer suburbs of Melbourne, for example, Ringwood, Dandenong, Fern Tree Gully, and Sunshine, while construction work is proceeding at country base hospitals such as Bendigo, Shepparton, Ballarat, Sale, and Geelong.

Mental health services provided from the Consolidated Fund were budgeted at \$115.7m for 1976-77, an increase of \$17.6m over the previous year, while \$15m was allocated from the Works and Services Account for the capital works programme of the Mental Health Authority and the Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch of the Health Department.

The Victorian Government provided in the Budget for increased allocations for day training centres, kindergartens (operating and capital costs), elderly citizens clubs, and home help and infant welfare services. In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, it accepted financial commitments for dental services for primary school children and for capital and operating costs of approved projects under the Community Health Programme.

Social welfare

The Budget provision for the Ministry of Social Welfare for 1976-77 was \$69.8m. Among the increased provisions were payments to foster parents, to deserted wives and unmarried mothers with dependent children, and to voluntary welfare agencies.

\$4.6m was made available for capital works from the Works and Services Account. This programme included an allocation of \$1.2m for works within the Prisons Division to improve prison facilities.

Police

\$123.7m was provided in the Budget for expenditure by the Police Department during 1976-77. Of this amount, the cost of salaries was estimated at \$101.4m.

Provision was made for a further increase of 300 persons in the actual staffing of the Victoria Police. During the last two years the ratio of police to population has improved from 1 : 663 to 1 : 589.

Capital works of \$9.5m were scheduled for 1976-77, including three new police stations at important centres and two new residential blocks at the Police Training Academy situated at Glen Waverley.

State development and decentralisation

The Budget allocation of \$30.9m for State development and decentralisation is intended to assist in achieving the objective of a more balanced distribution of population, industry, and development throughout Victoria. Approved decentralised secondary industries can qualify for rebates of pay-roll tax, land tax, freight concessions, etc., which were estimated to cost \$18.6m in 1976-77.

The Victorian Development Corporation would receive an advance of \$5.2m from the Works and Services Account for 1976-77. To date the Corporation has provided finance for firms in 97 country areas, thereby generating employment and commercial activity.

The Victorian Government established the Small Business Development Corporation to assist small businesses and to advise them on financial and management matters. Adequate funds would be provided and other measures in the Budget, notably regarding pay-roll tax and workers compensation, were specifically intended to help small businesses in the difficult economic climate which existed.

Agriculture and rural matters

Severe drought conditions, combined with long-term marketing problems experienced by primary producers, were causing the Victorian Government concern. Several measures were taken to alleviate the unsatisfactory situation, including:

- (1) The declaration of 133 municipalities as drought areas where special road and freight concessions would be available to farmers for the movement of fodder and stock;
- (2) a subsidy on the disposal of unwanted and helpless cattle;
- (3) the provision of short-term employment to dairy farmers whose farms were temporarily unproductive and to other primary producers not eligible for unemployment relief (at a cost of \$1.5m);
- (4) joining the Commonwealth Government in underwriting the sales of skim milk powder and casein (at a cost to Victoria of \$7.5m);
- (5) a contribution of \$3.5m by the Victorian Government for carry-on loans to dairy farmers on concessional terms;
- (6) the reintroduction of free milk for pre-school children from August 1976 to provide a market for 2,300,000 litres of milk at a cost of \$0.7m in 1976-77;
- (7) support of the Commonwealth-State Beef Assistance Scheme with transport subsidies to cost approximately \$1m in 1976-77;
- (8) compensation payments to farmers for cattle slaughtered under the campaign against bovine brucellosis (at a cost to Victoria of \$2m in 1976-77);
- (9) an increase for 1976-77 of \$2.5m in the Victorian Government's funds administered by the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission in the form of assistance to rural industries; and
- (10) the allocation of \$3m from the Works and Services Account for the works programme of the Department of Agriculture.

Conservation

The Budget provided a total of \$21.3m for the Ministry of Conservation for 1976-77. Principal items were: National Parks Fund, \$3.6m; Environment Protection Authority, \$5m; Fisheries and Wildlife Division, \$3.1m; and Soil Conservation Authority, \$3.2m.

The arts

The Budget increased the funds for the Ministry of the Arts from \$26.8m in 1975-76 to \$32.0m in 1976-77.

Subsidies to municipal library services would cost \$9m in 1976-77, while regional library grants were increased to \$0.5m. \$1m was provided for regional venues for the performing arts. Other innovations were the establishment of two new bodies—the Victorian Film Corporation and the Victorian Tapestry Workshop.

Construction of the theatres and concert hall complex at the Victorian Arts Centre was progressing steadily. The allocation to the Arts Centre Building Committee from the Works and Services Account for 1976-77 was \$9.7m.

Transport

The cost of public transport services to the Consolidated Fund in 1976-77 was estimated at \$203.3m, excluding railway debt charges and the administrative costs of the Ministry of Transport. Components of this figure were: operating loss of the Railways Board, \$129.9m; payments to the Tramways Board, \$26.9m; payments to private bus operators, \$7.0m; allocation to the Railways Board for capital works, \$31.4m; and Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority debt charges, etc., \$8.1m.

Provision was made in the Budget for \$5.3m for fare concessions for pensioners and \$2.9m for fare concessions for school children using public transport.

Water resources and sewerage

The principal allocations of funds from the Works and Services Account for works to provide water and sewerage services in 1976-77 were \$38.5m to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and \$31.5m to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Forests

Funds totalling \$26.4m were provided for the activities of the Forests Commission in 1976-77. This includes \$10.1m from the Works and Services Account.

Local government

The Premier explained the entitlement to be given for the first time in 1976-77 to local government to a specific share of Commonwealth Government personal income tax collections. In 1976-77 this would amount to 1.52 per cent of Commonwealth Government collections from personal income tax in 1975-76. On the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, Victoria would receive 25.28 per cent of this figure, or \$35.4m. The Budget set out the basis for the initial distribution and stated that the Victorian Government would establish a permanent and independent Victorian Grants Commission to make recommendations for the distribution of funds in future years.

Planning

Funds available to the Ministry of Planning amounted to \$3.25m in 1976-77. Increased grants were made to regional planning authorities, while planning would continue in connection with the development of Melton and Sunbury as satellite towns. The Works and Services Account would provide \$0.5m to facilitate the purchase and aggregation of small building lots in the Dandenong Ranges to ensure that development in that region would be appropriate with regard to the maximum preservation of the environment.

Youth, sport, and recreation

Funds totalling \$9m were made available for 1976-77 to the Department of Youth, Sport, and Recreation. \$2.5m was allocated to provide subsidies for capital facilities for family and community recreation, including swimming pools, sports halls, and cycle tracks. The Budget provided up to \$430,000 to State-wide sporting and recreation associations, mainly to expand coaching programmes and to encourage participation, while the National Fitness Council received \$475,000 towards the operating costs and improvements of its camps. From the Youth Fund, \$894,000 was allocated for the recruitment and training of voluntary workers, capital improvements to youth clubs, and assistance to voluntary youth organisations; \$150,000 for after school and school holiday programmes; and \$208,000 for special youth work.

Consolidated Fund**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1976-77**
(S'000)

Head of receipt	1975-76 (Actual)	1976-77 (Estimate)
Current account—		
State taxation	887,178	996,950
Other State sources	332,190	367,940
Railways operating income	146,943	169,300
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Tax reimbursement grant	706,389	
Personal Income tax sharing entitlement	..	852,500
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	79,785	101,828
Total	2,156,740	2,492,772
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	217,744	228,706
Loan repayments	8,794	8,500
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	108,871	114,354
School building grants	45,075	44,400
Sewerage advances	30,973	13,100
Total	411,456	409,060
Grand total	2,568,197	2,901,832

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1976-77
(S'000)

Function of payments	1975-76 (Actual)	1976-77 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	401,215	475,097
Departmental votes	1,464,122	1,718,929
Railways operating expenses (a)	276,767	299,245
Total	2,142,104	2,493,271
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	426,092	408,561
Grand total	2,568,197	2,901,832

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt—1975-76 (Actual) \$35,195,908; 1976-77 (Estimate) \$40,100,000; charges on debt since 1960—1975-76 (Actual) \$14,375,661; 1976-77 (Estimate) \$17,200,000.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS**General**

Governments of developed countries with their now generally accepted responsibilities for economic stability and growth are expected to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such evils as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they are expected to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of

taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria governmental financial activity is carried out through :

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). The accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be collected and either fully analysed in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis adopted so that their transactions are covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the

individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in this and other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to :

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *Public Authorities Finance: State and Local Authorities*, issued by the Australian Statistician.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$m)

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	584.4	678.3	833.7	1,062.0	1,482.5
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	-1.8	-2.2	2.1	1.7	15.5
Expenditure on new fixed assets	548.8	576.3	636.8	725.5	1,034.1
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	28.9	23.4	43.6	73.0	117.3
Total gross capital formation	575.9	597.5	682.5	800.2	1,166.9
Transfer payments—					
Interest	236.7	266.2	290.7	312.7	349.6
Transfers to persons	27.3	35.1	44.5	46.0	54.9
Subsidies	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.4	7.5
Transfers overseas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grants for private capital purposes	5.2	5.7	6.2	8.6	15.9
Total transfer payments	272.2	311.0	346.7	373.1	428.2
Net advances—					
To the private sector	28.3	25.8	18.1	15.1	65.2
To public financial enterprises	..	..	..	5.0	5.0
Total net advances	28.3	25.8	18.1	20.1	70.2
Total outlay	1,460.7	1,612.5	1,881.0	2,255.4	3,147.8
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	856.6	989.3	1,180.4	1,435.1	1,910.7
Capital outlay	604.2	623.3	700.6	820.3	1,237.1

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$m)

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
2. RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	419.5	542.6	659.7	839.1	1,061.4
Income from public enterprises	120.6	120.4	110.1	103.9	86.7
Property income—					
Interest	27.0	31.5	35.7	44.9	56.2
Land rent, royalties	20.4	26.5	28.1	35.6	41.1
Total property income	47.4	58.0	63.8	80.5	97.3
Grants from the Commonwealth					
Government—					
For current purposes	413.1	431.5	502.5	621.9	920.1
For capital purposes	123.0	136.5	159.1	203.4	349.7
Total receipts	1,123.7	1,289.0	1,495.2	1,848.8	2,515.2
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	134.2	146.9	189.1	176.3	210.5
Other general government securities	1.6	1.9	0.9	-0.2	0.7
Advances from the Commonwealth					
Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	93.4	141.4	154.7	115.1	148.4
Other	39.2	1.5	10.5	69.3	158.3
Net receipts of private trust funds	25.9	35.6	44.9	50.8	110.0
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-70.3	-64.9	-29.6	-17.8	-26.6
Reduction in security holdings	9.6	-18.2	-71.9	-55.5	-27.4
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	60.6	66.2	71.0	74.9	80.6
Other	42.8	13.1	16.4	-6.3	-21.9
Total financing items	337.1	323.5	385.8	406.5	632.6
Total funds available	1,460.7	1,612.5	1,881.0	2,255.4	3,147.8

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	53.2	62.2	72.2	88.9	122.4
General administration, n.e.c.	44.7	43.9	59.0	74.6	103.8
Education	286.8	340.2	419.7	537.3	768.9
Health	115.2	134.2	158.9	207.5	283.6
Social security and welfare	12.2	14.4	17.3	22.2	30.8
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Community and regional development	1.5	1.8	2.0	4.3	8.3
Protection of the environment	5.1	5.5	7.8	12.0	17.4
Recreation and culture	20.7	24.0	29.4	35.5	44.1
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21.8	24.3	33.6	37.9	45.9
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.4	5.4
Electricity and gas	..	..	0.1	..	..
Water supply	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-0.6
Rail transport	..	..	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sea transport	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	..
Road systems	7.3	8.4	10.7	13.6	16.0
Other transport services, n.e.c.	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other economic services (including general administration)	15.3	18.3	20.7	25.6	35.0
Other purposes	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	0.3
Total	584.4	678.3	833.7	1,062.0	1,482.5

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$m)

Purpose	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
2. EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	3.8	5.0	5.8	8.4	8.4
General administration, n.e.c.	14.4	15.3	17.5	20.4	39.4
Education	70.3	75.4	86.9	100.6	168.6
Health	19.4	18.0	20.2	30.2	47.0
Social security and welfare	2.6	4.1	2.5	1.5	2.2
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	18.8	13.2	15.5	19.1	56.6
Community and regional development	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7
Protection of the environment (incl. sewerage and drainage)	48.9	68.5	87.7	95.6	117.3
Recreation and culture	7.4	8.8	10.5	9.9	14.4
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	22.1	20.2	21.1	26.5	39.6
Mining, manufacturing and construction	2.9	4.5	8.5	13.0	7.3
Electricity and gas	108.6	98.3	98.9	95.4	130.5
Water supply	30.5	39.4	48.6	50.4	63.5
Rail transport	17.5	20.0	25.3	34.9	56.8
Sea transport	11.6	11.6	11.0	16.1	21.4
Road systems	160.2	168.7	170.2	196.2	243.5
Other transport services, n.e.c. (a)	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	7.5
Other economic services, (incl. general administration)	7.0	3.8	5.2	5.7	8.3
Total	548.8	576.3	636.8	725.5	1,034.1

(a) Excludes suburban rail transport systems included under "Rail transport".

COMMONWEALTH-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

The Commonwealth Constitution allocated areas of power to the Commonwealth. The States were expressly excluded from some fields of Commonwealth power. The powers of Commonwealth and States were to be concurrent in other fields, although the laws made by the Commonwealth were potentially paramount. The areas of power that were given to the Commonwealth were not those which in the years preceding federation had involved large expenditure. The functions of government that remained with the States included those that had been the most costly.

Duties of customs and excise had been the main sources of revenue of the federating colonies. One of the main purposes of federation was to eliminate internal customs within the federated nation and to secure uniformity in the imposition of customs and excise duties throughout the nation. If the Commonwealth were to be given an exclusive power to levy customs and excise duties, a way had to be found to provide for disposing of the excess receipts by the Commonwealth over its expenditure and for satisfying State needs that would arise from the excess of expenditure over revenue in the light of the depletion of the States' customary means of taxation.

The Constitution vested in the Commonwealth by sec. 51 (ii) a general power of taxation which was subject only to the qualification that it was not to discriminate between States or parts of States. Its power to impose duties of customs and excise and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods was to become exclusive on the imposition of uniform duties of customs. All State laws imposing customs and excise duties and offering bounties were thereupon to cease to have effect (sec. 90). Uniform duties were imposed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 8 October 1901.

During the first ten years of the federation and thereafter until the Parliament provided otherwise, the Commonwealth was prohibited by sec. 87 from applying more than one fourth of the net revenue from customs and excise duties towards its own expenditure and was required to pay the balance to the States or to apply it towards the payment of interest on State debts taken over by the Commonwealth. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs and for five years thereafter the Commonwealth was required to credit to each State the net revenues that the Commonwealth collected in it (secs. 89, 93). After five years from the imposition of uniform customs duties, the Commonwealth Parliament was to have the power to provide for the monthly payment to the States of all the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth on such basis as it deemed fair (sec. 94).

In addition, during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provided, sec. 96 authorised the grant of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Parliament to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thought fit.

The Commonwealth Parliament imposed customs and excise duties in 1901. They were the only Commonwealth taxes until 1910 when a land tax was levied. Commonwealth estate duty was first imposed in 1914, income tax in 1915, and entertainments tax in 1916.

The assumption that the financial needs of the Commonwealth would be adequately provided for from customs and excise duties so that there would be surplus revenue available to be paid to the States under sec. 94 foundered soon after the five year period. At first the Commonwealth adopted the practice of appropriating moneys from the Consolidated Revenue for the purposes of trust accounts formed in accordance with the Audit Act, so that all the revenue of one year would be appropriated for authorised purposes although part might not be expended until a later year. In 1908 the Commonwealth Parliament enacted a statutory scheme which had the effect that any unexpended Commonwealth revenue was appropriated for expenditure in future years and that moneys so appropriated were deemed expenditure of the Commonwealth, so that there should be no surplus revenue until after the moneys so appropriated had been added to the moneys actually expended within the year and deducted from the revenue of that year.

In 1910 a proposal to amend the Constitution by, in effect, omitting secs. 87, 93, and 94 and substituting provisions requiring the Commonwealth to pay to the States or to apply to the payment of interest on State debts taken over by the Commonwealth an annual sum amounting to £1 5s. per capita of population was rejected at a referendum. The Commonwealth Parliament nevertheless by statute required the Commonwealth to make annual per capita payments to all the States for ten years to 1 July 1920 and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provided and to make special additional payments to Western Australia. Special payments to Tasmania were made from 1912.

Those provisions continued until 1927 when the provisions of the statute of 1910 for making per capita payments were repealed and new provisions were enacted which provided for the payment to the States in 1927 of amounts equivalent to what the per capita payments would have been if the previous legislation had continued.

Section 105 of the Constitution originally enabled the Commonwealth Parliament to take over the public debts of the States existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth and required the interest upon such debts to be deducted from the portions of the surplus revenue payable to the States or, if there were no surplus or if it were insufficient, requiring payment to be made by the States. An amendment was approved by referendum in 1910 which deleted the limitation in sec. 105 confining the power to the State public debts existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

When the per capita payments system was reviewed in 1927 a scheme was proposed by which the Commonwealth should take over the public debts of the States and become responsible for the payment of interest. Instead of making per capita payments to the States for fifty-eight years from 1929, the Commonwealth was to pay agreed sums to a sinking fund for the redemption of loans. The States were to pay to the Commonwealth amounts equivalent to interest on moneys borrowed on their behalf exceeding the fixed payments. The Australian Loan Council consisting of a representative of the Commonwealth and representatives of each of the States was to determine the amounts to be borrowed for each financial year for government purposes other than defence purposes. Each party to the scheme was to submit an annual programme to the Loan Council setting out the amount it desired to raise by loans for purposes other than the conversion, renewal, or redemption of existing loans or temporary purposes. Unless the Loan Council agreed otherwise, the Commonwealth was to arrange for all borrowings. The financial agreement was approved by the Parliaments of all the States and the Commonwealth in 1928 and an amendment of the Constitution, by which a new sec. 105A was inserted, was approved by a referendum.

Section 105A empowered the Commonwealth to make agreements with the States with respect to the public debts of the States, including the taking over and management of such debts. Any agreement might be varied or rescinded by the parties and every agreement and any variation should be binding on the Commonwealth and the party States notwithstanding anything in the Constitution or a State Constitution or any Commonwealth or State law. The Commonwealth Parliament was given power to enact laws for the carrying out of any such agreement by the parties thereto. The High Court has held that the power supports the making of Commonwealth laws to enforce the observance of the obligations of a State by requiring payments to be made out of the State Consolidated Revenue without appropriation by the State Parliament.

The financial agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament after the approval of the referendum for the insertion of sec. 105A. The agreement ended the system of per capita grants; it curtailed the Commonwealth's power to distribute surplus revenue; and it removed from the Commonwealth (except for defence purposes) and the several States the power to determine the amount of public borrowing for their own purposes, other than temporary purposes, and gave it to a body consisting of representatives of the States and the Commonwealth whose decisions were not subject to the ratification of any Parliament.

By 1933 the arrangements accepted in 1927 were found to work unequally between the States. The less populous States were less able than the more populous to obtain the funds that were needed to carry out their functions of government by using the taxing resources available to them. In that year a Commonwealth Grants Commission was set up to review and assess, on a continuing basis, applications received by the Commonwealth for special financial assistance to enable those States to maintain their functions and services at a level comparable with those of the other States. Although the Commission was established by statute and although, unlike the Loan Council, neither its existence nor its functions are protected by the Constitution, it has acquired a quasi-constitutional role in the financial relationship between the Commonwealth and the States.

Special grants recommended by the Grants Commission are made by the Commonwealth under sec. 96 of the Constitution. In the 1920s the Commonwealth began to make grants to the States pursuant to that section for the specific purpose of their being used for the construction of new roads. In 1926 the Commonwealth made those grants subject to the conditions that the funds should be used for construction and reconstruction and that maintenance should be paid for wholly by the States. The States were required to submit a

comprehensive plan of proposed construction works for approval by the Commonwealth and a Commonwealth board was established to consider the submitted plans and supervise their execution. The States were required to match the funds granted by the Commonwealth on a specified ratio. The grants to a particular State were to cease if the conditions were not observed. The validity of the scheme was challenged in the High Court on the grounds (1) that the terms and conditions referred to in sec. 96 were financial terms and conditions or, if not, were limited to matters within sec. 51; (2) that if only one State were to receive a grant the Act would give it a preference over other States in contravention of sec. 99. The objections to validity were peremptorily dismissed by the High Court. The roads grants legislation has become the model for schemes by which assistance has been granted to the States for multifarious specific purposes without regard to whether it was within the ordinary power of the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to the things for which the assistance was granted or concerning which conditions were imposed. Conditions have been attached to grants made for specific purposes which specify the manner in which the granted funds are to be expended. The High Court has stated that the only legal constraint upon the conditions that may be imposed upon assistance granted under sec. 96 is that they cannot be legally coercive.

In 1942 the Commonwealth Parliament passed, as a war-time measure, a series of Acts which had the effect of excluding the States from levying income taxes. The Constitution gave to the Commonwealth and left with the States the power to impose all forms of taxes, other than those allocated exclusively to the Commonwealth, for their separate purposes. From 1915, when Commonwealth income tax was first imposed, until 1942, separate income taxes were levied by the Commonwealth and the States. Commonwealth taxes were collected by the States on behalf of the Commonwealth in all States other than Western Australia. By the 1942 scheme, the Commonwealth took over the State income tax offices and officers and placed them under its own control until a year after the war; income tax was imposed at high rates; assistance, called income tax reimbursements, was to be granted to the States under sec. 96 upon the condition that a State in receipt of reimbursements should refrain from imposing income tax; and priority was given to the liability of a person to pay Commonwealth income taxes over any liability to pay State income taxes. All the provisions of the scheme were held to be valid by the High Court. The "uniform tax" scheme continued after the war. Its validity was challenged again before the High Court in 1957 upon the footing that the scheme had been supported only by the defence powers of the Commonwealth in time of war. It was held that the provision purporting to confer priority on the Commonwealth in the collection of taxes was invalid but that the decision of 1942 upon the validity of the other parts of the scheme should stand. Since 1959 the grants formerly known as income tax reimbursements grants have been called financial assistance grants. No State has imposed a general income tax since the inception of the "uniform tax" scheme.

Since 1942 State taxation has been confined to the fields other than income taxes: death and succession duties, land taxes, gift and stamp duties, entertainment taxes, liquor licensing fees, specific levies and licensing charges and, since 1971, pay-roll taxes. The validity of State taxes of various kinds has been called in question in proceedings before the High Court on the ground that they were excise duties or that they imposed a burden upon inter-State trade and commerce that was forbidden by sec. 92 of the Constitution. By a series of cases, in several of which the decision of the Court depended upon the judgments of a small majority of the judges, the High Court has held that a tax imposed upon goods at any time from manufacture until before the point of consumption is a duty of excise which sec. 96 gives the Commonwealth Parliament the exclusive power to impose, and hence that State taxes upon, among other things, the first sale

of petrol, an area in which a cash crop was planted, the distribution of milk within a metropolitan area, and liquor sold under occasional permits were duties of excise. Laws imposing stamp duties generally upon the receipt of moneys were held to be duties of excise to the extent that they fell upon receipts of payments for the sale of goods at any stage from manufacture to consumption. But fees charged upon the annual licences of victuallers and tobacco sellers, calculated by reference to sales in the previous year, and taxes upon the consumption of tobacco were held not to be duties of excise. The distinction in law between various kinds of licensing fees and consumption taxes and taxes upon sales or dealings with goods has not in all cases been easy to discern.

Taxes by the Commonwealth or a State upon goods committed to inter-State trade and commerce or activities performed in the course of inter-State trade and commerce are prohibited by sec. 92. But State laws requiring persons carrying goods for reward by road between the States to pay road maintenance charges of an amount commensurate with the cost of meeting additional wear and tear caused to highways have been held not to infringe sec. 92.

Section 114 prohibits a State, without the consent of the Commonwealth, from imposing a tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth from imposing a tax on property of any kind belonging to a State. The section has, however, been construed narrowly so that it does not prohibit the levying of customs duties upon the importation of goods by a State for its own use.

Apart from sec. 114, the general principle has been accepted that a State cannot tax an activity of the Commonwealth or one of its instrumentalities and the Commonwealth cannot impose a discriminatory tax upon the States or their activities or impose a tax which constitutes an interference of a fundamental kind with the performance by the States of their functions of government. A tax on the wages paid by a State to its employees has been held not to be a tax of that character.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for on-passing to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of sec. 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1975-76 the only claimant State for special grants under sec. 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan

Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to non-government bodies) are given below.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929 the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. In 1975-76 the sinking fund contribution made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria was \$7.5m.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. The various *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government leading up to the fixing of the financial assistance grants for 1974-75, of which Victoria's share was \$548.4m.

At the 1975 Premiers' Conference the Commonwealth Government undertook to legislate to provide for changes in the financial assistance grants arrangements. The changes affecting Victoria were the addition of \$200m to be divided between the States in 1975-76 and this amount was to be "built in" to the base on which the grants will be calculated under the formula in 1976-77 and onwards. The "betterment" factor in the formula for 1976-77 onwards was to be increased from 1.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent.

In accordance with this formula Victoria's share of these financial assistance grants in 1975-76 was \$706.4m.

Personal income tax sharing with the States

The formula system referred to above continued in use for annual determination of financial assistance grants only up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77 financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments will be entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth personal income tax collections. This was in pursuance of the implementation of a basic element of the Federalism policy of the Commonwealth Government which assumed office in December 1975. This policy included tax sharing arrangements with the States and local government, as well as a more selective use of specific purpose payments to the States with the absorption of such payments where appropriate into general purpose funds.

In discussions with the Premiers at conferences held in February, April, and June 1976 the tax sharing arrangements were agreed to in principle with introduction to be made in two stages. Stage 1 commenced in 1976-77 with the Commonwealth continuing to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes while the States would receive a specified proportion of personal

income tax collections made under Commonwealth legislation. Under Stage 2, intended to commence in 1977-78, the Stage 1 arrangement will continue but in addition each State will have the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate of personal income tax in its State. Any State surcharges or rebates will be allocated or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State.

In respect of the year 1976-77 the amount to be distributed to the States under the new tax sharing arrangements was estimated for Commonwealth budgetary purposes to be in excess of the amount which would have accrued to the States had the formula system referred to above been used to calculate financial assistance grants for that year.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)

(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
General revenue assistance (b)	361,584	362,085	396,087	443,624	562,266
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	5,926	6,378	6,809	7,195	7,525
Debt charges assistance	2,783	5,566	8,348	11,131	13,914
Capital assistance grants	51,020	55,890	63,405	70,789	87,370
Research grants	954	1,177	1,620	1,540	1,821
Government schools—					
Capital grants	4,491	5,650	7,346	12,647	50,367
Recurrent grants	..	..	..	10,172	35,859
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	2,254	1,937	2,140	5,364	8,071
Recurrent grants	7,832	9,655	13,337	18,083	31,797
Schools—joint programmes	..	..	..	870	4,669
Technical and further education	3,912	1,500	3,350	7,272	13,379
Colleges of advanced education	11,093	12,921	19,718	60,391	118,571
Teachers colleges	1,251	2,750			
Universities	22,228	25,255	29,223	67,596	117,128
Pre-schools and child care	..	..	..	1,514	9,297
Child migrant education	667	1,158	1,819	3,282	5,191
Hospitals	..	..	..	150	7,330
Community health	..	..	..	4,386	4,976
School dental scheme	..	..	..	1,344	4,097
Dwellings for aged pensioners	1,929	2,243	1,478	650	1,343
Aboriginal advancement	367	400	770	948	2,130
Housing assistance grants	..	1,005	1,679	1,679	1,679
Employment grants	..	6,075	25,670	2,647	11,200
Regional Employment Development Scheme	..	..	..	..	4,292
Area improvement programme	..	..	..	2,400	4,608
Sewerage	..	..	..	150	10,634
National estate	..	..	..	150	1,471
Agricultural extension services	1,194	1,364	1,490	1,601	1,877
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	577	700	1,150	1,681	2,064
Adjustment assistance to canneries	..	..	..	1,117	..
Marginal dairy farm reconstruction	..	142	45	72	1,172
Rural reconstruction	..	2,125	3,392	1,900	1,658
King River dam	2,000	212	36	15	20
Urban transport	..	..	..	..	18,867
Local government general purposes grants	..	..	..	..	14,630
Natural disaster relief	43	..	40	22	9,338
Roads	43,460	49,820	57,240	65,720	75,951
Other payments	1,781	2,178	4,312	6,775	6,917
Total	531,600	562,440	654,758	819,130	1,257,733

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Includes financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Special revenue assistance

From time to time the Commonwealth Government has made ad hoc revenue grants to supplement those payable under the financial assistance grants arrangements. (See *Victorian Year Book* 1976 and earlier *Year Books*.) In 1975-76 no such assistance was provided.

Debt charges assistance

With the formal transfer of \$1,000m of States' debt to the Commonwealth Government on 30 June 1975, the commitment by the Commonwealth Government to make grants to meet the interest and sinking fund contributions by States was concluded (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976).

Capital assistance grants

From 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' works programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants which are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes represented 24.3 per cent of the total works and housing programme for 1970-71. Changes in the method of calculating the capital assistance grants since 1972-73 have resulted in the payment of grants which represent a higher percentage of total works and housing programmes. In 1975-76 total capital assistance grants represented one-third of works and housing programmes and amounted to \$430.3m of which Victoria received \$108.9m.

Grants for schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65 when it made grants for science laboratories and equipment. The range of assistance was progressively extended and by 1975-76 it was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. Because of the policy of budgetary restraint in 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was unable to support the recommendations of the Schools Commission for the triennium 1976-1978 and provided instead in 1976 for a year of relative pause outside the usual triennial progression. Three year rolling programme arrangements apply to the period 1977-1979 and the Schools Commission presented a report for the period based on the 1977 allocation and the planning guidelines of the Commonwealth Government for 1978 and 1979 which takes into account a 2 per cent per annum growth in real terms.

The total amount of grants for schools in 1975-76 was \$475.5m of which \$300.5m was for government schools, \$152.4m for non-government schools, and \$22.7m for joint programmes. Of these amounts, Victoria received \$90.1m, \$53.0m, and \$6.6m, respectively.

Technical and further education

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. These programmes are now administered by the Technical and Further Education Commission established on 1 July 1975. Under the three year rolling programme arrangements the Commonwealth Government decided on an allocation of \$79.6m for all States in 1977. For the three years 1977-1979 the Commission presented a report based on the 1977 allocation and on a 5 per cent per annum growth in real terms for 1978 and 1979. In 1975-76, \$64.7m was paid to the States, of which Victoria received \$17.0m (\$9.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$7.4m for capital expenditure).

Grants for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69.

As in the case of universities, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for these colleges from 1 January 1974. For the year 1976 the Commission on Advanced Education recommended a programme based on guidelines determined by the Commonwealth Government and outside the normal triennial progression. For the triennium 1977-1979 a rolling programme was presented by the Commission in accordance with the Commonwealth Government's decision to provide a growth rate of 5 per cent per annum in real terms for 1977 and a 2 per cent per annum growth rate in real terms for 1978 and 1979.

In 1975-76 the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$373.5m, of which Victoria received \$145.6m (\$111.3m for recurrent expenditure and \$34.3m for capital expenditure).

Grants for universities

Assistance to the States for universities was first introduced for recurrent expenditure in 1951-52, and remained relatively small until 1957-58 when it was considerably expanded and also included grants for capital programmes. From 1 January 1974 the Commonwealth Government accepted full financial responsibility for universities. The year 1976, however, was treated by the Commonwealth Government, because of budgetary considerations, as outside the normal triennial programme recommended by the Universities Commission. Instead the Commission submitted a programme for 1976 based on guidelines determined by the Commonwealth Government. For the triennium 1977-1979 the Commission submitted a report in respect of a rolling programme taking into account a 2 per cent per annum growth in real terms as advocated by the Commonwealth Government.

Total grants for universities for 1975-76 were \$475.2m, of which Victoria received \$120.2m (\$110.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$9.5m for capital expenditure).

Pre-school and child care

From 1972-73 grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance. In 1974-75 and 1975-76 recommendations of the Pre-School Committee helped to shape the form of the assistance. In 1975-76, instead of the Children's Commission, an Office of Child Care was set up to advise on and administer a programme providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school child care projects including home care, vacation, and after school care projects, and various other community-initiated projects. The grants in 1975-76 amounted to \$55.1m, of which \$48.8m was paid to the States and \$6.4m was paid direct to local government authorities. Of the \$48.8m, Victoria received \$11.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$1.3m for capital expenditure. Of the \$6.4m, local government authorities in Victoria received \$0.2m for recurrent expenditure and \$2.2m for capital expenditure.

Health insurance programme

Section 30 of the *Health Insurance Act* 1973 authorised the Commonwealth Government to enter into agreements with State Governments for the provision by the States of free standard ward public hospital treatment and free public hospital outpatient services. In essence the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of the

“recognised” hospitals referred to in the agreements. Victoria entered into such an agreement with effect from 1 August 1975.

On 25 May 1976, following receipt of legal advice that the agreements made were invalid, the Commonwealth Government suspended hospital payments to the States. The *State Grants (Hospital Operating Costs) Act* 1976 then authorised interim payments until new cost-sharing arrangements negotiated with the States came into operation on 1 October 1976.

Payments totalling \$575.2m were made to the States up to 25 May 1976, and a further \$294.5m up to 30 June 1976, of which \$215.6m was a pre-payment for the period 1 July to 30 September 1976. Victoria received a total of \$230m under both arrangements in 1975–76.

Grants to community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973–74 the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations. Within this scheme the Commonwealth Government meets 75 per cent of capital costs and 90 per cent of operating costs of approved projects administered by the State and the full cost of those community health projects which have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973–74. From 1955–56 the Commonwealth Government had also made grants to the States for capital expenditure on mental health institutions and final grants under this earlier programme were made in 1973–74. Grants for mental hospitals from 1973–74 were made available under the hospitals development programme (see following section). In 1975–76, \$49.4m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme, of which Victoria received \$10.9m (\$7.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$3.2m for capital expenditure).

Hospitals development programme

This programme commenced in 1973–74 and covers grants to the States for capital expenditure on public general hospitals, mental hospital facilities, public nursing homes, and health hostels. In 1975–76, \$107.2m was paid to the States for these purposes, of which Victoria received \$27.3m.

Employment grants

The scheme for unemployment relief begun in 1971 continued through 1975–76 on the same conditions as during 1974–75 but on a phasing-out basis. The grants provided by the Commonwealth Government were divided in 1974–75 and 1975–76 between the States in proportion to seasonally adjusted numbers of unemployed (excluding school leavers). In 1975–76, \$30m was paid to the States for the relief of unemployment, and of this amount Victoria received \$8.2m.

Regional Employment Development Scheme

The scheme instituted in 1974–75 provides grants by the Commonwealth Government to State Government departments, State semi-government authorities, local government authorities, and non-government bodies. Total grants to the State (including semi-government authorities) in 1975–76 were \$15.0m, of which Victoria received \$5.4m. In addition, Victorian local government authorities received direct payments of \$14.2m and Victorian non-government bodies received \$1.7m.

Grants for roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms—general assistance, and assistance for specific roads or road projects. Payments of the latter kind were subsumed in the general

programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. The Commonwealth Government's proposals for the triennium 1974-75 to 1976-77 envisaged an expenditure of \$1,126m mainly for national highways and arterial roads. In 1975-76 the actual grants made totalled \$442.1m including \$8.6m for transport planning and research. Victoria's share of these amounts was \$92.0m and \$2.9m, respectively.

Urban public transport grants

Under an agreement concluded with the States in 1974 the Commonwealth Government is meeting two thirds of the cost of approved urban public transport projects, including railways, in the States for five years until 1977-78. The grants in 1975-76 amounted to \$34.1m, of which Victoria received \$9.5m.

National sewerage programme

In 1973-74 the Commonwealth Government instituted a programme of assistance to the States designed to eliminate the backlog of sewerage works in principal urban areas, including from 1974-75, amounts for research, training, monitoring, and planning. Total assistance to the States in 1975-76 amounted to \$113.2m. \$34.8m of this amount comprised grants and \$78.4m, advances, of which Victoria received \$10.8m and \$24.8m, respectively.

Grants for local government authorities

In 1972 the Commonwealth Government took the view that it should provide general purpose funds for local authorities and that these funds should be provided in such a way as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The Commonwealth Government accepted the recommendations of the Grants Commission for 1974-75 and 1975-76 on the provision of these grants. The grants were in the first instance to be paid to the State for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified and with no conditions attached to their use. In 1975-76, \$79.9m was so paid and Victoria's share of these grants was \$20.2m.

Local government assistance under personal income tax sharing arrangements

Following discussions at the February and April 1976 Premiers' Conferences, an agreement was reached at the June 1976 Conference on instituting a scheme of general purpose assistance for local government in 1976-77 through the medium of a share of the proceeds of personal income tax collections.

In 1976-77, \$140m will be provided to the States for distribution to local government (of which the Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended that Victoria should receive \$35.4m). The total amount will be expressed as a percentage of personal income tax collections in 1975-76, and this percentage is to be applied to collections in determining the amount of assistance in subsequent years.

Each State will be required to devote a minimum of 30 per cent of each year's assistance for distribution among all local authorities based on population and other factors as agreed to by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The remainder is to be distributed to local authorities with regard to their respective financial needs, on the recommendation of the State Grants Commissions the States have agreed to establish.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria other than

Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Housing for servicemen	3,548	1,165	2,019	2,691	4,193
Housing (b)	36,500	..	1,500	53,500	98,159
Growth centres	..	..	..	1,055	24,479
Land acquisitions	..	..	..	3,531	8,010
Sewerage	..	..	..	9,300	28,196
Dairy adjustment programme	..	143	45	73	4,371
Canned fruit industry	4,200	..	849	..	..
Rural reconstruction	..	6,375	10,178	5,700	4,976
Other	815	..	2,217	950	3,858
Total	45,063	7,683	16,808	76,800	176,242

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

(b) In 1971-72 there were no specific advances for housing, the State meeting these expenditures from within its ordinary Loan Council borrowings. In 1972-73 the same arrangements applied except for an advance of \$1.5m to supplement the programmes financed from these Loan Council borrowings.

Commonwealth Government payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are no Commonwealth Government programmes of direct payments to local government authorities designed for the specific purpose of providing financial assistance to these authorities there are, however, a number of programmes under which local government authorities are among bodies that are eligible for, and have received, Commonwealth Government assistance paid directly to them. The comments on grants for pre-school and child care and regional employment development on pages 563 and 564 should be noted. For further details see the Budget Paper *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970 legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Moneys to the credit of the Account were available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The table has been re-structured to show amounts broadly in line with the categories of receipts as published in the Victorian Treasurer's Finance Statement 1974-75.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Taxation (a)	199,028	309,695	405,838	547,232	706,076
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	44,029	48,047	50,106	53,358	65,166
Redemption and repayment of advances	5,041	5,334	5,942	6,666	7,704
Other	1,167	1,226	3,455	3,415	3,957

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Railways—					
Ordinary income	107,465	110,396	108,851	112,258	126,557
Other	535	1,570	1,560	1,954	2,447
Forestry—					
Royalties	5,391	5,945	6,209	7,556	9,850
Other	1,063	1,231	1,230	1,219	1,712
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	17,255	24,423	25,910	34,690	38,812
Other	3,508	3,743	4,021	4,378	5,031
Ports and harbours	4,512	4,782	4,324	4,834	5,550
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	14,397	16,290	17,144	18,780	22,708
Fees and charges	27,789	32,220	34,860	47,479	61,034
Fines	5,477	6,021	7,226	8,623	10,313
Miscellaneous (b)	20,876	23,272	25,421	29,642	43,622
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,255
Financial assistance	351,024	348,464	396,087	437,604	548,404
Special revenue assistance	10,560	13,621	..	6,020	13,861
Debt charges assistance	2,783	5,566	8,348	11,131	13,914
Education grants (c)	..	..	..	10,112	39,069
Departmental charges—social welfare and health benefits (c)	3,571	3,731	4,416	5,475	6,954
Tuberculosis arrangement	3,020	3,143	2,191	2,570	4,865
Pre-school child education and care (c)	..	..	..	1,296	5,577
School dental programme (c)	..	..	..	..	1,606
Other (c)	29	961	630	1,324	3,289
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	51,020	55,890	63,405	70,789	87,370
Education grants (c)	..	1,700	3,405	8,552	49,524
Sewerage Agreement (c)	..	..	..	9,300	34,236
Other (c)	1,072	1,907	1,942	1,607	1,227
Loan raisings	121,670	171,670	187,115	149,738	184,809
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	4,843	5,786	7,262	9,066	4,918
Total receipts	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416

(a) For details of total taxation collections see page 569.

(b) Includes repayments of advances by the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth Government—
State Housing Agreement.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See page 582.

The principal payments for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table. The table has been re-designed following the re-organisation of Victorian Government departments in recent years and generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publication *Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government, 1974-75*. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	117,074	131,832	140,131	149,370	164,398
Sinking fund	22,280	23,841	25,519	27,395	28,836
Other	420	432	533	658	1,258
Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	20,257	22,158	22,059	23,114	25,930
Repayments	4,900	5,189	5,376	5,573	6,053

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS—*continued*
(S'000)

Purpose of payment	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	126,309	135,052	152,674	184,759	239,103
Other	2,906	3,848	3,653	4,147	4,676
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	11,434	12,849	14,499	17,590	23,884
Culture and recreation	6,688	7,502	9,759	11,787	18,079
Development and decentralisation	1,429	1,677	2,236	7,378	13,251
Education—					
Registered schools	8,763	11,433	13,818	18,195	23,568
State schools—					
Primary and secondary (b)	183,344	219,767	266,071	332,725	444,036
Technical and vocational	10,223	11,180	12,327	15,619	20,306
Universities	22,042	23,829	30,070	16,173	44
Other higher education	38,559	46,791	58,246	52,193	39,710
Other	10,208	14,072	16,662	20,989	37,843
Forestry	6,960	7,780	8,375	9,621	12,436
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	28,960	34,171	37,701	46,393	62,353
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	75,134	87,890	105,643	141,470	194,702
Other	10,851	11,968	13,578	17,244	24,353
Lands, survey, and mining	10,785	14,114	15,150	23,436	28,739
Law, order, and public safety—					
Justice	10,881	12,700	14,681	19,314	25,373
Police	33,228	40,732	47,712	59,771	80,185
Prisons and probation	4,981	5,812	6,513	7,729	10,204
Public safety, etc.	274	302	336	572	586
Legislative and general administration	14,578	15,578	16,205	26,412	36,680
Local government, n.e.i.	1,331	1,497	1,731	2,069	2,679
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (c)	2,488	2,849	3,473	9,892	30,019
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	2,552	2,807	3,368	4,419	4,784
Pay-roll tax	6,645	10,249	13,483	19,150	29,573
Pensions and superannuation (d)	12,029	13,867	16,744	20,430	26,029
Ports and harbours	1,451	1,811	1,866	4,467	5,770
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	164	377	1,365	3,617	5,497
Social welfare, n.e.i.	10,982	15,838	18,339	19,497	30,370
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	13,116	14,513	16,073	19,899	24,628
Miscellaneous (e)	12,371	14,342	17,650	21,320	41,394
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	164,782	230,241	247,536	246,537	347,087
Total	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416

(a) Excludes interest, etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Including secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants to municipalities for culture and recreation, education, health, and social welfare among others.

(d) Railways pensions included under "Railways—Working expenses".

(e) Includes in 1974-75: \$10m. Special budgetary assistance repaid to the Commonwealth Government.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

As mentioned on page 555 the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971 the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the responsibility now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, and liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and, until recently, entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 574-5 for 1974-75 allocation.)

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pay-roll tax (a)	..	98,716	149,136	221,080	327,200
Probate and gift duties (b)	49,927	44,632	50,317	59,499	60,716
Land tax	28,442	29,105	29,443	32,958	52,968
Liquor tax	11,827	12,811	13,260	14,505	21,940
Lottery tax	6,436	6,790	9,255	15,558	28,808
Racing taxes	21,222	25,042	31,916	37,662	48,087
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	51,853	54,347	57,363	61,995	74,964
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	5,051	7,769	7,522	7,876	12,687
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	7,007	8,961	12,407	17,309	23,579
Road transport taxes	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,296
Road maintenance contributions	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	2,915	3,028	3,100	3,336	5,166
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	73,581	79,759	107,714	148,090	141,729
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	1,125	1,640	1,920	2,180	3,000
State Electricity Commission	6,600	9,120	9,260	9,720	11,520
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	2,555	2,849	3,761	5,129	7,642
Other taxes	2,433	2,683	3,061	2,890	2,282
Total	281,804	398,510	501,445	653,750	837,623
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	199,028	309,695	405,838	547,232	706,076
Trust funds	82,776	88,815	95,607	106,518	131,547
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per head of population	80.95	112.71	140.11	180.67	228.45

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments.

(b) Includes gift duty from 1 January 1972 only. Gift duty collected prior to 1 January 1972 is included with "Stamp duties, n.e.i."

Specific collections

Pay-roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-profit private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1973-74, \$4,019,906 and in 1974-75, \$7,023,137 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1975, excluding rebates and pay-roll tax paid by Victorian Government departments, amounted to \$327.2m.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1976

On that part of the final balance which—				The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
				Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
\$				cents	cents	cents	cents
	Does not exceed	1,200		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200 but does not exceed	3,000		Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000 " " " "	10,000		Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000 " " " "	13,000		Nil	10	15	17.5
"	13,000 " " " "	20,000		Nil	15	15	20
"	20,000 " " " "	24,000		Nil	10	12.5	17.5
"	24,000 " " " "	30,000		15	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000 " " " "	48,000		15	12.5	17.5	20
"	48,000 " " " "	50,000		12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000 " " " "	60,000		12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000 " " " "	70,000		17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000 " " " "	90,000		20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000 " " " "	100,000		22.5	27.5	30	37.5
"	100,000 " " " "	110,000		25	27.5	30	37.5
"	110,000 " " " "	120,000		27.5	32.5	32.5	40
"	120,000 " " " "	130,000		30	32.5	32.5	40
"	130,000 " " " "	140,000		37.5	35	37.5	40
"	140,000 " " " "	150,000		37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	150,000 " " " "	160,000		45	37.5	40	42.5
"	160,000 " " " "	170,000		45	40	42.5	42.5
"	170,000 " " " "	180,000		45	42.5	42.5	45
"	180,000 " " " "	190,000		47.5	42.5	45	45
"	190,000 " " " "	200,696 (a)		47.5	..	..	..
"	190,000 " " " "	200,810 (b)		..	45	..	..
"	190,000 " " " "	230,070 (c)		..	..	45	..
"	190,000 " " " "	233,258 (d)		..	..	..	47.5
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of				\$26.00 per \$100	\$26.50 per \$100	\$31.00 per \$100	\$34.00 per \$100

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are:

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.42 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 4 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$1,000,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does

not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned, which is less than half a hectare in area and is used exclusively for residential purposes by the owner, land tax is not charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$15,000.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972 and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1970 to 1974. The exemption from tax of land used for primary production purposes as from 1 January 1969, increases in land valuations, and increases from time to time in the amount of exemption from tax of land used for other purposes are mainly responsible for the fluctuations in the figures shown in the table.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1970	82,703	27,688	334.79	1,953,443
1971	62,486	28,670	458.82	1,983,513
1972	62,665	29,149	465.16	2,007,367
1973	63,488	30,139	474.72	2,056,115
1974	66,558	58,398	877.41	3,057,498

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Licences—					
Victuallers	8,218	8,758	8,974	9,502	13,914
Spirit merchants and grocers	2,634	2,911	3,071	3,501	5,902
Others	203	242	246	292	475
Club certificates	544	613	670	750	1,138
Permits—extended hours, etc.	189	230	244	328	409
Fees	38	58	56	132	101
Total	11,827	12,811	13,260	14,505	21,940

Lottery tax

The trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct sweepstakes in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultation Act* 1958, with the object of providing additional finance for hospitals, charitable institutions, and recreational promotion. During 1972 a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced, and in 1974, "Soccerpools".

The Act provides that 31 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to soccer pools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations and one third of the soccer pools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act further provides that, of the soccer pools duty, two thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to the Consolidated Fund, and the amounts allocated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund, the Mental Hospitals Fund, and other funds, are shown for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations (a)	21,360	20,942	19,003	18,241	17,680
Tattslotto consultations	..	446	11,143	33,944	69,550
Soccerpool consultations	..	..	..	..	4,898
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	6,436	6,790	9,255	15,558	28,808
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	5,346	5,425	7,509	13,203	24,388
Mental Hospitals Fund	1,090	1,365	1,728	2,345	3,462
Other funds, etc. (b)	..	..	19	10	958

(a) Includes subscriptions to football pool lotteries of \$97,706 in 1972-73 and \$26,428 in 1973-74.

(b) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalisator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act* 1975 increased the commission to be deducted from all investments on the on-course and from win, place, and quinella, investments on the off-course totalisators in respect of horse races (including trotting), and greyhound races. As from 1 November 1975 a deduction of 15 per cent is made from investments on the on-course totalisator (metropolitan) and divided as follows: doubles, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to revenue and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 9.75 per cent to revenue and 5.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 4.75 per cent of total investments is paid to revenue and 10.25 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing Totalizators Extension Act* 1960, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalisators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalisator the following commission is deducted :

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella—15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles and feature doubles—17 per cent; and
- (3) from investments for quadrella—19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions :

**VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALISATOR:
COMMISSION DEDUCTED**

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds			
Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	Nil	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

**VICTORIA—TOTALISATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)**

Year	Totalisator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On-course	Off-course		Totalisator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
1970-71	47,776	225,863	196,166	16,793	3,532	896	21,222
1971-72	57,149	271,993	217,898	20,154	3,944	944	25,042
1972-73	56,633	321,192	228,756	26,131	4,822	962	31,916
1973-74	62,483	362,468	263,170	31,469	5,503	690	37,662
1974-75	72,408	461,984	338,977	40,625	7,076	386	48,087

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and book-makers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act* 1971 and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act* 1971 imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1976

Where the value of all relevant gifts—				The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$				
Does not exceed	4,000			Nil
Exceeds	4,000 but does not exceed	6,000		1.5 per cent plus 0.001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$4,000
„	6,000 „ „ „	14,000		3.5 per cent plus 0.000125 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$6,000
„	14,000 „ „ „	74,000		4.5 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$14,000
„	74,000 „ „ „	201,777		10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000
„	201,777			22 per cent

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles
**VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
 OF MOTOR VEHICLES**
 (\$'000)

Paid to—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	..	..	..	14	14
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	33,118	34,635	35,998	38,962	46,244
Additional registration fees (part)	2,112	2,397	2,561	2,726	130
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	1,056	1,199	1,281	1,363	..
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	15,558	16,106	16,577	17,956	21,230
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	10	10	10	11	9
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	..	..	936	962	1,007
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	..	..	..	..	6,331
Total	51,853	54,347	57,363	61,995	74,964
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	2,376	3,647	3,488	3,648	4,778
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	..	..	..	..	2,429
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	828	939	901	944	1,229
Drivers test fees (part)	275	448	517	548	485
Learner drivers permits (part)	..	..	..	..	160
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,187	1,823	1,744	1,824	2,389
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	384	912	872	912	1,217
Total	5,051	7,769	7,522	7,876	12,687
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	7,007	8,961	12,407	17,309	23,579
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	10	10	10	11	10
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	984	1,025	1,071	2,398	4,349
Permits	933	1,084	1,184	1,196	937
Total	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,296
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359	10,038
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	2,915	3,028	3,100	3,336	5,166

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	12,299	15,636	18,995	24,306	35,966
Country Roads Board Fund	45,247	47,565	49,731	53,551	58,295
Level Crossings Fund	1,056	1,199	1,281	1,363	..
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,187	1,823	1,744	1,824	2,389
Road (Special Projects) Fund	15,558	16,106	16,577	17,956	21,230
Transport Regulation Fund	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605	5,295
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	384	912	872	912	1,217
Traffic Authority Fund	..	..	936	962	1,007
Transport Fund	..	..	..	..	6,331
Total	77,657	85,361	92,401	104,479	131,730

NOTE. Deductions from third party insurance premiums—credited to the Hospitals and Charities Fund in following years—are included in "other taxes" in the table on page 569, and amounted to \$2,062,000 in 1970-71, \$2,138,000 in 1971-72, \$2,188,000 in 1972-73, \$2,356,000 in 1973-74, and \$1,336,000 in 1974-75.
The Motor Accidents Board, which came into operation on 19 September 1973, received \$469,580 in deductions from third party insurance premiums in 1973-74 and \$1,929,548 in 1974-75. The Board also received levies from authorised insurers of \$653,330 in 1973-74 and \$9,046,670 in 1974-75. (See also pages 671-3.)

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 1 December 1975 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 DECEMBER 1975

Dutiable class	Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	up to \$100—per \$25 or part
Based on consideration	over \$100—per \$100 or part
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	for each \$100 or part—
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on	\$
value	up to 7,000
Other transfers on sale—Based on	over 7,000 to 15,000
consideration	" 15,000 " 40,000
	" 40,000 " 100,000
	" 100,000 " 500,000
	" 500,000 " 1,000,000
	" 1,000,000
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)	each \$200 (or part) of annual
—Annual licences	premium income
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part
	over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus
	per \$200 or part of remainder
CHEQUES—	
Payable on demand	9c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, transferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria	9c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES—	
Payable on demand	9c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State	9c

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES : RATES PAYABLE, 1 DECEMBER 1975—continued

Dutiable class	Duty payable
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	for each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part 1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part 12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT	\$5
INSTALLMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more 2.1%
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000 \$4
	up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder 70c
	over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder 80c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	based on amount of credit, etc., or rental 2.1%
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	50c
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—	
Partnerships, sale of business, etc.	} \$5 each
Caveats	
Licence to use real property, etc.	
Transfer of mortgage	
Discharge of mortgage of real property	
Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy	
Appointment of trustee	
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy	50c
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable	\$5
MOTOR CAR—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car or trailer	\$5
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—	
(i) Cattle Statement—	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly; or (b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot	} 2c
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents	
(ii) Swine Statement—	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly; or (b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot	} 2c
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 16 cents	

(a) From 1 January 1972 the *Gift Duty Act* 1971 and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act* 1971, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the *Stamps Acts*. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown on page 575 but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the *Gift Duty Act*.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act* 1966 requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund in each of the financial years a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per

cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971 the percentage was increased to 4 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

Commonwealth Government estate duty

The Commonwealth Government levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1974-75 was: 1970-71, \$70.1m; 1971-72, \$67.3m; 1972-73, \$66.4m; 1973-74, \$66.0m; and 1974-75, \$63.8m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942, when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, arrangements are being introduced (details of which are given in 1976-77 Budget Paper No. 7, *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities, 1976-77*) which will enable each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law.

A new personal income tax system was introduced in the 1975-76 Budget with the following principal features:

- (1) The introduction of a new rate scale, effective from 1 July 1975;
- (2) replacement of most deductions of a concessional nature by rebates of tax involving: (i) increased allowances for dependants; and (ii) most other expenditure formerly qualifying as concessional deductions being allowed by way of rebate at 40 per cent, subject to a minimum concessional rebate of \$540; and
- (3) the introduction of a concessional rebate for a sole parent.

The property income surcharge which had applied in 1974-75 was not re-imposed in 1975-76 and the low income family rebate and aged persons rebate were discontinued.

No income tax is levied where the minimum taxable income does not exceed the following levels:

	\$
No dependants	2,518
Sole parent with—	
One child	4,000
Two children (neither students)	4,556
Two children (both students)	4,741
Housekeeper and one child (under 16 years of age) sole parent rebate not available	4,741
Dependent spouse with—	
No children	4,000
One child	4,741
Two children (neither students)	5,229
Two children (both students)	5,372

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS

(1975-76 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax on taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
0	2,000	—	20 cents for each \$1
2,000	5,000	400	plus 27 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,000
5,000	10,000	1,210	plus 35 cents for each \$1 in excess of 5,000
10,000	15,000	2,960	plus 45 cents for each \$1 in excess of 10,000
15,000	20,000	5,210	plus 55 cents for each \$1 in excess of 15,000
20,000	25,000	7,960	plus 60 cents for each \$1 in excess of 20,000
25,000 and over		10,960	plus 65 cents for each \$1 in excess of 25,000

Rebates

- (1) Dependants, housekeeper, and zone allowance :

The deductions from assessable income previously allowed for the maintenance of dependants, housekeeper, and zone allowance in respect of specified isolated localities, have been converted to rebates of tax. The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1976, are allowable to resident taxpayers :

Dependant, etc. (resident)	Rebate
	\$
Spouse or daughter—housekeeper	400
Students under 25 years of age	200
Children under 16 years of age, not being students—	
First child	200
Others	150
Invalid relatives—16 years of age and over	200
Parents/parent-in-law	400
Housekeeper	400
Sole parent	200
Zone and overseas allowance—	
Zone A	\$216 + 25 per cent of above rebates
Zone B	\$36 + 4 per cent of above rebates

- (2) Concessional expenditure :

This rebate replaces the concessional deductions previously allowed in respect of expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc. The minimum concessional rebate reduces gross tax payable by \$540 (40 per cent of \$1,350). However, where allowable expenditure exceeds \$1,350, the rebate is calculated at 40 per cent of the total amount expended.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income :

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations ;
- (2) gifts to approved school building funds and public institutions ;
- (3) living-away-from-home allowance ;
- (4) expenditure relating to allowances received ; and
- (5) any other deductions necessarily incurred in gaining assessable income.

A graduated deduction is also allowable in respect of housing loan interest paid on a residence, where the combined income of husband and wife does not exceed \$13,999.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1974-75
(1973-74 income year)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 1,199	6,246	10,030	16,276	17,392	17,021	613
1,200- 1,999	36,835	82,262	119,097	192,958	178,561	11,549
2,000- 2,999	71,335	126,214	197,549	496,402	446,790	39,641
3,000- 3,999	90,543	135,116	225,659	791,927	707,253	86,384
4,000- 4,499	61,894	57,971	119,865	509,245	447,417	64,337
4,500- 4,999	71,853	41,674	113,527	538,847	464,480	72,388
5,000- 5,499	79,391	29,123	108,514	569,478	482,921	80,561
5,500- 5,999	81,356	20,222	101,578	583,472	488,013	86,440
6,000- 6,499	76,392	13,966	90,358	564,237	467,703	87,584
6,500- 6,999	67,517	10,607	78,124	526,816	434,211	85,584
7,000- 7,499	55,980	7,926	63,906	462,742	378,511	77,965
7,500- 7,999	46,084	5,922	52,006	402,463	328,052	70,514
8,000- 8,999	65,128	8,011	73,139	618,747	503,413	114,230
9,000- 9,999	41,341	5,423	46,764	442,424	359,319	86,949
10,000-14,999	72,357	11,090	83,447	982,784	809,442	223,919
15,000-19,999	16,998	2,955	19,953	340,200	290,638	100,029

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1974-75—*continued*
(1973-74 income year)

Grade of net income(a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
20,000-29,999	9,775	1,592	11,367	269,861	238,321	101,005
30,000-49,999	3,443	505	3,948	145,651	133,620	67,889
50,000-99,999	764	132	896	57,463	54,081	31,016
100,000 and over	115	22	137	20,764	19,389	12,125
Total	955,347	570,763	1,526,110	8,533,871	7,249,157	1,500,725

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".

NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne Office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967 the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on, or after, 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment, but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements is limited to 15 per cent. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX : COMPANIES, 1975-76 FINANCIAL YEAR
(1974-75 income year)

Type of Company	Rates per Cent
Private (a)	42.5
Public—	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	37.5
Other	42.5
Other	42.5

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where, in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$1,830, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$1,664, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
((\$'000))

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	6,176	6,533	7,308	8,325	9,695
Other (a)	11,365	13,237	16,086	19,585	24,959
Total	17,541	19,770	23,394	27,910	34,654
Police Superannuation Fund	5	5	4	4	4
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	20	14	7	8	..
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	429	361	361	490	637
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	10	27	49	76	94
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	202	222	236	266	335
Grand total	18,207	20,401	24,052	28,755	35,724

(a) Includes contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions which operated from 1 July 1975 are as follows :

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health or at age 65 of 70 per cent of salary at retirement.
- (2) On age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of salary at age 60.
- (3) Officers' contributions to be limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary. Officers at present contributing more than 9 per cent of salary will have their contributions reduced to 9 per cent.
- (4) Widows' pensions, including present widows' pensions, to be increased from five eighths to two thirds of officers' pensions.
- (5) The existing rights to convert part of the pension into a lump sum will be retained.
- (6) Married women to be eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme.
- (7) Railway officers, who previously elected to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of six units, or to forego superannuation altogether, to have the right to reinstate their situation.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	21,763	24,966	27,876	33,790	43,213
Consolidated Fund (a)	17,419	20,381	22,146	25,006	28,916
Interest	9,771	11,177	12,599	14,748	17,705
Other	225	523	855	958	1,592
Total	49,177	57,047	63,477	74,502	91,425
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	21,871	24,747	27,342	29,909	34,432
Lump sum payments	6,771	5,400	7,130	9,733	9,691
Contributions refunded	1,876	2,194	2,469	3,055	3,148
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	3,756	3,636	4,476	5,927	7,117
Other	219	98	112	(b) 5,925	(b) 8,377
Total	34,493	36,075	41,529	54,549	62,763
Balance in Fund at 30 June	179,524	200,495	222,444	242,397	271,059

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND—*continued*

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	number	number	number	number	number
Contributors at 30 June	57,078	(c) 58,000	(c) 59,500	(c) 60,520	(c) 64,710
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees	11,228	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
Widows	7,896				
Children	1,092				
Total	20,216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$3,517,887 in 1973-74 and \$5,681,718 in 1974-75.

(c) Estimated.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1973-74 (a)

Particulars	Victoria government	Local government	Semi-government	Total
INCOME				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions—				
Employees	34,736	4,120	12,461	51,317
Employing authorities (a)	27,903	5,549	18,634	52,086
Interest, etc.	16,416	3,436	18,138	37,990
Total	79,056	13,106	49,232	141,393
EXPENDITURE				
Pensions	41,195	192	4,667	46,054
Lump sum payments	13,155	4,878	13,017	31,051
Other	5,960	965	369	7,294
Total	60,311	6,036	18,052	84,399
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	3,992	5	791	4,788
Local and semi-government	183,690	45,440	58,625	287,755
Other securities, etc.	69,931	7,649	181,433	259,014
Total	257,613	53,095	240,849	551,557
	number	number	number	number
Contributors (b)	64,030	20,208	39,099	123,337
Pensioners (c)—				
Ex-employees	} n.a.	58	2,635	} n.a.
Widows		2	1,098	
Children		10	280	

(a) This figure does not agree with that shown in the table on page 579 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on "other pensions, gratuities, etc."

(b) Estimated number at end of year.

(c) At end of year.

Further reference, 1976

VICTORIAN TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of moneys provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes. Other funds record the transactions of State insurance offices, of the Hospitals and Charities Commission and, in relation to capital works, of the Country Roads Board and the Works and Services Account. The Trust Fund also includes accounts which are in the nature of suspense accounts. Certain of these accounts are governed by legislation while others are clearing accounts for book-keeping purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1974-75 aggregated \$2,573.0m and credits \$2,627.2m. At the end of the year the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including securities to the value of \$15.6m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$321.0m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$192.5m, cash advanced was \$28.1m while the balance, \$100.4m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS (a)
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1974	1974-75		Balance at 30 June 1975
		Debits	Credits	
Commonwealth and Commonwealth—Victorian	21.8	668.3	670.4	23.8
Compensation and insurance	112.3	274.5	330.4	168.2
Social, health, and welfare	4.0	211.6	214.3	6.8
Suspense	42.9	667.6	662.7	38.0
Works and development	37.7	490.6	490.7	37.8
Other	32.4	260.3	258.6	30.8
Total	251.2	2,573.0	2,627.2	305.4

(a) Excluding securities (i.e., shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria) amounting to \$15.6m at 30 June 1975 lodged with the Treasurer and included in the Trust Fund.

Specific accounts*Commonwealth and Victorian*

In this category there were over 94 separate funds in existence at 30 June 1975 including 20 established during the financial year ending on that date. In terms of financial turnover the most important were (1) Australian Aid Roads accounts with credits totalling \$74.7m; (2) subsidy accounts for Victorian universities credited with \$118.9m; (3) accounts credited with grants for advanced education \$126.1m; and (4) a number of accounts credited with advances from the Commonwealth Government for housing and repayments of principal and interest by borrowers totalling in all \$115.0m for the year.

Compensation and insurance

The principal accounts under this heading are (1) those dealing with the financial activities of the State Insurance offices represented by credits totalling \$219.1m for 1974-75; and (2) receipts of third party insurance premiums \$106.7m for allocation to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board.

Social, health, and welfare

The major fund in this category is the Hospital and Charities Fund which in 1974-75, was credited with \$196.0m, almost all of which represented transfers from the Consolidated Fund.

Suspense accounts

Various railways suspense accounts comprise almost half of the credits in this category. Pay-roll deductions account for a further \$215.3m.

Works and development

The two major funds in this category are the Country Roads Board Fund (credits \$55.5m in 1974-75) and the Works and Services Account. The Country Roads Board Fund provides rather less than half of the finance required by the Country Roads Board to carry out its functions. Other sources of funds for the Board are referred to in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*. The Works and Services Account, undoubtedly the most important of all Victorian Trust Funds, was credited with \$347.1m in 1974-75 and its origin and transactions are referred to below in some detail.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Agricultural, pastoral, etc. (a) services	7,779	7,085	9,512	4,074	6,497
Culture and recreation	1,552	3,391	4,672	5,627	8,317
Development and decentralisation (b)	195	270	16	5,245	5,865
Education—					
Primary and secondary (c)	31,174	27,800	34,978	42,597	82,375
Technical and vocational	7,078	14,798	11,852	11,940	25,448
Universities	5,386	6,939	9,681	2,923	7
Other higher education	7,925	7,247	9,574	7,052	1,761
Other	824	244	1,411	2,035	6,718
Electricity supply	5,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	13,000
Forestry	3,566	3,652	4,300	4,715	6,820
Gas supply	100	2,058	142	40	40
Grants to municipalities (d)	3,991	5,157	4,095	3,570	5,634
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	3,613	3,926	4,181	6,700	9,484
Other hospitals	15,256	13,813	15,615	21,247	27,649
Other	664	727	721	964	1,318
Housing (e)	2,615	39,645	40,433	1,971	2,196
Lands, survey, and mining	364	376	1,116	1,469	2,942
Law, order, and public safety	2,129	3,215	3,969	4,057	7,425
Legislature and general administration	5,540	6,047	5,502	11,294	12,300
Natural disaster relief	83	5	..	..	3,250
Ports and harbours	4,333	3,769	2,986	1,146	2,176
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	11,852	21,873	24,580	42,487	60,086
Transport—					
Railways	15,930	15,546	16,116	18,447	19,138
Tramways	2,150	1,200	3,855	8,350	..
Roads and bridges	1,287	1,468	1,588	1,038	665

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT : EXPENDITURE—continued
(*\$'000*)

Expenditure on—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Social welfare	1,760	2,382	2,365	2,349	3,582
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	16,810	17,674	17,670	18,441	24,720
Miscellaneous	595	643	815	1,082	1,387
Total	159,551	221,950	247,742	246,860	340,800

(a) Expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds was charged mainly to the Consolidated Fund from 1973-74.

(b) Includes advances of \$5m to the Victorian Development Corporation in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

(c) Includes secondary technical.

(d) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

(e) In 1971-72 and 1972-73 funds required for general housing purposes were treated as part of the States Loan Council borrowings programme and therefore disbursed in Victoria through the Works and Services Account. In 1973-74 it was decided to return to the system in force from 1945-46 to 1970-71, i.e. separate funds for housing as approved by the Loan Council which were then credited to and disbursed from Trust Accounts created for the purpose by the Victorian Treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1975. These liabilities include advances of \$688.7m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$37.5m for sewerage, \$31.9m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$25.5m for growth centres, \$11.5m for land acquisition, and \$12.3m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	362,429	382,104	358,667	430,217	411,344
Domestic raisings	1				
Less conversion and redemption loans	240,081	209,903	171,115	279,516	226,111
Total new debt incurred	122,349	172,201	187,553	150,701	185,233
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	23,278	22,240	20,264	30,950	36,299
Net increase in debt	99,071	149,961	167,289	119,751	148,934
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,860,654
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	45,158	42,490	38,855	22,910	19,304
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,668	2,042	11,461	888	776
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	-1,593	-4,484	-2,719	+819
Net increase in debt	-2,668	-3,635	-15,945	-3,606	+43
Debt outstanding at 30 June	42,490	38,855	22,910	19,304	19,346
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	33,554	30,632	24,812	18,031	15,587
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	3,138	4,409	3,820	1,567	1,939
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+216	-1,412	-2,961	-877	+2,524
Net increase in debt	-2,922	-5,820	-6,781	-2,444	+585
Debt outstanding at 30 June	30,632	24,812	18,031	15,587	(a)16,172
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	362,429	382,104	358,667	430,217	411,344
Domestic raisings	1				
Less conversion and redemption loans	240,081	209,903	171,115	279,516	226,111
Total new debt incurred	122,349	172,201	187,553	150,701	185,233
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	29,084	28,691	35,545	33,405	39,014
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+216	-3,005	-7,445	-3,596	+3,342
Net increase in debt	93,481	140,505	144,562	113,701	149,561
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,896,172

(a) Includes New York, \$A9,415,227; Canada, \$A1,708,175; Switzerland, \$A3,839,566; and the Netherlands, \$A1,208,631.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1975 are shown in the following table. Where the Victorian Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS, 30 JUNE 1975
(\$A'000)

Due date (financial year)	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
1975-76	379,861	421	..	(a) 3,840	384,121
1976-77	227,696	..	..	..	227,696
1977-78	187,149	2,620	..	..	189,768
1978-79	103,657	11,793	711	..	116,162
1979-80	149,140	..	1,013	..	150,153
1980-81	157,019	..	1,007	(b) 1,708	159,734
1981-82	161,658	4,040	1,752	(c) 1,209	168,658
1982-83	76,694	..	3,252	..	79,946
1983-84	167,622	473	..	..	168,095
1984-85	168,215	..	..	..	168,215
1985-86	121,548	..	1,680	..	123,228
1986-87	57,700	..	..	..	57,700
1987-88	98,790	..	..	..	98,790
1988-89	131,261	..	..	..	131,261
1989-90	107,890	..	..	..	107,890
1991-92	151,361	..	..	..	151,361
1992-93	50,018	..	..	..	50,018
1993-94	105,137	..	..	..	105,137
1994-95	13,348	..	..	..	13,348
1999-2000	6,911	..	..	..	6,911
2000-01	26,264	..	..	..	26,264
2001-02	48,305	..	..	..	48,305
2003-04	86,764	..	..	..	86,764
2005-06	73,029	..	..	..	73,029
Not yet fixed	3,617	..	..	..	3,617
Total	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	6,756	2,896,172

(a) Maturing in Switzerland

(b) Maturing in Canada.

(c) Maturing in the Netherlands

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING

At 30 June—	Amount of loans maturing in—						Total debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per head of population
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A
1971	2,274,719	42,490	23,769	2,547	2,784	1,533	2,347,842	674.40
1972	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	2,359	2,784	1,440	2,488,348	703.76
1973	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	1,830	3,076	1,345	2,632,910	735.64
1974	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	1,742	2,868	1,131	2,746,610	759.05
1975	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	1,708	3,840	1,209	2,896,172	789.87

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1975, and the amount of the debt at each rate maturing in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively :

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30 JUNE 1975

Rate of interest	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
per cent	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
11.0	33,672	..	..	..	33,672
10.0	5,152	..	..	..	5,152
9.5	100,458	..	..	..	100,458
9.2	47,083	..	..	..	47,083
9.0	97,812	..	..	..	97,812
8.5	220,550	..	..	..	220,550
8.3	61,025	..	..	..	61,025
8.2	15,161	..	..	..	15,161
8.1	49,210	..	..	..	49,210
8.0	51,759	..	..	..	51,759
7.0	201,528	..	..	..	201,528
6.8	78,547	..	..	..	78,547
6.7	16,030	..	..	..	16,030
6.6	52,520	..	..	..	52,520
6.5	57,726	..	..	..	57,726
6.4	2,534	..	..	..	2,534
6.2	73,466	..	..	..	73,466
6.0	194,511	893	..	..	195,404
5.9	13,353	..	..	..	13,353
5.8	61,700	..	..	..	61,700
5.75	23,208	..	1,680	(a)1,708	26,596
5.7	27,706	..	..	..	27,706
5.6	31,967	..	..	..	31,967
5.5	..	18,453	5,004	..	23,457
5.4	109,715	..	..	..	109,715
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.3	54,895	..	..	..	54,895
5.25	445,636	..	2,021	..	447,657
5.2	4,182	..	..	..	4,182
5.0	526,168	..	711	(b)1,209	528,088
4.9	48,243	..	..	..	48,243
4.8	28,488	..	..	..	28,488
4.625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4.5	38,758	..	..	(c)3,840	42,597
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,778	..	..	..	1,778
2.7125	195	..	..	..	195
2.325	984	..	..	..	984
1.0	2,817	..	..	..	2,817
Total	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	6,756	2,896,172
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Average rate of interest	6.36	5.52	5.45	4.91	6.35

(a) Maturing in Canada.

(b) Maturing in the Netherlands.

(c) Maturing in Switzerland.

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions

during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability.

**VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY
ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)**

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Per head of population	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A	per cent
1971	123,121	3,955	127,076	36.50	5.41
1972	134,229	3,451	137,680	38.94	5.53
1973	143,789	2,217	146,006	40.79	5.55
1974	152,655	1,888	154,543	42.71	5.63
1975	181,912	1,913	183,825	50.13	6.35

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1970–71 to 1974–75 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)**

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commis- sion on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere overseas (a)			
1970–71	113,374	2,455	1,392	352	117,574	420	117,994
1971–72	127,941	2,339	1,203	349	131,832	432	132,264
1972–73	136,931	1,964	922	314	140,131	533	140,664
1973–74	147,347	1,112	620	291	149,370	658	150,027
1974–75	162,311	1,253	492	(c) 342	164,398	1,258	165,656

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A109,173; Switzerland, \$A167,079; and the Netherlands, \$A65,947.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1970–71 to 1974–75, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	22,291	23,846	25,519	27,401	28,549
Commonwealth Government	5,926	6,378	6,809	7,195	7,815

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	28,217	30,224	32,328	34,595	36,364
Interest on investments	27	44	63	79	49
Special contributions by Victoria	25	25	25	14	14
Total	28,270	30,293	32,416	34,688	36,427
Total to date	375,959	406,252	438,669	473,357	509,784

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-7	1973-74	1974-75
Australia—					
Face value	23,278	22,240	20,264	30,950	36,299
Net cost	23,274	22,236	20,231	30,948	36,297
London—					
Face value	2,668	2,042	11,461	888	776
Net cost	2,324	1,911	11,171	589	540
New York—					
Face value	2,868	4,122	3,547	1,374	1,634
Net cost	2,629	3,978	3,630	1,270	1,426
Canada—					
Face value	131	143	123	51	133
Net cost	117	123	117	42	118
Netherlands—					
Face value	139	144	150	141	173
Net cost	139	145	145	135	164
Total—					
Face value	29,084	28,691	35,545	33,405	39,014
Net cost	28,483	28,393	35,293	32,984	38,544
Total to date—					
Net cost	372,794	401,187	436,481	469,465	508,009

NEW FEDERALISM POLICY

Introduction

The central element of the Commonwealth Government's federalism policy is the sharing of personal income tax with the States.

Other elements of the policy are :

- (1) Sharing by local government in the proceeds of personal income tax ;
- (2) a more selective use of specific purpose payments to the States with the absorption of such payments, where appropriate, into general purpose funds ;
- (3) the establishment of an advisory Council for Inter-Government Relations ; and
- (4) a review of the functions of the different levels of government and the elimination of unnecessary overlapping waste and interference.

Details*Personal Income Tax Sharing between the Commonwealth and the States*

From 1976-77 general revenue assistance that was formerly paid by the Commonwealth to the States by way of financial assistance grants has been replaced by a system of sharing of the proceeds from personal income tax between the Commonwealth and the States.

Personal income tax sharing will be introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1 the Commonwealth will continue to be the sole Government imposing income taxes in Australia, with each State receiving a specified proportion of personal income tax collections. Under Stage 2 for which it is expected arrangements will be settled so that it may commence in 1977-78, Stage 1 entitlements will continue to operate, but each State will be free to impose a surcharge or to grant a rebate of personal income tax.

Tax sharing arrangements are to apply to receipts from personal income tax only, not to receipts from company taxes, withholding taxes on dividends, and interest.

Stage 1 Entitlements

Under Stage 1 of the scheme, which began in 1976-77, the States are entitled to receive a fixed percentage of Commonwealth personal income tax each year. That percentage for 1976-77 and for subsequent years, subject to any decisions made, given relevant points mentioned below, will be 33.6 per cent. Victoria's share is estimated to be \$852.5m in 1976-77.

In determining the allocation of the total amount between States, it has been decided that the distribution will be such that the relative per capita distribution of the total amount in 1976-77 between the States will be the same as the per capita distribution of Financial Assistance Grants in 1975-76. The Agreement provides that these relativities should be reviewed before 1980.

The Commonwealth has guaranteed that a State's entitlement in any year will not be less in absolute terms than that which it received in the previous year. In addition, the Commonwealth has guaranteed that during the first four years of the Agreement the States will not receive less than they would have received under the previous system of financial assistance grants.

The amounts received by the States are dependent on actual personal income tax collections. Total collections will vary as changes in Commonwealth Government taxation are announced. As a part of the new federalism arrangements the Commonwealth has given firm assurances that:

- (1) It will ensure that the States are kept fully informed of relevant tax changes made by the Commonwealth and of their estimated effects on the States' entitlements;
- (2) it will participate in a review of the arrangements when there are changes in Commonwealth tax legislation which would have effects on the States' entitlements of such significance as to warrant such a review;
- (3) longer term trends in regard to such matters as changes in the relative importance of personal income tax vis-à-vis other taxes will be kept under notice between the Commonwealth and State Governments; and
- (4) when post-budget changes in Commonwealth personal income tax legislation with substantial effects on the States' entitlements are made, the Commonwealth will consider, in consultation with the States, appropriate adjustments to offset the effect of such changes on the States' entitlements.

Stage 2 Entitlements

Under Stage 2 of the arrangements, Stage 1 entitlements will continue. However, each State will be entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions, and the basic income tax rate structure will remain uniform throughout Australia. There will continue to be one income tax assessment form and the Commonwealth will remain the sole income tax collection agency.

Where the States wish to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate of tax, the Commonwealth is to act as agent for the State concerned. The level of surcharge or rebate will be a matter for determination by each State. However, in

exercising their powers the States have agreed to work in parallel with, and not in negation of, the overall economic management policies of the Commonwealth. Equalisation arrangements will continue to operate so that the smaller, less populous States will be able to enjoy the same relative advantage from a surcharge as those States with a broader tax base.

Local Government

In 1976-77 local government will receive an amount equal to 1.52 per cent of Commonwealth Government collections from personal income tax collections in 1975-76. This amount will be distributed between the States in accordance with recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Allocations to individual councils within States will be determined in accordance with recommendations made by State Grants Committees which are to be established in each State. Victoria's share of the pool in 1976-77 is 25.8 per cent, or \$35.4m.

Specific Purpose Payments

Another element of the new federalism concerns specific purpose payments. Specific purpose payments have grown at a much faster rate than general purpose payments in recent years. Specific purpose payments will be examined to determine which of them can be absorbed into the general arrangements for income tax sharing. It was agreed at the April 1976 Premiers' Conference that absorption would not commence before 1977-78 but that the necessary work by Commonwealth and State officers would take place during 1976-77.

Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations

Following discussions at Premiers' Conferences in 1976 it was agreed that a Council for Intergovernmental Relations would be established. The Council will comprise members of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, representatives from local government, and private citizens. Subjects for investigation and advice by the Council will be referred to it by Premiers' Conferences, and may include matters raised originally at the initiative either of local government or the Council itself.

Elimination of Duplication of Effort between Governments

A fourth part of the federalism policies involves a review of the function of the different levels of government in Australia so as to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort. One of the matters on which the Administrative Review Committee was asked to report was "possible means of improving Commonwealth-State administrative arrangements with particular reference to the degree of Commonwealth involvement in the supervision of State expenditure of Commonwealth financial assistance, and to the avoidance of duplication and overlapping of activities".

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PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1975

Official measures, introduced in late 1974 to counteract rising unemployment, led to rapid growth of the money supply in the March quarter 1975. Strong deposit growth, combined with a slow increase in loans outstanding (partly due to deferment of company tax instalments scheduled for February 1975) produced a sharp rise in bank liquidity—the liquid assets and government securities (LGS) ratio of the major trading banks rose from 22.8 per cent in December 1974 to a peak 30.0 per cent in April 1975. The money supply (all categories of bank deposits plus currency) increased at an annual rate of 26 per cent in the quarter ended March 1975.

From about this point in 1975, monetary policy was principally directed at ensuring sufficient finance for the basic needs of the economy, without fuelling inflationary demands. Consistent with this approach, the Reserve Bank moved to limit new and increased lending approvals in March 1975 and made four calls to Statutory Reserve Deposits (SRD), each of 1 percentage point in July, August, September, and November. The calls to SRD, along with the early repayment in July of a loan of \$112m provided to banks by the Reserve Bank in October 1974, withdrew about \$665m from the system.

Consequently, the rate of growth in the money supply tended to slow down as 1975 proceeded, although remaining relatively high by historical standards.

The 1975–76 Commonwealth Government Budget estimated a domestic deficit of \$2,068m, following the deficit of \$1,949m in 1974–75. Restraint on the deficit was consistent with the stance of monetary policy at the time. However, it rapidly became apparent that the deficit would in fact be much greater, largely because of a marked slowdown in income tax receipts (because of much slower than anticipated wage increases). Failure to contain the deficit, which in the six months to December 1975 was \$3,791m, intensified the problem of restraining money supply growth and inflationary pressures.

During the latter half of 1975, a fall of \$991m in Australia's reserves provided some offset to the impact of the Commonwealth Government deficit on money supply growth. The decline during the September quarter 1975 was largely a result of a smaller surplus in the balance of merchandise trade, whereas the fall in the December quarter was mainly due to accelerated capital outflow, apparently as a result of rumours of devaluation of the Australian dollar.

Markedly improved liquidity levels in 1975 removed the need for banks to compete for funds at high interest rates on Certificates of Deposit (CDs). As a

consequence CDs outstanding fell from \$1,876m in December 1974 to \$587m in December 1975.

The weighted average issue yield for CDs over the six months to December 1975 was 10.0 per cent, compared with a peak of around 20 per cent in May 1974, when banks were in difficulty maintaining the minimum LGS convention. Treasury Note yields were progressively eased (from 7.81 per cent to 7.19 per cent for 13 week notes) in the eight months to August 1975, while long term bonds rose from 9.5 per cent to 10.0 per cent. Of the large amount of \$682m raised in the August loan, less than half was placed for five years. In the October 1975 loan, which raised \$358m, there was a shift to longer terms.

Deposits

Total major trading bank deposits in Australia increased by \$2,993m to \$15,500m in 1975, compared with increases of \$441m and \$2,576m in 1974 and 1973, respectively. As noted above, CDs fell sharply by \$1,289m in 1975; term deposits, on the other hand, rose by \$2,801m and current deposits by \$1,481m. The ratio of term deposits (including CDs) to total deposits fell from 60.4 per cent to 56.0 per cent during the year.

Deposits with Australian savings banks rose by more than 18 per cent in 1975—by \$2,190m to \$14,006m. Growth of deposits was heavily centred on investment type accounts which rose by \$1,334m to \$4,734m and which represented 33.78 per cent of total savings bank deposits in December 1975. This unprecedented growth in savings bank deposits was probably attributable to rapid expansion of personal incomes and a high level of precautionary saving in the prevailing unsettled economic climate.

Total major trading banks deposits in Victoria rose by \$959m to \$4,336m in 1975, a marked contrast to the decline of \$58m in 1974. Victoria's share of major trading bank Australian deposits rose strongly over the year from 27.0 per cent to 28.0 per cent. Victorian savings bank deposits increased by \$763m to \$5,005m in 1975, following an increase of \$438m in 1974. The State's share of the Australian total increased over the year from 35.9 per cent to 36.2 per cent. In December 1975, Victorians had \$1,376 on average in savings bank accounts, compared with a national average of \$1,034.

Lending

In response to the easing in monetary policy in 1974, major trading banks increased their total new and increased lending commitments to a peak of \$132.4m per week (on average) in March 1975, compared with a low point of \$34.3m per week in the previous September. Subsequently, the major banks have contained their rate of new and increased overdraft commitments to around \$90m per week in compliance with Reserve Bank requests. Major trading bank advances rose by \$673m in 1975, compared with increases of \$1,377m and \$2,560m in 1974 and 1973, respectively.

The relatively subdued demand for bank lending, particularly for expansion purposes, is reflected in utilisation of overdraft limits, which fell over the year from 70.8 per cent to 62.3 per cent.

Major trading bank total advances in Victoria rose by \$298m to \$2,816m in 1975; Victoria's share of the Australian total was 27.7 per cent in December 1975, compared with 27.2 per cent a year earlier. Total lending by savings banks and building societies for housing remained high throughout 1975, with the latter lending an increasing proportion of the total. The bulk of lending was for existing homes. Savings banks' housing loans outstanding in Victoria

rose by \$563m to \$2,016m, at which level loans in Victoria represented 37.4 per cent of the Australian total in December 1975.

Further reference, 1976 ; History of banking in Victoria, 1961

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank which operates under legislative powers contained in the *Banking Act* 1959–1974 and the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959–1973. Its head office is in Sydney and branches are maintained in all State capitals, Canberra, Darwin, and London.

The Bank is responsible for regulating the Australian monetary and banking system ; it manages the note issue, performs banking and other services for government, is banker to the trading and savings banks, and administers exchange control. The Bank also distributes Australia's coinage on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government debt, deals with banks in foreign exchange, and manages a central pool of the nation's gold and overseas currency reserves. Through its Rural Credits Department, the Bank makes short term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers.

The Bank was established by Commonwealth legislation in 1911 as a body corporate with the name Commonwealth Bank of Australia. It initially carried on the general business of banking and the business of a savings bank ; these activities are now conducted in the family of banks within the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959. The Reserve Bank Act preserved and continued in existence the original corporate body known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name Reserve Bank of Australia. The Act came into operation on 14 January 1960 and from that date the Bank has been a completely separate central bank.

Responsibility for determining the policies of the Bank and ensuring that they are carried out is entrusted to the Reserve Bank Board which consists of the Governor of the Bank (Chairman), the Deputy Governor (Deputy Chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, and seven other members appointed by the Governor-General. Under the Reserve Bank Act it is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, "to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank under this Act, the *Banking Act* 1959 and the regulations under that Act are exercised in such a manner as, in the opinion of the Board will best contribute to :

- (1) The stability of the currency of Australia ;
- (2) the maintenance of full employment in Australia ; and
- (3) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia."

Monetary policy, administered by the Reserve Bank, supplements the other branches of government economic policy, such as fiscal policy, exchange rate policy, and debt management policy. Realisation of the community's economic objectives can require an appropriate setting in each of the several policy instruments.

The Bank directly regulates bank liquidity through the dual mechanism of the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) system and the liquid assets and government securities (LGS) convention. Interest rate and open market policies also bear indirectly on bank liquidity.

The Bank is also required to perform its functions and exercise its powers under the Financial Corporations Act with the same general objectives as its monetary and banking policy, as laid down in the Reserve Bank Act.

Financial statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserve funds	241	263	233	248	251
Australian notes on issue	1,449	1,633	1,958	2,374	2,762
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	590	642	1,026	462	909
Other deposits of trading banks	96	84	54	52	42
Deposits of savings banks	745	1,201	1,311	1,057	1,090
Other liabilities	785	1,454	1,210	1,200	748
Total	3,906	5,277	5,792	5,393	5,802
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	2,775	4,122	3,768	3,111	2,779
Australian notes and coin	11	19	19	22	21
Cheques and bills of other banks	4	5	9	7	7
Commonwealth Government securities— Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	193	98	72	147	1,290
Other	524	407	730	1,041	907
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	45	39	46	48	69
Loans, advances, and all other assets	354	587	1,148	1,017	729
Total	3,906	5,277	5,792	5,393	5,802

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	253.7	202.2	167.3	147.3	201.2
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	299.2	250.0	217.1	200.2	258.5

Further reference, 1966

Commonwealth banking legislation

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation can be found on pages 648-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank, a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, is one of the largest Australian trading banks. With a history of more than sixty years of operation it provides banking services at more than 1,200 branches and agencies throughout Australia. At 30 June 1976 advances to customers were \$2,424m ; customers' deposits were \$3,607m or 23.4 per cent of total deposits of all major Australian trading banks ; and customers' accounts numbered 1,596,000.

The Bank offers a full range of domestic and international banking services including portfolio management, and nominee and share registry facilities. It supplies a wide variety of market information and financial assistance to exporters and importers. It also has a comprehensive network of agents and correspondent banks throughout the world, including branches in London, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands and a representative office in New York.

The Bank's services are complemented by :

- (1) A fully integrated retail travel service ;
- (2) a merchant banking facility through its affiliate Australian European Finance Corporation Limited ; and
- (3) a range of general financial services in the traditional areas of hire purchase, leasing, and consumer and commercial loans through the Commonwealth Banking Finance Company Limited which it owns jointly with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK :
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (Average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1972	979	748	1,727	1,105	1,216
1973	1,388	971	2,359	1,534	1,287
1974	1,667	928	2,595	1,887	1,357
1975	2,060	1,068	3,128	2,180	1,556
1976	2,310	1,297	3,607	2,424	1,596

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1976 of \$5,673m.

At 30 June 1976 amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$5,423m and it was conducting 8,026,000 active accounts. The Savings Banks' depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia ; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$2,406m outstanding in 30 June 1976, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,428m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$1,269m.

During 1975-76 the Savings Bank approved housing loans totalling \$726m. enabling 41,500 families to buy their own homes.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

The following table shows details of Commonwealth Savings Bank activities for the years 30 June 1972 to 1976 :

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK :
NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT
CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Common- wealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1972	7,633	3,421	1,175	1,862
1973	7,780	4,023	1,290	2,018
1974	7,569	4,333	1,476	2,367
1975	7,865	4,840	1,940	2,576
1976	8,026	5,423	2,406	2,697

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for the purpose of primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial and tourist undertakings, particularly small undertakings. It supplements the lending activities of the trading banks and other institutional lenders and may only provide assistance in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Bank, the finance sought would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Loans are made to primary industry for a wide range of purposes: purchase of plant and livestock, pasture improvement, fodder and water storage, and conservation and erection of essential farm buildings (including housing). Loans are also made to assist with purchase of property for farm development or to enable a farmer with a marginally economic holding to build up his area to the extent reasonably required for economic operation in the longer term. In addition, loans are provided for the purchase of farm properties in appropriate circumstances other than for development and farm build-up; to assist with the holding together of a farming enterprise upon the death of a farm proprietor, and for the repayment of unsuitably short-term private mortgage debt and similar obligations.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also provides assistance to the fishing industry by way of construction loans for new vessels and gear and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older boats. In appropriate cases, loans are made to finance change of ownership of fishing boats and also to finance the repayment of existing debt on fishing boats, arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

Loans to secondary industry are provided mainly to the manufacturing, construction, and transport industries. The Bank expects that the finance it provides to industrial enterprises will lead to increased production or improved productivity.

With regard to the tourist industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides will lead to the establishment or improvement of undertakings providing accommodation or transportation for tourists, and other facilities designed to attract tourists, in locations away from main population centres. Except in special circumstances, the Bank does not approve loans for industrial and tourism purposes which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debt from another lender.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other appropriate instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning equipment used in primary production, industrial undertakings, and tourist undertakings.

Loan and equipment finance approvals for the year ended 30 June 1976 are shown in the following table:

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK :
LOAN AND EQUIPMENT FINANCE
APPROVALS, 1975-76

Particulars	Number	Amount
		\$m
Loans	1,380	37.9
Equipment finance	6,083	45.2

Outstanding balances of loans made by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and non-rural industries at 30 June 1976 are shown in the following table:

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : OUTSTANDING
LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE 1976**
(\$'000)

Rural loans		Non-rural loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Sheep	62,292	Engineering	6,625
Dairying	25,546	Chemicals	1,283
Cattle	89,674	Foodstuffs and preservation	9,329
Wheat	26,765	Electrical and allied	
Fruit growing	9,752	manufacturing	1,267
Poultry	3,468	Building materials and fittings	3,467
Other grain crops	8,957	Other manufacturing	4,272
Other rural industries	16,127	Transport, storage, and	
		communication	1,205
		Fishing	6,524
		Other non-rural industries	14,853
Total	242,581		48,825

Further reference, 1976 ; Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, 1970

Trading banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1974 and 1975 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1974		At 30 June 1975	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	146	83	149	96
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	325	84	317	69
The Bank of Adelaide	2	..	2	..
Bank of New South Wales	185	10	192	10
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	177	48	180	38
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	153	37	153	36
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	250	85	247	78
Total major trading banks	1,238	347	1,240	327
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	1	..	1	..
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	..	1	..
Total other trading banks	2	..	2	..
Total all trading banks	1,240	347	1,242	327
Melbourne metropolitan area	739	160	743	154
Remainder of Victoria	501	187	499	173

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1975. Comparable figures for the month of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1975**
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	202,190	330,637	532,826	452,378
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	474,681	657,407	1,132,087	854,840
The Bank of Adelaide	4,504	3,104	7,609	8,237
Bank of New South Wales	182,798	371,326	554,123	370,422
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	194,010	317,972	511,982	405,657
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	105,058	235,814	340,872	171,101
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	274,086	499,315	773,400	488,579
Total	1,437,328	2,415,570	3,852,898	2,751,212

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES
OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**
(\$'000)

Month of June —	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1971	988,424	978,679	1,967,103	1,369,305
1972	1,065,861	1,163,039	2,228,898	1,434,696
1973	1,389,221	1,572,730	2,961,949	1,824,796
1974	1,328,101	1,834,843	3,162,943	2,395,379
1975	1,437,328	2,415,570	3,852,898	2,751,212

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances is shown in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	203.3	197.2	210.7	238.5	261.3
Manufacturing	309.9	298.8	311.0	529.5	571.0
Transport, storage, and communication	23.5	23.2	31.6	48.9	63.0
Finance	84.8	137.2	249.1	168.7	315.3
Commerce	199.2	193.9	236.8	333.8	330.3
Building and construction	42.6	41.8	67.0	84.0	94.1
Other businesses	235.9	262.4	301.5	362.0	431.4
Unclassified	16.7	14.1	19.6	19.5	28.4
Total business advances	1,115.9	1,168.6	1,427.3	1,785.0	2,094.7
Advances to public authorities	36.7	30.8	15.5	25.3	63.3
Personal advances	202.6	246.5	423.9	525.0	614.5
Advances to non-profit organisations	18.3	17.0	18.8	24.4	32.3
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,375.5	1,462.9	1,885.5	2,359.7	2,804.8
Non-resident borrowers	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.6
Grand total	1,375.3	1,464.5	1,886.8	2,361.6	2,809.5

The following table shows the average weekly amounts debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the second table on page 598) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS (a): AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS
(\$m)**

Year	Average weekly debits	Year	Average weekly debits
1965-66	847.7	1970-71	1,647.3
1966-67	940.0	1971-72	1,808.7
1967-68	1,041.8	1972-73	2,373.2
1968-69	1,214.1	1973-74	2,719.0
1969-70	1,413.3	1974-75	3,000.8

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

State Bank

The State Bank, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager. The business of the Bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through pass-book, school bank, coupon club accounts, and fixed deposit stock and term deposits, and provides cheque accounts, safe deposits, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms either directly or through investment in the debentures of the Credit Foncier Department; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, also makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes.

The State Bank is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$2,860m at 30 June 1976. The deposits of its 3,500,000 operative accounts, held at 524 branches and sub-branches and 594 agencies, amounted to \$2,574m which represented approximately 47.9 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1976 the Bank held 375,457 cheque accounts with balances of \$210m.

The installation of a computer in 1962, the first computer in any Australian bank, made it possible to centralise the transactions of large branches at the data processing centre at the Bank's Head Office. At 30 June 1976, 288 branches were served by the computer complex. These included 257 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

The computer made it possible for the Bank to introduce a Christmas Club in November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement in 1971. The Christmas Club has been well received and the idea has spread. For the year ending 30 June 1976, \$23.5m was paid out to members.

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1976, 95,508 borrowers owed \$235m.

A 1973 Act amendment altered the provisions relating to the fixing of interest rates. Previously, changes in rates required the approval of the Governor in Council. Such a procedure involved some administrative delay, and sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage compared with other banks announcing interest rate rises on deposits. The amendment removed the need for Governor in Council approval.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, as from 30 June 1974, one half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. At the amendment Bill's second reading, the Victorian Treasurer pointed out that this provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 524 in 1976. In the same period many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$2,574m at 30 June 1976.

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1976, 97,354 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$1,012m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1976, \$3.1m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1976, owed the bank \$8.9m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$4m in 1975-76 and at 30 June 1976, \$28.5m was outstanding from 1,506 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1976 was \$686.9m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1975-76 totalled \$1.3m.

School banking

The State Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1976 banking was provided at 2,430 schools for 466,196 depositors whose balances totalled \$9.9m.

Other facilities

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, bankcards, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for the years ended 30 June 1972 to 1976 :

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK :
DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS**

At 30 June—	Number	Amount
	'000	\$'000
1972	2,961	1,344,716
1973	3,090	1,615,431
1974	3,209	1,862,302
1975	3,406	2,225,639
1976	3,497	2,575,292

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK : TRANSACTIONS
(\$'000)**

Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest paid
1971-72	2,800,250	2,725,990	37,313
1972-73	3,619,360	3,387,172	56,271
1973-74	5,165,430	4,962,023	76,166
1974-75	8,492,067	8,169,974	114,256
1975-76	9,638,308	9,505,732	134,671

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the State Bank during each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 and the balances outstanding at the end of each year :

**VICTORIA—STATE BANK : ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a),
SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER DEPARTMENTS
(\$m)**

Year	Advances				Balances outstanding at end of year	
	Savings bank			Credit foncier	Savings bank	Credit foncier
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.			
1971-72	82.0	2.3	1.0	8.0	363.3	146.4
1972-73	114.5	4.6	0.7	3.7	434.9	126.7
1973-74	167.6	6.6	0.7	1.5	550.7	107.0
1974-75	277.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	766.2	91.2
1975-76	302.4	4.0	1.3	0.4	991.6	75.4

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1975-76 were : 1971-72, \$53.3m ; 1972-73, \$60.6m ; 1973-74, \$63.8m ; 1974-75, \$67.2m ; and 1975-76, \$74.5m.

Further reference, 1976; History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July 1962 seven banks were participating in this business, which were reduced to six from 1 October 1970, and increased to seven again from August 1972.

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS :
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1971	756,321	29.4
1972	855,606	30.0
1973	1,139,113	32.2
1974	1,214,312	30.9
1975	1,386,568	30.4

At 30 June 1975 private savings banks had 1,092 branches and 931 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total deposits, etc., in savings banks

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,235,368	1,344,404	1,615,145	1,861,972	2,203,129
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	583,663	651,944	784,549	853,858	978,443
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	284,390	317,221	416,187	437,132	479,483
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	1,519	1,754	2,366	2,383	2,976
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	171,510	191,148	243,889	255,167	295,282
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	..	..	330	494	508
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	81,926	95,758	134,978	148,414	181,162
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	80,137	91,740	126,329	136,536	154,612
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	136,839	157,987	215,034	234,186	272,545
Total deposits	2,575,352	2,851,956	3,538,807	3,930,142	4,568,140
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	735	804	987	1,084	1,246

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd commenced in August 1972.

NON-BANKING

Introduction

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds).

This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (a)

Financial institutions	At 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading banks	8,004	8,488	9,640	12,573	15,340
Savings banks	7,504	8,074	8,873	10,730	11,766
Other banking institutions	467	588	677	669	737
Banks (consolidated) (b)	15,650	16,818	18,803	23,507	27,362
Reserve Bank	3,119	3,550	4,451	5,600	6,360
Life insurance offices	5,481	6,064	6,724	7,577	8,282
Public pension funds	1,717	1,916	2,204	2,506	2,598
Private pension funds	1,597	1,759	1,942	2,169	2,450
Non-life insurance offices	1,799	2,020	2,313	2,625	3,062
Finance companies (c)	3,810	4,467	5,690	7,889	9,688
Merchant banks	713	893	1,520	2,118	2,249
Building societies	1,959	2,337	2,918	3,825	4,521
Authorised money market dealers	667	773	1,103	878	488
Credit co-operatives	124	171	249	365	484
Pastoral finance companies	679	665	640	752	820
Unit trusts, land trusts and mutual funds	251	266	294	349	393
Investment companies	344	300	338	394	390
Other financial institutions	308	399	556	708	859
Total	38,218	42,398	49,745	61,262	70,006

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (a) —continued

Financial institutions	At 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Trading banks	20.9	20.0	19.4	20.5	21.9
Savings banks	19.6	19.0	17.8	17.5	16.8
Other banking institutions	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
Banks (consolidated) (b)	40.9	39.7	37.8	38.4	39.1
Reserve Bank	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.1
Life insurance offices	14.3	14.3	13.5	12.4	11.8
Public pension funds	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7
Private pension funds	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.5
Non-life insurance offices	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4
Finance companies (c)	10.0	10.5	11.4	12.9	13.8
Merchant banks	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.2
Building societies	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5
Authorised money market dealers	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.7
Credit co-operatives	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Pastoral finance companies	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Investment companies	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other financial institutions	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(c) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

It should be noted that the importance of these institution groups cannot be exclusively gauged from their size or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The private banking sector which in 1953 had almost 60 per cent of total assets was, twenty years later, in a less dominant position with about 40 per cent in 1972. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-orientated. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms and in the introduction of certificates of deposit, while on the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance

in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors in financing the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of deposit gaps. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Life offices over the period under review have been able to maintain a solid rate of growth and also to retain their relative position in the proportion of total assets held. Although their potential for pursuing fully flexible portfolio policies has been limited somewhat by a taxation arrangement which induces them to keep at least 30 per cent of their assets in public sector securities, they have, on the other hand, benefited from other taxation incentives. Income tax deductibility, to a maximum over recent years of \$1,200 per annum, of premiums paid by policy holders on life assurance, has materially underwritten life offices' growth rate of assets and premium income.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to fund new outlets for funds these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks, more than doubled in the years 1970-1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium term finance, operations in short term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and other activity of most of these merchant banks are not yet available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have had a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the mutual principle, they have a negligible bad debt record and because of low operation costs, allow adequate returns for small savers and lower costs to borrowers.

Unlike most other groups surveyed, unit trusts have experienced limited growth in Australia.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy during the 1950s and 1960s; the 1970s could see even more rapid changes. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs, but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (reference number 5.13). Finance companies, like other financial

institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, whilst the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see below and page 608). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and super-annuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES (\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)						
1970-71	266.4	48.1	252.6	546.6	48.3	1,162.0
1971-72 (b)	246.2	64.2	279.9	808.0	49.1	1,447.5
1972-73	254.9	83.5	305.8	678.6	54.9	1,377.7
1973-74	(d) 250.6	109.6	427.0	978.1	80.6	1,845.9
1974-75	251.5	111.3	500.9	509.7	98.5	1,471.9
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1971	423.2	67.9	41.8	404.3	13.5	950.7
1972 (b)	418.9	85.4	51.2	593.9	13.1	1,162.5
1973	422.2	109.9	43.3	676.9	15.4	1,267.8
1974	(d) 392.9	164.2	66.3	1,095.3	23.4	1,742.1
1975	420.1	189.3	89.4	1,197.2	24.1	1,920.0
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (c)						
1970-71	314.4	50.6	252.2	504.3	56.9	1,178.5
1971-72 (b)	324.4	61.8	272.6	705.4	56.4	1,420.6
1972-73	329.5	87.1	316.1	593.1	61.6	1,387.4
1973-74	(d) 298.6	106.5	412.4	784.5	84.5	1,686.6
1974-75	303.2	128.5	483.8	593.7	115.3	1,624.5

(a) The actual amount of cash provided. It excludes interest, insurance, hiring and other charges, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing agreements and trade debts purchased, it represents the amount of cash paid to the seller.

(b) From July 1971 companies with balances less than \$500,000 are excluded.

(c) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

(d) From 1973-74, instalment credit excludes "producer"-type goods.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on pages 606-7), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments, and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July-September 1973* (reference number 5.46), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a) (\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.	Household and personal goods	Total
FINANCE COMPANIES			
1973-74	200.5	50.1	250.6
1974-75	200.8	50.8	251.5
OTHER BUSINESSES			
1973-74	1.5	74.0	75.6
1974-75	1.5	76.4	77.9
ALL BUSINESSES			
1973-74	202.0	124.1	326.1
1974-75	202.3	127.2	329.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

NOTE. Balances outstanding at 30 June 1974, \$445.1m and at 30 June 1975, \$464.6m.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS : AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a) (\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1973-74	46.8	67.1	8.6	122.5	48.1	170.6
1974-75	49.3	52.1	13.9	115.3	44.0	159.3

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of

these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against the bulk of their assets. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Bank also trades in Commonwealth Government securities with dealers and provides a range of other facilities which contribute to the efficient operation of the market. The Bank maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another, and a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)

Clients	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
All trading banks	189.2	369.3	212.9	130.4	243.5
Savings banks	77.7	69.0	125.5	51.6	80.5
Insurance offices	26.8	44.8	48.9	12.1	50.2
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	22.4	19.3	16.1	11.8	26.8
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	6.1	11.7	7.7	1.5	14.9
Companies, n.e.c.	155.3	253.3	209.4	63.7	180.5
Commonwealth and State Governments	91.9	100.3	75.6	57.6	110.5
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	70.0	99.8	91.2	72.0	115.5
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	41.5	71.1	51.0	38.9	27.6
Total	680.8	1,038.7	838.2	439.5	850.0

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day—and even during the day—depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
September 1974	0.50	16.60	2.10	13.70	7.15
December 1974	0.01	14.00	1.50	10.20	7.00
March 1975	1.00	13.00	3.00	10.50	7.67
June 1975	1.50	14.10	3.00	11.50	6.72
September 1975	3.00	13.50	5.00	9.50	7.52
December 1975	1.00	15.00	2.50	10.00	7.23
March 1976	1.00	13.00	4.00	9.50	6.54

(a) To June 1975, weighted average of rates on clients' loans outstanding on each Wednesday of the month. From July 1975, weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may acquire. The vast majority of dealers' assets must comprise Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years. In addition, dealers may deal in and hold securities of public authorities (i.e., semi-government and local government), securities of the Australian Industry Development Corporation, and banks' Certificates of Deposit (all of the foregoing securities must mature within five years) plus bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity). Also, a very small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities; aggregate figures of turnover of Commonwealth Government bonds and notes have averaged more than \$200m per week in recent years.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET : AUTHORISED DEALERS :
SELECTED ASSETS (a)
(\$m)**

Month	Commonwealth Government securities (face value) (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
September 1974	244.7	208.6	453.3	59.0	24.7
December 1974 (d)	193.0	381.6	574.6	73.0	51.0
March 1975	218.7	456.0	674.7	61.5	68.9
June 1975	479.2	134.1	613.3	83.7	47.9
September 1975	298.1	436.2	734.3	76.4	45.2
December 1975 (d)	289.1	562.5	851.6	62.2	34.6
March 1976	353.6	593.6	947.2	108.5	39.8

(a) Average of securities holdings on the Wednesdays of the month.

(b) Not more than five years to maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments. A special article on company law in Victoria appears on pages 893-5 of this *Year Book*.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	5,895	5,103	6,359	5,047	6,651
Other	516	503	461	451	391
Total	6,411	5,606	6,820	5,498	7,042

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.—*continued*

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	224,371	122,067	202,019	112,135	89,974
Other	361,536	291,966	138,157	225,582	104,120
Total	585,907	414,033	340,175	337,717	194,094
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	64	68	74	77	82
Other	5	5	5	6	6
Total	69	73	79	83	88
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	832,693	518,772	650,134	778,507	544,912

Further reference, 1976 ; Company registration fees, 1964 ; Company law in Victoria, 1974

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859, since which time there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways the Stock Exchange has played an important role in the economic development of Australia as well as of the State. The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has developed over the years from the "callroom" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations. At 30 June 1975 membership numbered 164 and there were 37 non-member partners.

At 30 June 1976 membership numbered 169, and member firms 32. During the year 41 members were elected.

The 1975-76 financial year was the last in which "seats" provided the basis for Membership of the Exchange, and in effect, a licence to operate as a sharebroker in Melbourne. A new system has been designed to open up membership of the Exchange to any person of good character who has the appropriate qualifications, experience, and financial standing. Under the old system there were 169 seats, whereas the new system provides for a membership of 250.

Official List requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchange prescribes the conditions under which company securities were granted and retain listing. It includes a Company Secretary's Guide which details the actions required with reference to listing regulations. In order to provide for changing conditions, a further 85 amendments were made to the Official List Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges during 1974-75. Changes included the following :

- (1) The minimum value of shares for initial listing of a mining company was raised from \$300,000 to \$500,000 ;
- (2) quarterly reports for mining companies were expanded to cover location of mineral areas held or relinquished with particulars of loans ;
- (3) in takeover situations, additional information was prescribed following the acquisition of control of a listed company by an unlisted entity ; and
- (4) the terminology of half-yearly and preliminary final reports was re-drafted to conform with new accounting standards ; results must now be expressed in absolute money terms, rather than percentage variations as previously.

Two supplements to the Listing Requirements were prepared during the year 1975-76 : Supplement 14, effective 31 December 1975, and Supplement 15, effective 1 July 1976. These amendments involved over twenty major changes to the Requirements. Numerous minor amendments were also made during the period, including a number to the Company Secretary's Guide.

Stock market during 1974-75

The All Ordinaries Index opened at 135.84, and declined steadily to a low point of 94.49 on 27 September, this being the first time that the Index had passed through its 1960 base of 100 since 1965. Prices steadily improved to 117.78 on 15 November, declined again to 107.63 on 10 January, and recovered to 130.65 on 14 February. The level was relatively stable to June, when it closed at 131.71, down 3 per cent for the year and 39 per cent above the September 1974 low. The 50 Leaders Index followed the pattern of the All Ordinaries, but closed higher at 146.24, a decrease of 1 per cent for the year.

The total value of turnover fell by a further 9 per cent to \$863m, the lowest since 1967, when the total was \$596m.

In loan securities, the total rose by 80 per cent, comprising a rise in Commonwealth Government securities offset by falls in the other two categories. Bond turnover peaked in December at \$87m, comprising 22 per cent of the year's total.

In share securities, decreases were recorded in all three categories, the total being 37 per cent lower at \$453m. For the fourth successive year, the value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining, which represented 29 per cent of the total. Total share turnover of \$453m was the lowest since 1967, when the total was \$367m.

Volume trends were similar, but the fall of 15 per cent in share securities was lower than the fall in values at 37 per cent. The number of transactions fell by a further 20 per cent to 331,500, the lowest shown in the table. Monthly turnover of equity shares peaked in May at \$47.2m, the low point being in December at \$23.3m.

Stock market during 1975-76

The All Ordinaries index opened the year at 132.61, reached a high point of 169.52 on 22 June 1976, and closed the year 27 per cent higher at 167.76. The 50 Leaders index followed a similar trend, closing the year 25 per cent higher at 182.88.

All 22 index groups recorded rises in 1975-76, the largest increase being of 61 per cent in Group 8, Textiles and Clothing. The Metals and Minerals group closed the year 32 per cent higher at 452.72.

Total value of turnover on the Exchange rose 32 per cent to \$1,138m, after decreases in each of the immediately preceding two years.

All three categories of share securities recorded higher turnover, the total value being 41 per cent higher at \$640.3m. The value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining for the fifth consecutive year.

Total loan securities turnover rose 21 per cent to \$498m—reflecting increases of 20 per cent in Commonwealth Government securities and 120 per cent in

company debentures and notes, and a decrease of 30 per cent in semi-government securities.

The total volume of turnover rose, with increases of 11 per cent in loan securities and 18 per cent in shares.

Official List

At 30 June 1975, 4,132 separate securities (including options), with a nominal value of \$22,774m and a market value of \$28,382m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was 2 per cent lower than on 30 June 1974. The market value of \$9,845m in Commonwealth loans represents a gain of 8 per cent for the year.

Nine companies were added to the Official List during the year, the lowest number since Annual Report statistics were first introduced in 1952. Their combined nominal capital was \$55m, and new capital issues made by companies already listed totalled \$805m. At the close of the year, the Official List comprised 1,364 companies—1,062 commercial and industrial, and 302 mining companies. Because of takeovers and mergers, 54 companies were removed from the Official List during the year.

Total market value of equity shares at 30 June 1976 was \$19,609m (previous year \$15,443m), while total market value of all listed securities rose 27 per cent to \$35.9 billion.

Four new companies were listed in 1975–76. During the year 91 companies were delisted—33 because of acquisition by other companies, and 58 because of mergers, liquidations, etc.

Industrial companies issued equity securities totalling \$305m, including 74 bonus issues amounting to \$77m. New mining securities totalled \$60m, an increase of 94 per cent on the previous year.

A total of 3,997 issues was listed at 30 June 1976, compared with 4,132 a year earlier.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED (a) AND NOMINAL VALUE AT 30 JUNE

Class of security	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value
		\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m
Commonwealth Government loans	92	10,603	78	11,223	82	11,656	82	14,477
Semi-government and Fiji loans	1,236	1,051	1,324	1,111	1,349	1,088	1,359	1,157
Industrial company securities—								
Debentures	881	1,968	864	1,948	845	2,218	819	2,641
Unsecured notes	119	197	116	220	102	209	89	167
Preference shares	299	146	281	139	265	171	251	151
Ordinary shares	1,174	5,201	1,175	5,662	1,111	5,787	1,082	5,993
Mining company securities	490	1,651	438	1,752	378	1,644	315	1,621
Total	4,291	20,817	4,276	22,055	4,132	22,773	3,997	26,207

(a) Includes options.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—VOLUME OF TURNOVER OF SECURITIES (million units)

Class of security	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76
Commonwealth Government loans	379.0	347.7	209.6	441.0	482.2
Semi-government loans	30.1	20.5	18.3	14.1	9.6
Company debentures, unsecured notes	17.8	30.2	14.8	15.2	31.8
Total loan securities	426.9	398.4	242.7	470.3	523.6
Preference shares	5.7	2.0	1.1	2.4	1.8
Ordinary shares, rights, options	368.1	355.3	320.8	279.6	334.0
Mining shares	406.0	280.7	206.2	167.2	192.2
Total share securities	779.8	638.0	528.1	449.2	528.0

NOTE. Each unit represents the nominal value of a security. For example, \$1, \$2, or 50 cents nominal value.

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS AND
VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES**

Class of security	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Commonwealth Government loans	8.2	355.6	8.0	197.3	7.9	385.1	5.6	461.5
Semi-government loans	4.3	20.3	3.4	17.2	3.1	12.8	2.9	8.9
Company debentures, unsecured notes	4.6	30.8	3.1	13.2	2.0	12.4	2.5	27.3
Total loan securities	17.1	406.7	14.5	227.7	13.0	410.3	11.0	497.7
Preference shares	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.2
Ordinary shares, rights, options	311.3	694.4	267.1	533.7	215.6	320.5	236.4	458.4
Mining shares	162.1	230.3	129.9	186.7	101.3	131.2	113.1	180.7
Total share securities	476.4	926.9	399.4	721.7	318.5	452.8	351.9	640.3
Grand total	493.5	1,333.6	413.9	949.4	331.5	863.1	362.9	1,138.0

During the year 1975-76 the Exchange continued to expand and diversify its services and organisation in response to the changing Securities industry environment.

The Computer Department's major task was completion of the Client Accounting Service. This system provides each broker using the service with a complete accounting procedure by making available daily management reports and retaining accounting information for recall on request. The service produces a wide variety of automatic and optional reports which provide control in all areas of a broker's office. Other innovations by the Department included provision to member firms of a printout of details of all sales slips lodged the previous day.

In November 1975 a Stock Exchange Inspector was appointed to further assist surveillance of member firms. This appointment represented an extension of the existing supervision of financial requirements prescribed for member firms.

Further reference, 1976

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts.

The following table shows details of the operations of building societies in Victoria for the financial years 1970-71 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of societies	46	48	52	56	55
Number of shareholders (b)	30,783	74,682	163,636	154,882	151,972
Number of borrowers	21,144	26,935	38,789	47,008	48,866
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest on mortgage loans	8,586	13,151	21,896	35,972	56,759
Other	1,020	2,692	5,055	7,573	11,393
Total	9,606	15,843	26,951	43,545	68,153

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)—continued

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	5,081	7,302	11,711	20,474	43,524
Administration, etc.	1,334	2,694	4,800	18,328	13,594
Total	6,414	9,996	16,511	38,802	57,119
Loans and advances—					
Paid	36,191	86,921	176,923	176,610	133,426
Repaid	12,922	16,841	30,187	60,442	69,461
Deposits—					
Received	73,558	138,400	274,949	443,308	633,039
Repaid	56,952	108,045	191,851	335,126	503,585
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	40,974	99,396	174,922	212,364	186,189
Reserves, etc.	4,492	5,882	7,082	8,428	9,802
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	191	291	484	674	596
Other	21	27	33	84	95
Deposits	81,850	112,436	195,535	302,924	432,640
Loans (including bank overdraft)	8,435	10,056	18,474	37,944	20,958
Other	1,829	3,929	6,689	9,237	8,598
Total	137,792	232,017	403,219	571,657	658,878
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	121,376	191,419	337,936	454,658	518,099
Land and house property	998	2,334	2,437	3,393	6,087
Other investments	9,408	10,862	39,896	80,301	87,437
Cash and deposits	5,203	26,115	19,382	28,345	41,622
Other	807	1,287	3,569	4,958	5,634
Total	137,792	232,017	403,219	571,657	658,878

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 2,734 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1970-71, 8,188 in 1971-72, 16,355 in 1972-73, 24,295 in 1973-74, and 29,671 in 1974-75.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1975, 611 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$7,181,960.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

Details of the activities, for the years 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1975, of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE

Type	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Producer	65	64	65	65	66
Trading	60	67	72	73	78
Community settlement	7	6	5	7	10
Community advancement	650	710	756	798	826
Credit	190	205	211	211	221
Associations	2	2	2	2	2
Total	974	1,054	1,111	1,156	1,203

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on pages 345-6. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : PRODUCER AND
CONSUMER SOCIETIES**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
Number of societies	150	150	152	149	137	
Number of members	156,269	162,974	167,410	168,505	174,860	
Value of transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Income—						
Sales	173,738	199,242	234,225	261,439	300,105	
Other	7,399	5,923	5,508	5,699	8,810	
Total	181,137	205,165	239,734	267,138	308,915	
Expenditure—						
Purchases	126,014	145,357	171,861	194,651	228,075	
Working expenses, etc.	45,202	50,326	58,637	61,550	83,601	
Interest	1,601	1,566	2,985	2,664	6,603	
Rebates and bonuses	1,884	1,671	2,122	2,092	985	
Total	174,702	198,921	235,605	260,958	319,264	
Dividend on share capital	1,712	1,772	2,548	2,794	3,225	
Liabilities—						
Share capital	26,583	27,894	33,195	34,912	35,610	
Loan capital	9,322	13,440	14,651	23,959	30,789	
Bank overdraft	19,012	17,964	25,264	30,983	39,199	
Profit and loss (<i>Cr.</i>)	3,157	3,396	3,371	4,281	4,279	
Reserve funds	26,508	26,873	29,574	32,596	36,995	
Sundry creditors	24,293	31,535	38,494	42,011	46,024	
Other	6,597	7,413	9,245	12,584	13,233	
Total	115,472	128,515	153,793	181,327	206,128	
Assets—						
Land and buildings	}	52,131	55,707	63,961	81,349	
Fittings, plant and machinery						
Stock		17,988	22,783	27,648	27,367	
Sundry debtors		32,875	35,506	50,103	58,141	
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit		3,080	5,531	4,246	4,704	
Profit and loss (<i>Dr.</i>)		3,194	2,885	2,454	1,449	
Other		6,204	6,102	5,383	8,318	
Total		115,472	128,515	153,793	181,327	
Total		115,472	128,515	153,793	181,327	206,128

Further reference, 1976

Since the passing of the Co-operation Act, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table shows the growth of these societies during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of societies	180	196	207	201	205
Number of members	57,646	77,154	98,828	123,283	146,200
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	1,591	2,615	4,212	7,182	10,295
Other income	97	143	199	241	278
Total	1,687	2,758	4,411	7,423	10,574
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	890	1,421	2,333	3,864	5,732
Working expenses	884	1,326	2,146	3,786	5,248
Total	1,774	2,747	4,479	7,650	10,981
Liabilities—					
Share capital	514	653	861	1,092	1,305
Reserves	191	215	277	513	677
Depositors	20,699	32,181	53,970	78,240	97,450
Other	953	1,371	2,565	4,658	5,462
Total	22,356	34,421	57,673	84,503	104,894
Assets—					
Loans to members	19,267	29,801	47,792	71,581	89,497
Cash at bank or on hand	749	922	1,940	2,042	3,168
Other	2,340	3,698	7,940	10,881	12,229
Total	22,356	34,421	57,673	84,503	104,894

Insurance

Life insurance

The first life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time. In 1974 there were forty-five companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$8,444.0m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1973. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable to collectors at intervals of less than two months.

In general, there are five main types of life policy : whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death ; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before ; "pure" endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any

bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946 the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,656,815 at 31 December 1974, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$14,566m.

The following table shows some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance conducted in Victoria for the years 1970 to 1974 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY
PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)**

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1970	209,873	69,723	41,084	2,201	113,008
1971	240,512	77,696	44,098	2,396	124,190
1972	294,485	90,360	49,031	3,001	142,392
1973	304,587	99,112	54,631	2,772	156,515
1974	344,235	120,996	85,994	3,210	210,200

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the years 1970 to 1974 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ordinary business—					
Number of policies	129,778	153,098	151,758	155,241	133,278
Sum insured \$'000	917,392	1,198,701	1,369,940	1,704,167	1,726,289
Annual premiums \$'000	19,834	25,522	27,753	26,919	24,864
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	15,795	14,621	13,126	16,592	21,295
Sum insured \$'000	798,199	886,587	892,012	1,103,157	1,740,820
Annual premiums \$'000	19,376	22,044	21,959	27,600	41,022
Industrial business—					
Number of policies	37,621	37,302	36,755	36,082	20,868
Sum insured \$'000	55,286	63,007	69,103	76,033	50,107
Annual premiums \$'000	1,995	2,229	2,443	2,676	1,728

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1974 averaged \$12,953 in the ordinary department, \$81,748 in the superannuation department, and \$2,401 in the industrial department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1972 to 1974 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of discontinuance	1972		1973		1974	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Death or disability	6,500	18,000	6,528	22,079	6,770	21,206
Maturity, expiry, etc.	22,932	78,719	10,017	87,884	45,412	114,445
Surrender	37,496	163,074	13,456	153,745	55,393	284,977
Forfeiture	16,544	133,976	15,987	153,419	23,654	203,559
Other (a)	4,659	9,074	-21,318	-5,045	-797	-862
Total	88,131	402,843	24,670	412,083	130,432	623,327
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	496	9,532	442	9,654	497	11,370
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,352	43,658	1,785	157,952	1,820	82,151
Surrender	8,568	249,378	4,367	328,620	6,828	401,747
Forfeiture	259	4,092	497	6,856	760	10,286
Other (a)	4,717	223,043	4,248	134,156	7,616	95,331
Total	15,392	529,703	11,339	637,237	17,521	600,884
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,649	1,023	3,504	1,032	3,730	1,263
Maturity, expiry, etc.	35,868	6,631	41,999	7,711	39,103	7,421
Surrender	13,994	11,874	12,932	12,554	16,289	20,330
Forfeiture	9,639	17,924	8,274	19,222	12,388	26,051
Other (a)	904	806	-10,163	798	2,776	2,344
Total	64,054	38,257	56,546	41,318	74,286	57,408

(a) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

NOTE. Minus sign (—) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1970 to 1974, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies:

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ordinary business—					
Number of policies	1,272,375	1,345,731	1,409,358	r1,539,929	1,542,775
Sum insured \$'000	5,101,723	5,969,986	6,937,083	r8,336,168	9,439,130
Annual premiums \$'000	124,389	142,442	161,326	r179,642	191,010
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	115,080	107,280	105,013	r110,266	114,040
Sum insured \$'000	2,586,963	3,071,038	3,433,347	r3,986,875	5,126,811
Annual premiums \$'000	63,725	75,966	86,663	r102,697	129,731
Industrial business—					
Number of policies	730,890	720,120	692,821	672,357	618,939
Sum insured \$'000	356,720	388,633	419,471	454,194	446,893
Annual premiums \$'000	13,940	14,978	15,982	17,303	16,792

In 1974 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$6,118, in the superannuation department, \$44,956, and in the industrial department, \$722.

Further reference, 1967

General insurance

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of

many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of stamp duty, returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders ;
- (2) claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year ; and
- (3) contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following table, which shows details of general insurance business transacted in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains only selected items of statistics :

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a)
(\$'000)

Class of business	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	37,909	44,218	47,269	52,783	58,705
Householders' comprehensive	23,104	26,724	31,555	37,784	46,762
Loss of profits	7,642	8,915	9,883	11,518	11,576
Crop (including hailstone)	922	1,108	952	1,942	3,487
Marine	15,493	17,502	17,179	20,681	24,648
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	75,625	89,048	93,342	106,419	124,810
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	43,572	50,334	56,208	69,589	105,530
Employers' liability and workers compensation	70,222	83,624	97,728	122,339	192,567
Personal accident	11,472	13,178	12,992	15,676	15,223
Public liability	7,704	9,667	10,003	11,795	10,768
Product liability	649	661	1,060	831	1,034
Plate glass	1,271	1,404	1,399	1,480	1,580
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	924	882	1,075	1,129	2,950
Livestock	527	489	617	1,036	798
Burglary	5,818	6,663	7,028	7,725	6,746
Guarantee	868	690	805	878	1,064
Aviation	1,991	5,023	2,298	1,308	1,020
All risks/baggage	3,946	4,145	5,064	5,903	6,609
Contractors' all risks	2,516	3,175	3,258	4,132	3,905
Other	5,000	7,274	11,192	11,850	12,298
Total premiums	317,175	374,724	410,908	486,796	632,081
OTHER REVENUE (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	20,461	24,900	29,235	36,699	n.a.
TOTAL REVENUE					
Total	337,636	399,624	440,142	523,495	n.a.

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE:
TOTAL REVENUE AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Class of business	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	12,876	18,463	17,986	26,268	31,687
Householders' comprehensive	7,321	9,968	11,562	13,281	22,102
Loss of profits	1,274	1,859	3,360	8,641	7,663
Crop (including hailstone)	601	1,323	348	1,421	1,343
Marine	7,431	8,065	8,143	11,859	18,972
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	53,158	64,278	59,902	66,780	81,802
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	42,704	60,063	73,813	98,403	118,634
Employers' liability and workers compensation	39,148	50,534	77,996	103,308	147,312
Personal accident	4,799	4,875	5,437	6,107	6,656
Public liability	3,504	3,801	6,234	8,416	7,783
Product liability	238	324	390	326	1,504
Plate glass	824	952	978	1,017	1,191
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	330	279	448	404	979
Livestock	338	346	372	396	546
Burglary	3,191	3,984	3,899	3,271	3,013
Guarantee	111	191	77	134	377
Aviation	1,155	624	768	420	720
All risks/baggage	2,284	2,495	2,425	3,473	3,543
Contractors' all risks	1,801	1,129	1,601	1,557	746
Other	1,619	2,644	3,060	6,297	2,593
Total claims	184,707	236,197	278,798	361,780	459,166
Contributions to fire brigades	8,231	9,515	10,433	13,698	16,665
Commission and agents' charges	28,965	32,122	33,603	39,555	43,236
Expenses of management	50,090	59,169	63,477	71,048	85,603
Total	271,993	337,003	386,311	486,081	604,670

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1974-75

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	901,349	496,772	1,398,121
Goods carrying	98,779	140,551	239,330
Hire	3,644	1,209	4,853
Hire and drive yourself	1,626	414	2,040
Passenger transport	240	227	467
Miscellaneous	10,377	51,954	62,331
Motor cycle	20,878	23,966	44,844
Recreation vehicles	1,833	1,246	3,079
Total	1,038,726	716,339	1,755,065

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established under the *State Insurance Office Act 1975* to assume the functions of the State Accident Insurance Office and

the State Motor Car Insurance Office and came into operation on 1 July 1975. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The now superseded State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the *Workers Compensation Act* or at common law or otherwise.

For the year ended 30 June 1975 the premium income of the State Accident Insurance Office represented 16.9 per cent of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of employers' liability and workers compensation insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE : EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
BUSINESS : PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in earned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting profit
1970-71	11,780	121	8,748	775	2,136
1971-72	12,899	-24	9,792	888	2,243
1972-73	16,741	275	15,851	889	(a) 274
1973-74	25,690	3,819	21,317	769	(a) 215
1974-75	32,613	4,976	27,885	1,663	(a) 1,911

(a) Loss.

NOTE. Minus (-) sign denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30 June 1975 were : General Reserve, \$12,908,837 ; and Building and Other Reserves, \$374,021.

The now superseded State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939 for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1974-75 represented 9.1 per cent of comprehensive and 48.2 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows trading results for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. At 30 June 1975 accumulated losses attributable to third party insurance business were \$67,959,091 while the net accumulated losses were \$61,118,061.

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE : MOTOR CAR BUSINESS :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in unearned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting loss
1970-71	21,711	1,157	22,392	1,606	3,445
1971-72	24,073	717	27,397	1,768	5,811
1972-73	29,185	3,170	34,601	1,986	10,572
1973-74	41,593	7,857	54,920	2,608	23,792
1974-75	73,679	15,991	73,121	3,666	19,099

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(£'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	15,195	17,896	18,675	22,629	25,621
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	13,172	15,801	15,509	18,748	20,199
Cash variation	2,023	2,095	3,166	3,881	5,422
Balance at 1 July	26,175	28,198	30,293	33,459	37,340
Balance at 30 June	28,198	30,293	33,459	37,340	42,762

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1970-71	987	2,535
1971-72	1,045	2,737
1972-73	1,056	3,543
1973-74	1,219	3,866
1974-75	1,398	4,922

Trustee companies

Through the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 seven companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in the last will and testament and to apply for and obtain Probate or Letters of Administration.

Private individuals who may apply for Letters of Administration or who are named as executor by the testator may authorise a trustee company to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate as if such application had been made on the company's own application. In addition to acting as executor or administrator, the companies are also authorised to act as trustees, agents, and in a number of other fiduciary capacities.

Each company has lodged with the Victorian Treasury the sum of \$20,000 as security in place and stead of the Administration Bond required in the case of private individuals granted Letters of Administration. Further protection is afforded to the estates under administration of trustee companies by the imposition of a statutory reserve liability over the share capital of each company. The companies' charges are limited by the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 to a maximum commission charge of 4 per cent on capital and 5 per cent on income. The capital commission is a once only charge regardless of how long the estate remains under the administration of the trustee company.

**VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES : VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)**

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Stock and debentures	126.0	133.3	143.9	141.0	164.6
Advances on mortgages	71.5	78.6	90.2	108.3	116.0
Property and livestock	76.2	81.7	103.2	110.7	104.7
Shares	202.8	227.3	251.7	208.3	198.4
Fixed and other deposits	22.8	26.8	20.8	41.5	49.2
Cash at bank	12.5	13.8	19.9	14.9	46.7
Other	26.7	28.9	53.2	45.1	34.0
Total	538.5	590.4	682.9	669.8	713.6

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies or current market value if available.

The Victorian trustee companies may also act as trustees for debenture and note issues of public companies and as trustees for unit holders in various unit trust schemes, but the value of these issues and trusts is not included in the above table.

Further reference, 1964**Probate**

Under the general words of section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958 for the sealing by the Supreme Court of probates or letters of administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia (other than Victoria), New

Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958 also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant probate or administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	Number of estates	Gross value of estates—		Liabilities	Net value of estates	Average net value per estate
		Real	Personal			
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
MALES						
1971	12,426	98,053	185,591	33,996	249,648	20,091
1972	12,033	92,244	171,951	36,351	227,843	18,935
1973	12,206	118,336	193,927	41,232	271,030	22,205
1974	12,640	140,537	191,112	53,464	278,184	22,008
1975	12,581	159,657	196,607	67,762	288,502	22,932
FEMALES						
1971	8,995	53,183	89,252	10,473	131,962	14,671
1972	8,978	52,773	88,261	10,297	130,737	14,562
1973	9,429	66,710	111,460	12,429	165,742	17,578
1974	9,722	89,829	113,333	15,535	187,628	19,299
1975	9,736	104,871	117,317	18,374	203,814	20,934
TOTAL						
1971	21,421	151,235	274,843	44,469	381,610	17,815
1972	21,011	145,017	260,212	46,648	358,580	17,066
1973	21,635	185,045	305,387	53,660	436,772	20,188
1974	22,362	230,366	304,445	68,999	465,812	20,831
1975	22,317	264,528	313,924	86,136	492,316	22,060

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Group	1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Net value	Number	Net value	Number	Net value
\$		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
MALES						
Under 200	360	35	350	34	388	38
200– 599	647	248	678	282	677	260
600– 999	497	393	504	399	493	391
1,000– 1,999	1,057	1,538	1,024	1,510	1,065	1,567
2,000– 3,999	1,463	4,299	1,548	4,531	1,509	4,408
4,000– 5,999	1,088	5,368	1,150	5,704	1,120	5,518
6,000– 7,999	776	5,496	905	6,333	835	5,842
8,000– 9,999	755	6,894	785	7,030	695	6,229
10,000– 19,999	2,326	33,005	2,316	33,461	2,097	30,560
20,000– 29,999	1,004	24,623	1,138	27,481	1,232	30,184
30,000– 49,999	911	35,282	955	36,444	1,056	40,753
50,000– 99,999	861	60,909	765	52,608	872	61,053
100,000– 199,999	340	45,794	389	53,827	401	53,888
200,000 and over	121	47,146	133	48,539	141	47,811
Total males	12,206	271,030	12,640	278,183	12,581	288,502

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS—*continued*

Group	1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Net value	Number	Net value	Number	Net value
\$		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
FEMALES						
Under 200	226	23	203	20	224	23
200- 599	406	161	437	176	406	158
600- 999	400	323	391	311	393	314
1,000- 1,999	763	1,120	843	1,240	803	1,196
2,000- 3,999	1,220	3,587	1,182	3,437	1,118	3,240
4,000- 5,999	833	4,126	847	4,201	707	3,489
6,000- 7,999	680	4,743	619	4,376	549	3,820
8,000- 9,999	663	5,945	601	5,396	536	4,802
10,000- 19,999	2,101	30,209	2,002	29,466	1,790	26,501
20,000- 29,999	848	20,678	1,108	27,058	1,407	34,544
30,000- 49,999	608	22,938	762	28,757	978	36,947
50,000- 99,999	473	31,944	476	32,938	571	38,715
100,000-199,999	156	20,749	194	26,135	195	25,525
200,000 and over	52	19,195	57	24,116	59	24,542
Total females	9,429	165,742	9,722	187,628	9,736	203,814
Grand total	21,635	436,772	22,362	465,812	22,317	492,316

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953 there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. The Act (except as to Part IV) came into operation on 1 July 1967. Part IV of the Act operated as from 1 December 1967. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. During the year ending 30 June 1975, 1,434 plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

Assurance Fund

Complementary to the certification of title there is an Assurance Fund. Out of this fund, persons who sustain loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Transfer of Land Act may be indemnified. This fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every \$5 of the value of the land applied for or the price paid to the Crown, and by contributions levied by the Registrar on various other applications where any uncertainty or risk is involved.

During the financial year 1974-75 receipts of the fund comprise contributions of \$32,304 and interest on stock of \$6,538. Claims of \$434 were met from the fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on university buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance

Fund at 30 June 1975 was \$521,111. The total amount paid to 30 June 1975 as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$48,220 in respect of 189 claims.

Further reference, 1968

Titles of land issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued for the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1971	49,336	848	230	50,414
1972	50,711	681	149	51,541
1973	50,196	648	130	50,974
1974	61,848	1,125	129	63,102
1975	56,349	658	132	57,139

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Act is shown in the following table for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Number of—				Total dealings
		Number	Amount	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	
			\$'000					
1970-71	114,989	65,713	711,055	16,693	4,241	23,031	88,202	312,869
1971-72	127,675	71,639	862,829	16,400	4,397	22,654	95,250	338,015
1972-73	161,406	83,515	1,176,233	16,281	4,830	23,654	117,704	407,390
1973-74	180,418	85,057	1,598,686	17,130	5,800	27,711	129,895	446,011
1974-75	128,301	73,211	1,408,914	17,711	5,478	27,378	115,279	367,358

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1970-71	971	17,749	1,378	3,203	2,622	38,878
1971-72	979	15,454	1,512	4,088	2,847	38,357
1972-73	1,016	26,806	1,887	5,877	3,437	60,401
1973-74	1,261	44,755	2,218	7,182	4,219	82,953
1974-75	971	28,866	1,817	7,209	3,541	63,120

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

Mortgages of real estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

**VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR
REGISTRATION**

Type of mortgagee	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	31,234	328,659	31,436	407,937	33,512	551,476
Building societies	15,926	206,150	10,448	162,553	6,244	108,230
Co-operative housing societies	2,829	26,562	3,251	36,652	4,216	58,915
Friendly societies	377	4,267	223	2,931	273	3,827
Insurance companies	2,012	47,413	2,391	67,324	1,941	64,270
Government institutions	4,853	74,921	4,748	99,950	4,345	98,635
Trustee institutions	475	24,453	535	32,628	330	14,472
Finance companies	9,266	166,821	12,486	365,523	5,113	119,743
Private individuals	12,899	182,938	15,475	291,904	13,713	248,204
Other mortgagees	4,660	140,854	5,325	176,040	4,495	170,008
Total	84,531	1,203,039	86,318	1,643,441	74,182	1,437,780

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

**VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS**

Security	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Stock mortgages—					
Number	1,602	715	579	586	587
Amount (\$'000)	1,160	2,427	2,134	1,871	906
Liens on wool—					
Number	140	63	12	9	12
Amount (\$'000)	614	266	58	65	231
Liens on crops—					
Number	273	160	166	183	105
Amount (\$'000)	715	565	744	858	763
Total—					
Number	2,015	938	757	778	704
Amount (\$'000)	2,488	3,258	2,937	2,794	1,900

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bills of sale—					
Number	27,323	24,427	24,821	20,515	22,139
Amount (\$'000)	45,618	42,267	56,719	53,743	65,896

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- 27 Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration

Central Office

- 5.1 Banking and currency
- 5.2 Banking statistics
- 5.14 Finance companies
- 5.15 Insurance and other private finance (other than banking and currency)
- 5.16 General insurance
- 5.17 Life insurance statistics
- 5.46 Instalment credit for retail sales
- 5.56 Housing finance for owner occupation

PRICES

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions about whether to enter into business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail and wholesale prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician. Generally, more detailed information can be found in the *Labour Report* (reference number 6.7), published by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician; they aim to measure the degrees of change in prices in selected fields of household expenditure. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index (see pages 632-7).

In the compiling of the retail price indexes, the price of each selected item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers for all periods to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

The list of items must of necessity be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to obtain at regular intervals prices of all goods and services entering into household expenditure. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in ensuring that the selected items remain a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded.

The lists used simply comprise selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations, and are representative of the

fields covered, the proportions approximating to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained. It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes. The following section refers in part to the past use of retail price indexes for wage adjustments. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its 1975 National Wage decision, determined to adjust its award wages and salaries quarterly, from March quarter 1975, on the basis of movements in the Consumer Price Index unless persuaded by argument to the contrary.

Past retail price indexes

Before the current Consumer Price Index, five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times in Australia by the Australian Statistician. The respective indexes were:

(1) The '*A*' Series Index (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this Index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

(2) The '*B*' Series Index (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the '*C*' Series Index and was designed to replace the '*A*' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The '*B*' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages.

(3) The '*C*' Series Index (covering food, groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider this Index in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.

(4) The '*D*' Series Index, derived by combining the '*A*' and '*C*' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and was then discontinued.

(5) The *Interim Index* (covering food, groceries, rent of four and five roomed

houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicates, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) was created in November 1950 to provide for the automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar at December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households in the aggregate.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of seven short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, and December quarter 1973 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

Composition and weighting pattern

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups: food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household expenditure; it is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so.

Groups and sub-groups at December quarter 1973 are shown in the following table. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings, and the percentage contribution to the index aggregate for groups and sub-groups, and for the items themselves, should not be regarded as dissecting actual household expenditure into its various components. The percentage contributions from December quarter 1973 are based on estimated consumption expenditures in 1971-72, valued at December quarter 1973 prices. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change from the beginning of the current linked series.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1973 :
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate at December quarter 1973	
	Group	Sub-group
Food—	28.3	
Cereal products		3.0
Dairy produce		4.6
Preserved fruit and vegetables		1.1
Potatoes and onions		1.6
Soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery		4.0
Meat		10.7
Snacks, take away food		0.9
Other food		2.4
Clothing and drapery—	12.1	
Men's clothing		3.3
Women's clothing		4.0
Boys' clothing		0.5
Girls' clothing		0.4
Piece goods, etc.		0.8
Footwear		2.3
Household drapery		0.9
Housing—	14.4	
Rent, privately owned dwellings		6.3
Rent, government owned houses		0.6
Home ownership		7.5
Household supplies and equipment—	11.3	
Fuel and light		2.9
Household appliances		2.2
Furniture and floor coverings		2.0
Other household utensils, sundries, and stationery		2.0
Personal requisites and pro- prietary medicines		2.3
Miscellaneous—	33.9	
Fares		1.9
Motoring		12.9
Cigarettes and tobacco		3.6
Beer		4.5
Wines and spirits		1.2
Recreational goods and services		2.0
Postal and telephone services		1.3
Newspapers and magazines		1.1
Other services		5.5
Total	100.0	100.0

As explained earlier, substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage-earner households make it necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting patterns at intervals. These indexes are "linked" to form a "chain" of fixed weight aggregative indexes. Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter.

Linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in the cost of old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not of itself affect the level of the Consumer Price Index.

The principal changes in composition and weighting which have been effected at link dates are :

(1) June quarter 1952—introduction of private motoring ; changed proportions in modes of house occupancy ; changed weights for fuel and light and fares.

(2) June quarter 1956—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light, fares, and private motoring.

(3) March quarter 1960—introduction of television.

(4) December quarter 1963—introduction of furniture; changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light, fares, and motoring.

(5) December quarter 1968—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; introduction of poultry, rented privately owned flats, heating oil, briquettes, and health services (by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds).

(6) December quarter 1973—changed weights for all items; items fried chicken, meat pies, hamburgers, and sandwiches added to the 'Food group' forming a new sub-group, 'Snacks, take away food'; a new sub-group, 'Recreational goods and services' added to the 'Miscellaneous group', this sub-group also includes radio and television operation and cinema admission, as well as new items: camera, film, film processing, and phonograph records; weights for the motoring section took account of data from the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage; local weights for individual cities were used for hairdressing, dry cleaning, cinema admission, and health services.

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : COMPARISON OF THE SEVEN LINKED SERIES

Linked series	Percentage contribution to total index (weighted average, six capital cities)					
	Food group	Clothing and drapery group	Housing group	Household supplies and equipment group	Miscellaneous group	Total
First—						
June quarter 1949	31.3	22.8	11.4	13.1	21.4	100.0
June quarter 1952	35.7	23.0	9.2	12.2	19.9	100.0
Second—						
June quarter 1952	33.6	21.6	9.4	11.7	23.7	100.0
June quarter 1956	34.3	20.0	10.5	10.9	24.3	100.0
Third—						
June quarter 1956	33.7	19.7	10.5	11.6	24.5	100.0
March quarter 1960	33.0	19.5	11.0	11.5	25.0	100.0
Fourth—						
March quarter 1960	32.1	19.0	10.7	13.2	25.0	100.0
December quarter 1963	31.6	18.8	12.0	12.6	25.0	100.0
Fifth—						
December quarter 1963	32.1	16.9	12.6	14.5	23.9	100.0
December quarter 1968	32.8	15.8	13.2	13.1	25.1	100.0
Sixth—						
December quarter 1968	31.3	14.1	14.2	12.5	27.9	100.0
Seventh—						
December quarter 1973	28.3	12.1	14.4	11.3	33.9	100.0

NOTE. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked series reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportion between the end of one series and the beginning of the next series reflect changes in composition or weighting.

For information on the Eighth and Ninth Links, see the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

All Groups index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined, and for Canberra. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be made between cities about differences in the degree of price movement, but not about differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movement of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined: year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Year	Six capitals (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1963-64	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964-65	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965-66	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
1972-73	129.8	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	126.3
1973-74	146.6	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	142.8
1974-75	171.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	164.9
1975-76	193.3	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	187.3

(a) Figures after the decimal point have limited significance. They are inserted to avoid the distortions that would occur in rounding.

(b) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
1963-64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
1964-65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965-66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	102.9	107.3	106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	103.5	110.2	108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	105.8	115.8	113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	108.9	127.1	119.7
1972-73	125.9	125.4	133.1	112.1	134.5	127.2
1973-74	148.8	142.3	148.3	122.0	149.1	144.0
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	141.8	178.6	167.9
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	158.3	199.5	189.5

NOTE. For information on the Ninth Series of the Consumer Price Index, see the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Until December quarter 1968 the Consumer Price Index had been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948 and for each financial year from 1948-49, the reference base year using 1952-53 = 100.0. From March quarter 1969 the reference base year was changed to that of 1966-67 = 100.0 and index numbers for past periods were re-calculated on the new base year. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods have exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in

retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1976 :
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base : year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1920 (a)	193	1939	153	1958	435
1902	93	1921 (a)	168	1940	159	1959	443
1903	91	1922 (a)	162	1941	167	1960	459
1904	86	1923	166	1942	181	1961	471
1905	90	1924	164	1943	188	1962	469
1906	90	1925	165	1944	187	1963	472
1907	90	1926	168	1945	187	1964	483
1908	95	1927	166	1946	190	1965	502
1909	95	1928	167	1947	198	1966	517
1910	97	1929	171	1948	218	1967	534
1911	100	1930	162	1949	240	1968	548
1912	110	1931	145	1950	262	1969	564
1913	110	1932	138	1951	313	1970	586
1914 (a)	114	1933	133	1952	367	1971	621
1915 (a)	130	1934	136	1953	383	1972	658
1916 (a)	132	1935	138	1954	386	1973	720
1917 (a)	141	1936	141	1955	394	1974	829
1918 (a)	150	1937	145	1956	419	1975	954
1919 (a)	170	1938	149	1957	429	1976	1083

(a) November.

The prices of food and groceries in December 1975 shown in the following table are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. The specified grades, etc., and the retailers have been selected as representative to measure price change over time. Prices of potatoes and onions are collected weekly and averaged to arrive at monthly prices, while prices of the other items are collected as at the mid-point of each month. The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. In some cases, the averages shown are price relatives.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (a) OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES, SEPTEMBER 1976

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	900 g	44.0	Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	250 g	111.5
Flour, self-raising	1 kg pkt	41.2	Salmon, imported pink	220 g can	82.2
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500 g pkt	60.3	Tomato sauce	300 ml bot.	34.6
Biscuits, dry	226 g pkt	35.9	Spaghetti (in tomato sauce)	440 g can	32.5
Tea	250 g pkt	46.9	Prepared baby food	125 g can	16.1
Sugar	2 kg pkt	56.5	Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	77.6
Peaches	822 g can	56.9	Beef, steak, rump	lb	139.1
Pears	822 g can	57.6	Beef, steak, chuck	lb	59.1
Potatoes	lb	15.2	Beef, silverside, corned	lb	79.3
Onions	lb	22.7	Sausages	lb	49.8
Butter	500 g	79.9	Pork, leg	lb	120.3
Margarine, table poly-unsaturated	500 g pkt	81.3	Pork, chops	lb	122.2
Eggs	doz 55 g	103.0	Lamb, leg	lb	87.1
Milk, frsch, bottled, delivered	2x600 ml	36.0	Lamb, chops, loin	lb	103.5
			Lamb, chops, forequarter	lb	71.5

(a) In some cases, the average prices are price relatives.

Price data is shown in the following table for some of the items shown in the previous table for selected years. Note should be taken of indicated changes in pricing basis. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices in the years covered.

MELBOURNE—COMPARISON OF AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (a)
OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, SELECTED YEARS

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1955	1965	1975
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries—						
Bread, delivered	900 g	4.5	4.6	12.2	15.9	(b) 37.9
Flour, self-raising	1 kg pkt	6.2	6.2	15.1	15.7	(c) 35.5
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	23.1	22.5	70.4	63.2	41.6
Sugar	2 kg pkt	3.3	3.3	7.5	(d) 9.1	(e) 48.0
Peaches, canned	822 g can	7.9	11.1	(f) 27.6	27.5	(g) 46.9
Pears, canned	822 g can	8.4	11.8	(f) 29.2	28.2	(g) 46.0
Potatoes	7 lb	14.8	7.0	34.2	29.1	56.4
Onions	1 lb	2.9	2.2	7.6	10.6	18.1
Dairy produce—						
Butter	454 g	16.3	17.1	42.4	49.8	(h) 64.8
Eggs, new laid	60 g doz	16.0	21.7	55.7	(i) 60.4	(j) 90.5
Bacon, rashers	lb	16.6	19.0	59.6	99.4	92.6
Milk, fresh	qt	6.0	6.2	(k) 15.0	17.1	32.8
Meat—						
Beef, rib	lb	7.2	9.6	(l) 33.1	52.3	67.5
Beef, steak, rump	lb	13.0	17.6	45.4	81.2	124.1
Beef, steak, chuck	lb	5.9	8.4	28.2	43.5	53.4
Beef, corned, silverside	lb	7.5	10.5	33.0	49.8	76.4
Sausages	lb	4.6	6.8	16.8	25.3	43.9
Pork, leg	lb	10.5	13.3	44.1	56.6	113.8
Pork, loin	lb	10.8	14.0	45.0	58.7	113.0
Pork, chops	lb	11.1	14.7	45.5	58.6	115.5

(a) In some cases, the average prices are price relatives.

(b) 2 lb loaf to March 1975.

(c) 2 lb pkt to March 1974.

(d) 1 lb to December 1963. Not comparable with previous series.

(e) 4 lb pkt to August 1972.

(f) 30 oz tin to December 1954.

(g) 29 oz tin to December 1974.

(h) 1 lb to December 1974.

(i) From August 1965, description changed from extra large to 24 oz.

(j) 55 g to June 1972.

(k) Bottled.

(l) Without bone-in.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

New series of wholesale price index numbers relating to articles produced by defined areas of the economy are being developed. Four wholesale price indexes have already been published. They are the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building (issued in April 1969), the Price Index of Materials used in House Building (issued in November 1970), the Price Index of Metallic Materials used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products (issued

in December 1972), and the Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry (issued in July 1975).

Two special purpose wholesale price measures, the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials and Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in Manufacture of Electrical Equipment, are also published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was computed from 1912 to 1961. It related mainly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding 1912. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

This Index related to commodities priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and as nearly as might have been at the point where they first made an effective impact on the local price structure. With a few important exceptions, prices were from Melbourne sources. The weights were based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. General publication of this Index was discontinued in December 1970.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two indexes in this series, Materials used in Building other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969, and the second, Materials used in House Building, in September 1970. Together they provide an up-to-date replacement for the building materials group of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. They are issued monthly.

Prices for use in both these indexes are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from the representative suppliers of materials used in building. There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each capital city.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). It includes seventy-two items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an All Groups index. Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house and low-rise flat building, in building repair, maintenance, and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, and bridges), the weighting pattern of the Index, being designed for the specific purpose already mentioned, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

**MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**

(Base of each index : year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	111.9	124.9	129.6	135.6	162.6	191.8
Cement products	115.1	122.6	133.4	145.0	176.7	215.3
Bricks, stone, etc.	115.8	123.0	130.8	146.0	169.3	189.8
Timber, board, and joinery	113.4	118.7	127.7	156.7	189.9	212.0
Steel and iron products	116.0	128.4	136.4	155.5	197.8	239.6
Aluminium products	117.1	125.0	134.5	149.6	174.2	194.1
Other metal products	120.8	118.6	123.1	153.2	152.7	164.3
Plumbing fixtures	121.6	136.4	149.8	167.7	210.2	249.9
Miscellaneous materials	110.2	115.5	123.6	133.6	164.8	187.6
Electrical installation materials	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4	177.4
Mechanical services components	119.4	128.0	132.8	144.3	181.4	201.6
All groups	115.1	123.9	131.2	148.0	180.6	209.4

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia, and is applied (with minor exceptions) in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for All Groups have been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67 = 100.0.

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

For the purposes of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base year for the index is 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is also calculated by the same method used for the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building, i.e., "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

The items and weights used in the Index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses, e.g., internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such items as paths and fences were included in the job. As opposed to the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building, each State capital city has a unique weighting pattern which reflects the difference in the estimated relative importance of given items as between cities.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index : year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	110.4	122.0	127.2	132.8	159.7	189.4
Cement products	129.9	138.2	141.5	160.6	205.2	241.1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	115.7	123.5	132.0	148.7	172.4	192.3
Timber, board, and joinery	109.2	114.5	125.3	158.7	190.5	207.3
Steel products	113.9	126.4	135.3	154.5	196.5	231.9
Other metal products	114.0	119.4	124.8	147.1	168.5	185.4
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	110.9	120.5	131.2	146.4	177.4	204.6
Electrical installation materials	114.7	119.6	125.3	145.3	165.9	181.0
Installed appliances	102.7	104.3	106.8	115.1	145.3	166.8
Plaster and plaster products	111.6	119.2	120.4	124.2	151.4	168.1
Miscellaneous materials	111.4	116.5	124.7	135.8	161.6	186.7
All groups	112.3	118.9	126.5	147.8	178.4	200.1

Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the All Groups index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for All Groups have been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67 = 100.0.

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base year 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method of "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Separate indexes have not been calculated for each State capital city.

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specifications and are sufficiently detailed to ensure that price changes incorporated in the indexes are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index comprises important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for four groupings and an All Groups combination as shown in the following table :

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS**

(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	106.7	116.2	122.6	131.7	161.1	200.2
Aluminium	8.9	104.5	106.8	109.2	118.2	141.9	158.0
Copper and brass	5.7	106.5	106.2	106.6	138.1	131.1	137.5
Other metallic materials	2.2	90.0	83.6	98.7	151.3	192.4	207.8
All groups	100.0	106.2	114.1	120.0	131.3	158.4	193.1

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. Thus, for example, prices of Australian produced cotton fabric (a product of establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division) are excluded from the Index, while prices of imported cotton fabric are included. It follows that the weight attributed to cotton fabric in the Index relates only to cotton fabric of imported origin. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of this Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. An example is the usage of copper ore. Prices of copper ore are reflected in the Index; however, prices of copper ingots used in the manufacture of copper pipes, or of copper pipes used in the manufacture of plumbing items, are not included in the Index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

It is intended to develop a set of price indexes relating to major ASIC subdivisions of the Manufacturing Division. The proposed indexes will reflect movements in prices of materials used and articles produced by particular sub-divisions (e.g., Sub-division 23, Textiles) and will therefore include materials which are the products of other sub-divisions and which are not within the scope of the current Index.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 statistics of imports.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. Many of the items carry not only the weight of directly priced materials but also the weight of unpriced materials whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced materials.

Items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications. The classifications used for this purpose are the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The following table shows index numbers for index groups based on ASIC, using industry of origin and distinguishing home produced and imported materials:

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY : GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Home produced materials—						
Agriculture	99.2	103.5	125.2	147.9	132.2	132.3
Forestry and fishing	110.1	120.9	130.9	157.3	187.8	213.7
Mining	98.6	97.1	100.4	119.0	129.0	162.8
Electricity	99.4	101.7	103.7	109.9	124.6	137.9
Total home produced materials	99.3	102.0	117.2	137.6	131.6	141.9
Imported materials—						
Agriculture	101.8	95.5	105.2	130.6	149.3	166.5
Mining	105.3	112.0	109.1	196.3	357.8	423.6
Manufacturing	102.0	103.3	104.4	113.1	149.5	162.6
Total imported materials	102.5	104.1	105.1	127.1	181.5	202.9
All groups	100.1	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.5

It should be noted that "industry of origin" in some instances may not be identical with the industry from which manufacturers directly purchase their materials. For example, some manufacturers purchase natural gas from establishments classified to ASIC Division B (Mining), while other manufacturers purchase this item from establishments classified to ASIC Division D (Electricity, Gas, and Water). However, for the purposes of this Index, the index item "Gas", which covers both natural gas and town gas, is included in the category "Home produced—Mining".

Index numbers in the following table are in groups based on SITC. This is a commodity-based classification.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY : GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Home produced and imported materials—						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	100.9	104.7	122.8	145.9	132.4	132.5
Raw materials (excluding fuels)	99.8	100.8	115.9	140.7	149.3	162.6
Electricity, gas, and fuels	97.3	99.1	99.1	126.2	179.5	229.0
Imported manufacturing materials—						
Chemicals	97.2	95.6	91.4	96.3	141.9	149.4
Metal manufactures, machinery, transport, equipment, and parts	108.4	114.9	119.3	118.6	148.7	179.6
Other manufactured goods	98.5	97.5	97.4	106.1	137.4	148.4
All groups	100.1	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1	158.5

The measurement of price change in this field is particularly subject to index number problems arising from the combination of disparate price movements with marked changes in the relative importance of some items. The effect of these on the continuing representativeness of the measures will be most marked for some of the groupings into which the All Groups index is disaggregated. This has been particularly so in the case of the commodity group "Electricity, gas, and fuels" where marked changes in the usage of items have occurred together with extremely disparate price movements, such as the significant decreases in the price of gas associated with the increasing usage of natural gas and the large increases in prices of imported crude petroleum since late 1973.

In concept, pricing for the new index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store" basis.

Transfers which do not take place on the open market present problems in the measurement of price change. An example is where a vertically-integrated enterprise extracts a mineral (mining activity) and also processes it (manufacturing activity). Since the material is transferred from one part of the enterprise to another there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted. Depending on circumstances and the availability of data, these methods include using movements in opportunity cost (based, for example, on the price of the material in an established market) or movements in cost based on expenses actually incurred in obtaining the material. Imputations of this kind enter partly into price series for items such as iron ore, bauxite, nickel, and coal.

In the case of seasonally produced items such as fruit and vegetables, where deliveries do not occur over the whole year, the previous season's prices are in general repeated for the months outside the selling season until the subsequent season's prices become operative.

For many seasonal items, and items with prices determined on an annual basis, the final prices are sometimes not known until or after the relevant season or year, and sometimes not for many months after the close of the season or year. The incorporation of such final prices may involve revisions to index numbers for the "Agriculture" group of the home produced category and the "Food, Live Animals, and Tobacco" group.

Prices collected are mainly monthly average prices rather than prices relating to the mid-point of the month. This is because there is a high frequency of price change for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of the average prices for a whole month.

Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are, therefore, subject to fluctuations because of changing usage patterns.

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

The construction of these special purpose wholesale price indexes is based on information supplied by the Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, whose members use measures of this type for the price adjustment of contracts.

Four copper materials—busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire—have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns reflecting value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery Equipment and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Class 3326). The indexes, each of which has separate weighting patterns for the four copper

materials, have been compiled on an Australia-wide basis for the five selected manufacturing activities and are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT :
INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Electric motors and motor control equipment	104.0	104.8	110.4	136.0	133.1	139.7
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	105.7	104.9	111.2	148.0	137.1	145.3
Distribution transformers	101.3	101.3	105.7	130.1	122.4	128.1
Power transformers	100.3	95.2	98.3	128.0	116.3	122.4
General transformers	103.0	104.0	109.4	137.0	128.9	135.3

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose wholesale price index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers have been published from August 1959 to February 1969 on a quarterly basis and thereafter at monthly intervals. It is compiled on the reference base year 1959-60 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

The items in this Index have been selected as representative of materials used in electrical installation in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. These items are divided into three main groups for which separate indexes in addition to the All Groups index are compiled. The combination of materials selected is fixed with regard to quantity and quality.

In general, the weights for the Index were derived from information relating to the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

The items are priced at the middle of the month for which index numbers are published. The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

The units of quantity specified as the basis for collecting prices are representative lots normally purchased by electrical contractors. Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for three groupings and an All Groups combination as shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION MATERIALS
(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	per cent						
Conductors	40	128.4	126.7	133.5	165.1	168.2	178.1
Conduit and accessories	25	112.6	120.9	126.8	138.5	169.6	199.0
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	129.2	137.7	144.2	156.6	192.3	224.5
All groups	100.0	124.8	129.1	135.5	155.5	177.0	199.6

COMPARISON OF SELECTED PRICE INDEXES

The following table compares changes in the Consumer Price Index and wholesale price indexes for the years 1970-71 to 1975-76:

AUSTRALIA—COMPARISON OF SELECTED PRICE INDEXES

Year	Consumer Price Index (All groups)		Wholesale price indexes (All groups)			
	Melbourne	Six State capital cities (a)	Materials used in House Building		Materials used in Building Other than House Building	
			Melbourne	Six State capital cities (a)	Melbourne	Six State capital cities (a)
INDEX NUMBERS (BASE OF EACH INDEX : YEAR 1966-67 = 100.0)						
1970-71	113.1	114.6	112.3	115.7	115.1	115.5
1971-72	119.7	122.4	118.9	122.7	123.9	123.0
1972-73	127.2	129.8	126.5	131.1	131.2	128.9
1973-74	144.0	146.6	147.8	151.3	148.0	145.8
1974-75	167.9	171.1	178.4	183.4	180.6	179.2
1975-76	189.5	193.3	200.1	208.1	209.4	206.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PRECEDING YEAR						
1970-71	+ 4.0	+ 4.8	+ 4.8	+ 4.3	+ 4.8	+ 4.5
1971-72	+ 5.8	+ 6.8	+ 5.9	+ 6.1	+ 7.6	+ 6.5
1972-73	+ 6.3	+ 6.0	+ 6.4	+ 6.8	+ 5.9	+ 4.8
1973-74	+13.2	+12.9	+16.8	+15.4	+12.8	+13.1
1974-75	+16.6	+16.7	+20.7	+21.2	+22.0	+22.9
1975-76	+12.9	+13.0	+12.2	+13.5	+15.9	+15.1

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

For the period from July 1959 to June 1969 changes in the level of export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see pages 223-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970). Since June 1969 the Index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70 and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the twenty-nine items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the All Groups index number, but only from the link date of June 1969. The thirty-three items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities, price movements in the predominant market or markets are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for All Groups are shown in the following table (linked at June 1969). The Index is published monthly and the index figures in the table are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each respective year.

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal	Gold	All groups
1963-64	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
1964-65	102	110	94	107	100	100	91	123	101	105
1965-66	107	120	86	107	102	84	107	122	101	107
1966-67	103	124	84	114	101	67	89	117	101	105
1967-68	95	125	79	109	95	67	67	120	104	100
1968-69	99	131	72	104	97	72	73	123	117	102
1969-70 (a)	87	148	73	96	99	93	94	143	109	103
1970-71 (a)	67	152	88	100	102	113	94	139	109	101
1971-72 (a)	72	147	135	99	103	127	96	138	126	104
1972-73 (a)	179	178	119	102	106	136	139	142	180	134
1973-74 (a)	172	201	109	184	152	176	161	196	289	160
1974-75 (a)	121	132	127	256	176	378	141	263	391	181
1975-76 (a)	127	150	122	240	162	335	151	286	359	187

(a) Interim series.

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 9.6 Wholesale price indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building
 9.9 Wholesale price indexes—Price Index of Materials used in House Building
 9.10 Wholesale price indexes—Price Indexes of Metallic Materials
 9.11 Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index numbers
 9.13 Wholesale price indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

TRANSPORT

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. Two exceptions to this situation are traffic management and vehicle registration, both of which lie within the administration of the Chief Secretary. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act* 1951 for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy advisor to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Including the West Gate Bridge Authority, seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is by far the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 25,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,658 kilometres. In the 1974-75 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 117,000,000 passengers and transported about 11,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in this financial year amounted to \$244m. Late in 1972 legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to eight members. The Board comprises representatives from business and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street Station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railway system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks will be constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street Stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a

small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Another railway authority which plays an important role in Victoria's transport system is the Railway Construction Board. The Railways Act prescribes that "the Board shall construct and complete all lines of railway which Parliament may hereafter authorise to be constructed". The Board's major current tasks are to plan and construct the eastern railway and transport centres at Frankston and Box Hill.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving people over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 134,000,000 persons in 1974-75. The Board comprises three members, employs nearly 4,500 persons, and maintains about 320 kilometres of tram services and 355 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974 the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964 a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the *Victorian Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately-owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 50,000,000 kilometres and carry more than 70,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private buses in an attempt to restrict increases in fares and providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a \$500m programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways*Introduction*

The Victorian Railways Board had its origin in the Bland Report on Land Transport in Victoria, and its charter is to implement the principles laid down in that Report. This means the Victorian Railways should operate as a commercial undertaking, performing the part of Victoria's transport task for which it has an advantage, and managing its affairs so that revenue covers its full costs, even for capital charges and replacing assets. It should also seek to operate services meeting these criteria, without excluding the principle of cross-subsidisation. This presupposes that the Victorian Railways will be operating in a fair and equal competitive environment with other transport operators; consequently, any services the Victorian Government requires the Victorian Railways to operate, and which are uneconomic, should be paid for by the Victorian Government.

Administration

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19 March 1856, two years after Australia's first train ran to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne). It was first administered by the Board of Land and Works, and then for various periods by either one or three commissioners. In 1973 the commissioners were replaced by a seven-member board (since increased to eight members) with a full-time chairman responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. The board was constituted after the Railways (Amendment) Act had been passed in December 1972.

The general manager is responsible to the chairman of the board on day to day matters, and manages the business of the Victorian Railways within the policies laid down by the board.

Geography and gauge

The Victorian railway system is centred on Melbourne, with main lines fanning out through natural gaps in the Great Dividing Range. Metropolitan lines also radiate from the city centre to most of Melbourne's suburbs.

Main lines run interstate north-east to Sydney and north-west to Adelaide. The north-east line has a broad gauge (1,600 mm) line to the New South Wales border city of Albury (306 kilometres from Melbourne) and a standard gauge (1,435 mm) line through Albury to Sydney, linking with the rest of the New South Wales rail system. Other lines are broad gauge. The north-west line leaves Victoria at Serviceton (462 kilometres from Melbourne), and links Melbourne with Ballarat (119 kilometres from Melbourne), Ararat (211 kilometres from Melbourne), and South Australia. Modern bogie exchange centres at Melbourne and Wodonga avoid the need to trans-ship much freight between standard and broad gauge lines. Other broad gauge lines from Melbourne link Victoria's major centres, and branch lines serve many other country areas of the State.

Despite having no link with the standard gauge Sydney-Perth rail line, Melbourne has direct rail access to about 75 per cent of Australia's population.

Suburban transport

The 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's transport plan for Melbourne in 1985 reaffirmed the demand for public transport in the foreseeable future. It emphasised the importance of improving, among other things, station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the already extensive public transport network. An efficient transport service for Melbourne involves co-operation between all forms of transport, with rail offering a fast, frequent service on lines radiating from the city centre, linking with bus and tram feeder services over shorter distances.

The Victorian Ministry of Transport announced plans for major modal interchange centres for two of Melbourne's busiest suburban stations, Frankston and Box Hill, in 1975. These, together with the Horsham regional freight centre, are important pointers to the future of co-ordinated transport services throughout Victoria.

Other developments are a significant part of the Victorian Railways' plans for the future. For example, the 22 kilometre Glen Waverley line is being upgraded as a model for future suburban line improvements; work has been finished on track and signalling, and is under way on station rebuilding and lineside beautification. The line was chosen for the project after a thorough study showed that it was the line best suited to this type of improvement. The Victorian Railways Board plans to demonstrate the Railways' ability to attract passengers to trains with this type of upgrading, and prove the value of eventually upgrading all suburban services.

The Melbourne underground rail loop, on which the first train is expected to run in 1979, will help to improve services for most city-bound commuters, and its general effect on train running will benefit other suburban rail travellers. The loop will ease congestion, of both trains and passengers, at Flinders Street Station. It will give many passengers on all lines, apart from those to St Kilda and Port Melbourne, a choice of three more stations in the city centre, and many trains which now terminate at Flinders Street Station will not have to be reversed or shunted, thus simplifying the present complex arrangements.

The Victorian Railways is spending more than \$32m on work now in progress throughout the suburban system (excluding the Melbourne underground rail loop, which is being financed separately). Modern stainless steel suburban trains, and powerful main line diesel-electric locomotives, are being delivered.

Suburban improvements

Most of the work now in progress to improve and upgrade the Melbourne metropolitan rail system was recommended in the 1969 Metropolitan Transportation Committee's report, when the system carried about 382,000 persons per day. In 1975 it carried about 439,000 persons per day. A complete tally of passengers travelling for a set period each year helps decide priorities for the recommended work, and the Victorian Railways is on schedule in meeting the improvements recommended.

Work in progress includes new tracks to improve train running, advanced signalling, new station buildings, bridges, car parking extensions, and a wide variety of other improvements and upgradings to help the system cope with projected traffic increases.

A summary of major projects in progress follows.

Glen Waverley line

Extensive track improvements, as well as advanced signalling, have been completed to allow a shorter headway between trains. This will permit faster, more frequent services. Some stations have been rebuilt, others improved, and ancillary services have been developed.

At the site of the Heyington station, beside the Yarra River, a new station will be built to the design which won the Victorian Railways \$1,000 architectural competition.

Dandenong-Pakenham

In January 1975 suburban services were extended 27 kilometres from Dandenong to Pakenham, in anticipation of the rapid residential development expected in the area.

South Kensington-Footscray

A project estimated to cost \$6.1m to add two extra tracks between South Kensington and Footscray was completed in 1975. The new tracks have improved

train running on the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Altona, Williamstown, and St Albans lines. Work included extending a solid rock cutting, rebuilding the Hopkins Street road bridge, new bridges over Kensington Road and the Maribyrnong River, a new booking office and other alterations at South Kensington station, and platform alterations at Footscray station.

Sunshine-Deer Park West

An extra track has been laid between Sunshine and Deer Park West as part of a new link with the suburban system. The project featured new stations at Ardeer and Deer Park West, as well as new bridges, at an estimated cost of \$2.9m. Plans allow for eventual electrification of the extension.

Greensborough-Macleod

As at February 1976 earthworks for an extra track to speed train running on the Hurstbridge line had been suspended pending Country Roads Board advice on freeway proposals. Present plans for the \$2.1m rail project show that the freeway will cross the line between Watsonia and Macleod.

Ringwood area

Extra track and power signalling projects, costing an estimated \$6.7m, were due to be completed in 1977. They involve double track from Melbourne through to Fern Tree Gully and Mooroolbark. This will improve services.

Mordialloc-Caulfield

A third track project has been under construction, and the Glenhuntly-Cheltenham section was due to open in 1976, while the two remaining sections were expected to be ready by 1979. The third track will be signalled in both directions to allow express running according to peak hour demand. The overall project, which includes replacement of some level crossings by bridges, will cost about \$10.5m.

Other works

Other work now completed includes new stations at Yarraman, between Noble Park and Dandenong, and at Kananook, between Seaford and Frankston. Existing station buildings at Glenbervie, Glenroy, Lalor, Macaulay, West Footscray, Hawthorn, Bayswater, Fern Tree Gully, Glen Iris, East Malvern, Rosanna, and Ringwood East have been upgraded or rebuilt. Automatic signalling is gradually being extended to cover the entire metropolitan rail system.

A new signal box, and associated equipment, was introduced near Flinders Street station in 1976, and is a major step in improvements linked with the Melbourne underground rail loop.

Country transport

Similar co-operation is equally important for country transport, both passenger and freight.

The concept of regional freight centres is another example of logical co-ordination of transport services. The Victorian Railways are planning a pilot freight centre at Horsham. Rail is the most efficient means of handling full wagon loads of freight over longer distances, and the Horsham freight centre will receive and dispatch wagon loads of goods from the surrounding area in conjunction with local road pick-up and delivery services.

A more flexible door-to-door road service will replace some unnecessarily expensive branch line and small station freight operations for local deliveries, and rail will be used to its best advantage on longer distance haulage. The result is expected to be a better and more economical freight service for surrounding areas where LCL (less than car load) goods are concerned. Local stations will still handle bulk consignments.

Rolling stock

Modern stainless steel saloon type electric multiple unit trains are progressively replacing outdated wood bodied rolling stock on suburban services. The first of the new trains was delivered in late 1972, and 10 six-car trains are now being delivered each year as part of an order for 50 trains. They have forced air ventilation, with heating in winter, tinted anti-glare windows, ample noise insulation, power closing doors, and air cushion suspension. Sometimes described as "Quicksilvers", they are capable of 110 km/h travel for future express services, with a capacity, in a six-car peak hour train, of 1,500 passengers, sitting and standing, compared with about 1,300 passengers for a seven-car Harris (blue) train. The Victorian Railways hope to obtain more stainless steel units, or, alternatively, versions of the proposed Australian Urban Passenger Train, until all wood bodied trains are replaced.

Martin and King Pty Ltd have contracted to build all 250 motor and driving trailer carriages now on order, and the Victorian Railways are building the 50 trailer carriages, and assembling the bogies for the entire fleet.

Ten new 2,200 hp main line diesel-electric locomotives were ordered from the Clyde Engineering Co. Pty Ltd in May 1974 and delivery completed in 1976. Ten more 3,300 hp locomotives have been ordered from the Clyde Engineering Co. Pty Ltd with delivery commencing at the end of 1976 and, when both orders are completed, the Victorian Railways will have 294 locomotives.

Most long distance trains are diesel-electric hauled, but passenger and freight trains on the Traralgon line—Victoria's longest electrified line—are normally hauled by electric locomotives.

Country passenger services are supplemented by 102 hp to 600 hp rail cars of various types. Most interstate, and some intrastate, passenger carriages are modern steel bodied, air-conditioned stock, but a large number of wood bodied non air-conditioned types are still used on country services.

Both fixed wheel and bogie wagons handle freight traffic. Some special types can carry up to 173 tonne loads.

The Victorian Railways is building various wagons at its Newport, Ballarat North, and Bendigo North workshops, but still faces a serious shortage of bogie wagons for many kinds of freight.

Freight

Total freight tonnage for the year ended 30 June 1975 was approximately 11 million tonnes, while tonne kilometres were over 3,000 million. The main bulk traffic carried by the Victorian Railways consists of grains, which are seasonal in nature, and briquettes, which are slowly declining under the influence of competition from oil and gas. The major possibilities for future growth in the field of true bulk freight are related to the potential growth of the steel industry at Western Port and the movement of crushed stone and petroleum products.

In the field of general merchandise traffic the Victorian Railways plays a vital role in distributing goods from the manufacturing centre of Melbourne to the country areas of Victoria.

Melbourne underground rail loop

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970 provided for the setting up of a new Authority (the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority) to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority of nine members appointed by the Victorian Government was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities, but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network".

Three underground stations will be constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district which, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station) will form a five station capacity to handle the city's work force during peak hours. Linking the three new stations, Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station and Flagstaff station in La Trobe Street, by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels and connecting them to the existing surface tracks to form a loop, will greatly increase the train operating capacity at the centre of the system. The tunnels will be large enough to accommodate existing passenger rolling stock and possible future double deck carriages.

As a result of the planning and investigations which were undertaken by the Victorian Railways and the Railway Construction Board from 1960 to 1971, plans for the junctions of the underground tracks with the surface system were available when the Authority was constituted. Civil construction for the loop is divided into a number of major components.

The consortium, comprising John Connell—Mott, Hay and Anderson, Hatch, Jacobs acts as the principal consultant responsible to the Authority for overall control of the project and for the design and supervision of contracts for underground construction generally outside the railway boundary; the Railway Construction Board is responsible for the design of tunnels under sidings and running tracks and ramps within the railway boundary; the Victorian Railways carries out construction of tunnels and ramps within the railway boundary and is responsible for the design and construction of trackwork, signalling, and communications and overhead wiring and ancillary works for electric traction.

The Authority employs a small staff of administrative and technical officers for financial control and technical review. The co-operation between the Authority, the principal consultants, the Victorian Railways Board (as users of the loop), and the Railway Construction Board has been a feature of the project to date.

Since the commencement of work on the loop in 1971, construction activities have increased from year to year and are expected to reach a peak in the period 1976-77.

Civil engineering construction for the loop comprises four major components:

- (1) Construction below street level of three additional city stations—Flagstaff, Museum, and Parliament, so named after the adjacent features on the route of the loop;
- (2) construction under La Trobe and Spring Streets of four tunnels for four separate underground tracks to link the three underground stations with the surface system;
- (3) construction under railway sidings and running tracks of tunnels and ramps for underground tracks to connect with the surface system in the areas between Flinders Street and Richmond stations and between Spencer Street and North Melbourne stations; and
- (4) construction of a new overpass structure parallel to Flinders Street from west of King Street to Queens Bridge to provide for two additional tracks between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations.

Electric power supply, signalling, and communications essential for train operation on the loop are further components of the project.

With the letting of contracts for under street tunnelling for the Burnley lines loop and Caulfield/Sandringham lines loop between Flagstaff and Museum stations, and for the overpass structure between Spencer Street and Flinders Street stations, all civil works for these two loops are now under construction. This brings within sight the first operating phase of the project and the realisation of the loop concept as an integral part of the suburban rail system.

The concrete structure for Museum station is taking shape as the open cut excavation progresses from the Swanston Street to the Elizabeth Street end. This incorporates a concourse with escalator inclines leading to island platforms on two levels, the lower serving the Northern and Burnley lines loops and the upper the City Circle/Clifton Hill lines and Caulfield/Sandringham lines loops. Booking halls will be offset from the concourse and incorporated in the basement of re-development on La Trobe Street frontages.

Mining methods are being employed for the excavation of Parliament station platforms which are in a region of firm rock, the lower platform being approximately 37 metres below the surface. Each platform is being formed by widening of the circular track tunnel over the length of the platform, the finished cross section being elliptical in shape. This widening allows for construction of platforms which are in pairs on two levels conforming to the configuration of the track tunnels. The upper and lower pair are separated by a layer of existing rock and both pairs are separated laterally by a wall of rock through which openings will be provided to allow passage between platforms at the same level. Booking halls just below street level are in the course of construction at the north and south ends with escalator inclines leading to both levels of platforms.

Construction of Flagstaff station differs from the methods adopted both at Museum and Parliament. While a monolithic concrete structure similar to that at Museum is required because of incompetent rock, the station site is not suitable for open cut construction. The construction procedure evolved is unusual. The concrete structure incorporating station facilities takes the form of arch-roofed two level concrete boxes. Two sloping access tunnels (adits) have been driven, one to the upper level box and one to the lower level. From these adits drifts are being excavated east and west of the centre of the station to form each corner of the boxes. Raise-boring equipment is used to drill holes which are filled with concrete to form vertical columns between the upper and lower drifts. Concrete beams, constructed in the upper and lower drifts and separated by the concrete columns in the bored holes, will form the basic structure to support each roof arch and the ground above it while the space below is excavated for compartments for trains and platforms.

Under street tunnel construction for the underground portion of the loop tracks which commenced at the Flinders Street boundary of the Jolimont railway yards advanced in 1976 in a northerly direction under Spring Street to the commencement of the curve under the Commonwealth Centre at La Trobe Street.

Tunnels are being excavated partly by a tunnel boring machine and partly by conventional mining methods using a mechanical excavator and explosives as required to remove the harder layers of rock. Considerable progress has also been made at the Spencer Street end of La Trobe Street where tunnelling commenced at the Adderley Street boundary of the railway yards advancing in an easterly direction towards William Street. The tunnels under Spring Street and La Trobe Street are circular or horseshoe in shape in cross section. Tunnels under railway sidings and running tracks both at the Jolimont and Spencer Street ends are rectangular in cross section constructed in reinforced concrete in open cut. Running tracks and sidings which could not be slewed, or temporarily taken up, were bridged during excavation and construction of the reinforced concrete box section tunnels and the ramps leading to the surface where the underground tracks will junction with the existing tracks.

This work which in general is on railway property, is being carried out by the Victorian Railways Board. It is nearing completion in the area between Flinders Street and Richmond stations and is well advanced between Spencer Street and North Melbourne stations.

The construction of the overpass adjacent to Flinders Street has necessitated the rearrangement of the traffic flow in the vicinity of Queens Bridge and the relocation of a number of services. These preliminary works are nearing completion thus preparing the area for the main contract to proceed.

Concurrently with increasing activity in civil works, preparation of designs and contract documents for electrical and mechanical equipment, electric power supply and distribution, and signalling and communications, has been advanced to a stage where major contracts are currently being awarded in these areas, as for civil works.

Finance

In 1974-75 Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$2.8m compared with 1973-74. The main factor in this increase was a \$1.9m increase in passenger revenue. On the freight side revenue increased by \$9.9m compared with 1973-74.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$54.9m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1974-75—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$45.8m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of inflationary wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$512.9m at 30 June 1975. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$87.7m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$425.2m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1975 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$574.9m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$119.6m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.5m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$454.8m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$454.8m at 30 June 1975 amounted to \$27.0m at an average rate of 5.947 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$13.3m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$5.4m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$79.6m at 30 June 1975, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable

principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Further reference, 1976

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 660.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1971 to 1975 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC. : EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK (\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1971	386,769	427	19	387,215
1972	395,032	484	19	395,535
1973	403,158	561	19	403,738
1974	416,357	663	19	417,039
1975	442,723	1,030	19	443,772

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1975 the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was : \$122.5m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$4.5m uniform gauge.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the five financial years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1970-71	5,369	20,811	26,180	101,825
1971-72	5,383	20,587	25,970	108,272
1972-73	5,303	20,495	25,798	125,025
1973-74	5,378	19,865	25,243	153,910
1974-75	5,520	20,454	25,974	199,729

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1971 to 1975 :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Rolling stock in service	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Locomotives—					
Steam	38	37	26	22	19
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	246	249	249	249	249
Other (a)	95	95	92	92	92
Total	414	416	402	398	395
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,090	1,090	1,084	1,079	1,120
Other (b)	616	597	584	576	556
Total	1,706	1,687	1,668	1,655	1,676
Goods stock (c)	20,000	20,264	19,831	19,438	19,223
Service stock	1,617	1,602	1,588	1,594	1,612

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1972 to 1976 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1975 the total length of these services was 326.6 route kilometres. This distance is included in the single track broad gauge section of the following table.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING
ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(route distance)**

Lines open for traffic	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Single track —Broad gauge (a)	5,850	5,829	5,816	5,789	5,784
—Narrow gauge	13	13	13	13	14
Double track —Broad gauge (a)	707	710	719	720	719
Other multi-track—Broad gauge (a)	130	135	136	136	137
Total route distance	6,700	6,687	6,684	6,658	6,654

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1970–71 to 1974–75 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic		1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,673	7,662	7,747	7,803	7,815
Suburban	'000	13,382	13,337	13,290	13,584	14,291
Goods	'000	12,468	12,176	12,020	11,958	11,769
Total	'000	33,523	33,175	33,057	33,345	33,876
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	4,080	3,954	4,180	4,507	4,963
Suburban	'000	138,131	133,840	108,970	110,141	112,757
Total	'000	142,211	137,794	113,150	114,648	117,720
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	12,690	11,795	11,475	11,370	11,057

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(‘000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried			Tonne kilometres		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Grain—						
Barley	198	237	355	50,676	66,003	105,477
Wheat	1,595	1,431	2,021	505,213	453,345	634,888
Other	189	141	135	46,002	34,812	30,115
Flour	123	134	145	28,850	30,767	30,411
Stockfood and fodder	147	84	84	50,492	22,551	21,520
Fruit—						
Fresh	125	124	108	49,493	47,791	41,095
Dried	85	35	48	46,690	18,421	26,228
Beverages	183	182	188	44,275	43,667	46,139
Solid fuels	1,112	1,036	986	194,488	184,036	178,103
Cement	923	918	852	102,501	110,186	101,454
Mining and quarry products	273	376	334	70,368	103,702	96,605
Dairy produce	77	51	35	15,782	11,727	8,473
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	78	119	85	14,820	22,380	17,735
Tinplate	131	106	51	41,958	32,993	15,292
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	723	759	629	224,062	204,070	163,663
Manures	868	908	470	219,871	226,580	124,277
Motor cars and accessories	296	298	267	94,428	89,295	75,248
Petroleum products	375	423	427	100,213	114,262	123,381
Paper products	229	236	226	59,359	64,101	64,435
Pipes	72	114	110	18,020	30,639	27,978
Timber	297	276	242	95,553	87,696	76,997
Wool	151	134	129	34,249	30,611	30,698
All other goods	2,967	3,036	2,875	980,526	1,032,760	976,962
Total goods	11,217	11,158	10,802	3,087,889	3,062,395	3,017,174
Total livestock	258	212	255	76,692	63,769	74,265
Grand total goods and livestock	11,475	11,370	11,057	3,164,581	3,126,164	3,091,439

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1974-75 increased by \$14,360,000 compared with 1973-74. Total working expenses increased by \$54,873,000 as compared with the previous year.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	31,859	34,806	35,971	38,343	40,283
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,097	4,322	4,515	4,885	5,736
Other	112	101	91	154	131
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	62,829	62,370	59,937	60,057	69,653
Livestock	1,221	1,566	1,364	1,179	1,631
Miscellaneous	550	619	732	743	637

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshment services	3,583	3,592	3,808	4,369	5,418
Rentals	2,468	2,655	2,710	2,904	3,100
Bookstalls	1,085	1,085	1,139	1,263	1,434
Advertising	251	259	273	300	335
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	447	952	899	895	922
Other	257	464	491	635	807
Total revenue	108,759	112,791	111,930	115,727	130,087
EXPENDITURE	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Working expenses—					
Way and works	26,153	27,909	31,605	36,278	45,517
Rolling stock	33,469	35,429	39,330	47,444	61,234
Traffic	44,107	47,314	54,194	67,175	87,220
Electrical engineering branch	4,681	4,827	5,165	6,112	7,512
Stores branch	1,838	1,972	2,201	2,872	3,642
Pensions	6,176	6,533	7,308	8,325	9,695
Service grants and retiring gratuities	1,463	1,519	1,511	1,615	1,605
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,497	1,936	1,807	2,347	2,626
Pay-roll tax	2,325	3,400	4,006	6,067	8,957
Long service leave	2,551	2,355	2,621	3,036	3,786
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	447	952	899	895	922
Other (a) (b)	4,108	4,355	5,280	6,340	10,663
Total working expenses	129,215	138,902	156,327	188,906	243,779
Net revenue	-20,456	-26,109	-44,397	-73,180	-113,692
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	8,081	9,077	10,021	10,893	12,043
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	91	81	66	44	55
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	365	393	419	455	497
Net result for year	-28,993	-35,660	-54,903	-84,572	-126,287
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	118.8	123.1	139.7	163.2	187.4

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement, namely, in 1970-71, \$200,408; 1971-72, \$195,510; 1972-73, \$190,613; 1973-74, \$185,714; and 1974-75, \$180,816.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,705	6,700	6,687	6,685	6,658
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 16,621	16,824	16,727	17,300	19,525
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 19,247	20,705	23,347	28,212	36,556

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board :

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Bus kilometres	354,480	353,362	360,064	351,494	372,849
Passenger journeys	902,700	857,406	759,209	760,684	792,952
Gross revenue	\$ 64,010	71,384	73,832	76,047	89,302
Working expenses	\$ 161,068	178,072	207,348	307,021	385,838
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off)	\$ 19,292	19,252	19,212	19,172	19,132

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the metropolitan area, and a fleet of buses operating on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock	Persons employed(a)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1970-71	217	3	23,978	109,779	16,576	18,881	696	4,323
1971-72	217	3	23,759	101,962	19,026	20,937	696	4,331
1972-73	217	4	24,443	104,719	19,852	23,938 (b)696		4,283
1973-74	217	4	23,873	109,368	20,552	29,370 (b)697		4,193
1974-75	217	4	23,840	111,077	20,916	37,176 (b)713		4,575

(a) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(b) Includes 42 in reserve or idle.

As the population increases and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1970-71	224	11,294	22,753	3,710	4,991	273	4,323
1971-72	230	11,190	20,471	4,067	5,396	272	4,331
1972-73	233	11,882	20,993	4,308	6,393	(b)272	4,283
1973-74	237	11,918	22,168	4,486	7,939	(b)272	4,193
1974-75	242	12,027	22,658	4,555	9,941	(b)263	4,575

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes 17 in reserve or idle.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	20,107	22,879	23,909	24,751	25,168
Miscellaneous operating receipts	179	214	251	287	303
Non-operating receipts	231	259	511	293	325
Total revenue	20,517	23,352	24,671	25,331	25,796
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	11,070	12,143	14,332	17,587	22,729
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	988	1,236	1,298	1,331	1,603
Tramcars	2,850	2,948	3,499	4,118	5,096
Buses	1,078	1,196	1,416	1,710	2,216
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	675	744	842	945	1,237
Buildings and grounds	330	324	403	515	621
Electric traction energy	812	802	804	856	889
Fuel oil for buses	218	249	275	329	374
Bus licence and road tax fees	22	21	22	22	9
General administration and stores department costs	1,563	1,737	1,885	2,355	3,019
Pay-roll tax	427	625	771	1,174	1,721
Workers compensation payments	524	543	649	1,382	1,822
Depreciation	937	922	920	918	909
Non-operating expenses	92	100	106	110	147
Provisions—					
Long service leave	350	366	471	619	690
Retiring gratuities	532	611	732	1,077	1,262
Accrued sick leave	61	70	59	76	146
Public risk insurance	288	297	325	618	827
Interest on loans	1,448	1,498	1,630	1,678	1,947
Total expenditure	24,265	26,433	30,438	37,419	47,264
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—3,748	—3,081	—5,767	—12,088	—21,468
Capital outlay	712	856	945	992	6,059
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	26,010	26,822	27,620	28,457	31,935

The following tables show an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.,
PER KILOMETRE, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1970-71	16,576	69.13	15.10	18,881	78.74	113.91
1971-72	19,026	80.08	18.66	20,937	88.12	110.04
1972-73	19,851	81.21	18.96	23,938	97.93	120.59
1973-74	20,552	86.09	18.79	29,370	123.03	142.91
1974-75	20,916	87.74	18.83	37,176	155.94	177.73

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING
EXPENSES, ETC., PER KILOMETRE, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1970-71	3,710	32.85	16.31	4,991	44.19	134.53
1971-72	4,067	36.34	19.87	5,396	48.22	132.68
1972-73	4,308	36.26	20.52	6,393	53.80	148.40
1973-74	4,486	37.64	20.24	7,939	66.61	176.97
1974-75	4,555	37.87	20.10	9,941	82.66	218.24

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of the operations of Victorian private omnibus services. In addition, details of route operations, charter, school, and other special services are included. In the year 1974-75 route operations accounted for 51 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 18, 30, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of vehicles		2,875	3,030	3,171	3,118	3,115
Distance—Petrol vehicles	'000 kilometres	53,076	53,459	51,231	50,062	46,333
Diesel vehicles	'000 kilometres	39,926	43,200	47,759	51,204	50,076
Total distance	'000 kilometres	93,002	96,659	98,990	101,266	96,408
Revenue		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure—		26,330	28,628	32,074	35,916	44,379
Drivers' wages		9,104	10,236	11,368	13,753	17,334
Repairs and maintenance		3,149	3,477	3,845	4,250	5,486
Depreciation		2,239	2,364	2,464	2,557	2,647
Other		8,674	9,741	11,008	12,360	15,410
Total expenditure		23,166	25,818	28,685	32,920	40,877

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—*continued*

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	6,258	7,221	7,457	7,261	7,454
Other assets	10,264	11,024	12,333	13,559	14,755
Total assets	16,522	18,245	19,790	20,820	22,209
Liabilities (a)	7,042	8,177	9,612	10,834	11,525

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, both being replaced by privately operated bus services. Parts of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference, 1976; Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, 1963

Motor vehicles*Registration, licences, etc.*

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1976

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle (without trailer, etc.)	\$5.55 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor cycle (with trailer, etc., attached)	\$8.25 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.80 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.00 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$3.40 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service	\$2.00 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$20.00 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.50 to \$2.15 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods, including station wagons) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	From \$0.40 to \$1.75 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres (when more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$36.60 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$18.00 issued for a three year period (An appointment fee of \$5.00 and testing fee of \$10.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$2.00 for twelve months and \$2.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$40.00 issued for a three year period

(a) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

(b) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$16.00.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Drivers'	1,524,104	1,585,095	1,660,454	1,801,203	1,829,298
Riders'	42,292	49,023	51,354	55,707	56,576
Total	1,566,396	1,634,118	1,711,808	1,856,910	1,885,874

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of 1962 and 1971 (motor vehicle census years), and at 31 December 1972 to 1975. Particulars of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles with the exception of defence service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	At 31 December—			
			1972	1973	1974	1975
			'000	'000	'000	'000
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	987.1	1,054.9	1,123.0	1,194.9
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	207.3	213.0	219.8	233.0
Light commercial type vehicles—						
Open	94,470	89,764	91.0	93.4	97.7	104.1
Closed	31,851	46,539	49.7	53.3	57.7	61.8
Trucks—						
Rigid	76,591	79,386	82.1	87.2	92.1	97.1
Articulated		9,417	9.7	10.5	11.1	12.4
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3
Buses	3,409	5,129	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.1
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	36.7	44.7	47.3	49.4
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,473.1	1,567.4	1,660.0	1,765.1

(a) A revised classification of motor vehicles was adopted for the census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. The principal differences between the new classification and that at 31 December 1962 are:

- (i) "Light commercial type vehicles" include utilities, panel vans, and trucks with carrying capacity under one tonne, and ambulances and hearses.
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of one tonne and over.
- (iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks". Direct comparisons, therefore, between the two censuses can only be made for the categories motor cars, station wagons, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes utilities registered at 31 December 1962 have been included in the classification "light commercial vehicles—open" and panel vans and ambulances and hearses, registered at the same date, in the classification "light commercial type vehicles—closed". Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Alfa Romeo	132	378	642	..	..	..
B.M.W.	252	385	408	..	..	..
Chrysler (a)	9,156	7,892	8,372	1,319	1,823	1,677
Datsun	9,415	10,908	13,542	316	323	690
Fiat	452	783	631	..	..	..
Ford	23,846	25,803	24,015	4,519	5,121	5,300
Holden (b)	28,002	23,163	25,329	6,599	5,031	5,498
Honda	1,312	2,942	2,876	..	..	..
Jaguar	209	335	398	..	..	..
Leyland (c)	5,943	4,742	1,666	1	..	..
Mazda	6,967	9,170	6,782	728	1,375	1,509
Mercedes Benz	758	1,070	798	..	..	..
Peugeot	511	687	895	..	2	..
Renault	1,705	1,630	1,579	197	358	415
Rover	153	152	192	75	132	..
Saab	79	197	169	..	..	..
Statesman	1,268	1,393	1,355	..	..	..
Subaru	225	324	334	..	67	233
Toyota	9,718	12,180	13,370	602	990	1,711
Triumph	544	519	543	..	..	..
Volkswagen	1,636	1,585	1,896	542	228	398
Volvo	1,138	1,422	1,638	106	294	399
Other	455	766	743	39	73	213
Total	103,876	108,426	108,173	15,043	15,817	18,043

(a) Dodge, Hillman, and Mitsubishi are included with Chrysler.

(b) Excludes Statesman, which is shown separately.

(c) From 1 January 1973, Austin, Morris, M.G., and B.M.C. are included with Leyland.

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE**

(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1974 (a)				1975 (a)			
	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed (b)			Open	Closed (b)		
Bedford	..	r2	953	r955	..	1	1,368	1,369
Chrysler (c)	1,211	9	758	1,978	1,038	4	817	1,859
Daihatsu	r1	186	241	r428	25	53	104	182
Datsun	516	161	307	984	458	263	467	1,188
Ford	1,930	2,282	916	5,128	1,894	2,892	862	5,648
Holden	3,390	2,697	11	6,098	3,080	2,843	4	5,927
International	..	..	1,254	1,254	..	1	1,247	1,248
Kenworth	..	..	115	115	..	..	121	121
Land Rover	224	6	102	332	212	4	98	314
Leyland	179	307	130	616	171	184	227	582
Mazda	272	482	332	1,086	396	640	231	1,267
Mercedes Benz	..	..	194	194	..	..	186	186
Suzuki	131	24	..	155	310	193	..	503

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE—continued**

(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1974 (a)				1975 (a)			
	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed (b)			Open	Closed (b)		
Toyota	..	335	1,796	2,131	..	279	2,906	3,185
Volkswagen	44	1,092	201	1,337	42	1,026	528	1,596
Volvo	..	..	117	117	..	..	138	138
Other	r127	r25	r254	r406	199	16	384	599
Total	8,025	7,608	7,681	23,314	7,825	8,399	9,688	25,912

(a) From 1 January 1972 a revised classification of motor vehicles has been adopted and used also as a basis for a census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. For further information see notes to previous table on page 664 dealing with vehicles on the register.

(b) Includes ambulances and hearses.

(c) Chrysler includes all Dodge, Commer, Hillman, and Mitsubishi vehicles.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The *Transport Regulation Act* 1932 set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Co-ordinator of Transport was appointed with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	15,622	15,901	16,489	18,113	20,877
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	1,546	1,577	1,667	1,869	2,176
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	6,779	6,787	7,004	7,683	9,159
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,271	17,477	17,534	17,363	17,132
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	388	355	347	420	344
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity) (a)	56,215	56,612	58,658	47,995	34,155
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	..	..	..	10,358	19,890
Third Schedule (basically perishable) commodities	13,111	13,294	13,461	12,108	10,189
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,058	1,128	1,192	1,430	1,630
80 kilometres of Melbourne	..	..	..	318	481
80 kilometres of Portland	..	..	..	10	36
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	..	..	..	185	466

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED :
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,320	3,391	3,450	r3,537	3,555
Taxis and hire-cars	3,493	3,486	3,464	3,531	3,572
Omnibus temporary/special	156	163	177	r171	183
Goods	14,986	14,699	14,756	12,451	10,862
Goods—passenger	30	26	25	22	19
Total licences issued	133,975	134,896	138,224	r137,564	134,726
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	2,742	2,946	3,125	4,510	6,296
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters)	2,871	2,949	3,231	3,900	5,218
Levy to Transport Fund	..	..	..	..	356
Balance	—129	—3	—106	610	722
Collections—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	8,905	9,138	9,745	10,362	10,039
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	282	305	333	397	580
Log book fees	11	10	10	11	10

(a) Vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity after February 1974.

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates.

During the year ended 30 June 1975 the Board issued 108,941 goods permits for temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 17 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1975 there were 720 licences on issue. At that date 23,403 drivers' certificates were on issue: 5,848 bus, 15,109 taxi, 674 temporary, and 1,772 tow-truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1975 totalled: metropolitan 1,426, urban 139 (Ballarat 37, Bendigo 26, and Geelong 76), country 1,900, touring omnibus 90, and temporary special licence, 183.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1975 totalled: metropolitan 2,918, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 453.

Passenger fares

At 1 July 1975 adult bus fares were 15c, 25c, 30c, and 32c, respectively, for the first four sections travelled, rising by 1c up to section 8 and thereafter by various amounts. Taxi fares at that date were 40c flagfall (including the first 105 metres) and 5c for each additional 210 metres.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1975, the Board heard 3 goods and 62 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of the applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing and numbered 3,993 goods and 2,915 passenger cases.

Commercial goods transport

Following a recommendation of the Bland Report on Land Transport in Victoria, the Board has been pursuing a policy of simplifying transport regulation by the issue of licences or long-term permits, as opposed to the previous emphasis on single trip permits.

This is a phase of the overall recommendation that road and rail services should eventually operate in a competitive condition, subject to both modes, i.e., road and rail transport, meeting their proper costs.

This rationalisation process has been largely responsible for the fall in permits issued, from 164,119 in 1972-73 to 108,941 in 1974-75. This new policy gives positive benefits to both transport operators and the Board through reduced administrative procedures.

In July 1974, amendments expressing physical quantities in the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958 in metric terms, were implemented. Vehicle specifications are now in terms of tonnes, and road charges are calculated on the basis of kilometres travelled.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. On 1 January 1975, the *Motor Boating (Amendment) Act* 1974 became operative. This introduced increases in registration fees, refunds for cancellation of registration, and new enforcement and safety provisions including "on the spot" fines, a compulsory observer in a boat towing skiers to be at least 15 years of age, and a maximum of three skiers to be towed at any one time.

Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$579,647 for 1974-75. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development.

At 30 June 1975 there were 71,059 motor boats registered by the Board.

*Passenger services**Victorian Government subsidy on route buses*

The subsidy scheme became effective on 1 October 1974 and provides financial assistance to route bus operators in three areas:

- (1) Subsidy for operations;
- (2) low interest loans for bus purchase; and
- (3) reduction of Transport Regulation Board licence, and registration fees, to a nominal level (\$2 per annum).

This Victorian Government subsidy scheme for bus operators is the first of its kind to operate in Australia and has been largely responsible for increasing the number of new buses being brought into operation.

Taxi industry

As part of its programme to increase the efficiency of the taxi industry, the Board has instituted several new policies. On 1 October 1975, a second higher tariff for taxi services was introduced. This higher tariff operates between the hours of 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Friday, from 1.00 p.m. Saturday until 6.00 a.m. Monday, and on public holidays and "out-of-area" hirings. The new rate represents a 20 per cent loading on normal rates. The Board has been studying a proposal for a scheme to amalgamate taxi depots and radio systems. It is believed that such an amalgamation would increase efficiency and the level of service within the industry. In order to maintain an adequate standard of vehicle, it is mandatory that a taxi be replaced after four years of service.

Because of significant increases in operating costs during 1974-75, the Board approved two increases in metropolitan taxi fares. These occurred in July 1974 and March 1975.

Road maintenance charges

The owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes are required to pay a tonne-kilometre charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads. The total amount collected (\$126m since 1956) is paid to the Country Roads Board Fund—Maintenance Account. An amount equal to 6 per cent of collections is recouped to help defray the collection costs (which currently amount to about 13 per cent of the amount collected).

The financial year 1974-75 witnessed a decline in the actual amount of road charges collected (\$10.362m in 1973-74, compared with \$10.038m in 1974-75). This decline is probably a result of the prevailing economic conditions. Vehicle operators have been subjected to marked increases in costs and decreases in transport demand. Moreover, some have suffered from credit restrictions and bad debts. The resultant slackening of transport activity has led to a decrease in road maintenance revenue.

Appointment of additional inspectors

During 1974-75, the Board appointed 10 additional transport inspectors to be stationed at various regional offices (two each at Wangaratta, Shepparton, Bendigo, Horsham, and Hamilton). The primary objective of these additional inspectors is to increase the supervision of the transport of goods between Melbourne and these centres.

A problem of growing proportions has been the operation of "pseudo-interstate" operators. These operators carry goods between Melbourne and the above centres, but via the State border. The result is a loss in revenue to the Victorian Railways (which would have handled many of the goods now carried by these operators). It is planned that these additional inspectors will be able to increase the level of policing of such activities.

Installation of computer

The Board is planning to install a computer. The computer will be an "on-line" system, which will process and record information now dealt with manually. Initially the computer will handle information concerned with motor boats, road charges, and commercial goods transport, and it will significantly improve administrative procedures in dealing with the public.

Further reference, 1976 ; Metropolitan Transportation Committee, 1974

West Gate Bridge Authority

The Authority is presently constructing the West Gate Bridge over the lower reaches of the Yarra River, Melbourne, and, under the terms of its franchise from the Victorian Government, will operate and maintain this bridge, together with its associated works, as a toll crossing.

Under the provisions of the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*, the Authority finances the construction of this project by raising private loans from savings banks, life assurance offices, private superannuation funds, and other lenders, and such loans are subject to the prior approval of the Victorian Treasury and the Governor in Council.

The Act requires that the cost of the project is to be amortised within a period of not more than forty years from the date on which the bridge is opened to traffic and as soon as it is free of all encumbrances it is to be handed over to the Victorian Government.

Work has continued on the completion of the erection of the five central steel spans of the main bridge. By October 1976, the two flanking spans on the east side (17 steel box sections) had been erected and erection of the east cable support tower had commenced. On the west side, twelve steel box sections had been erected together with the west cable support tower, and the first set of temporary cables to assist in support of the main span over the Yarra River during erection had been installed.

Modification and strengthening of the steel box sections fabricated prior to the collapse of a span of the steel bridge on 15 October 1970 are now approximately 70 per cent complete. All new steel orthotropic deck panels have been fabricated and delivered to the site and fabrication of new plates for replacement boxes has also been completed.

The delays in completion of the project and construction now being carried out during a period of high inflation have resulted in the escalation of costs beyond the control of the Authority or the contractor, and in May 1976 the estimated project cost was \$135m plus holding charges.

The Authority has been very mindful of the provision of adequate feeder routes to the bridge, particularly on the eastern approaches. The Victorian Government has recently approved in principle the extension of the freeway (F9) easterly to link with Kingsway and St Kilda Road in South Melbourne and detailed planning of this work has commenced. When completed, this extension should ensure that the demands of traffic wanting to use the West Gate Bridge can be met in the medium term.

Further reference, 1976

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Chief Secretary on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958 the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of every road accident reported. From 1960 to 1972 the information on these report forms was transcribed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to punch cards for research and analysis purposes of the Authority. Accidents occurring in 1973 and 1974 were recorded by the Bureau on computer tape. Since the commencement of 1975 both the coding of reports and production of magnetic tapes has been conducted by the Authority.

The State Traffic Accident Record which shows all reported accidents by location and road user movements has been produced from 1968 to 1974, inclusive. Since 1974 the Authority has provided each quarter's data to highway authorities within two months of the end of that quarter. Accident field data and survey information form the basis of research for use by the Victorian Government, the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, and the promotion work in road safety practices by the Authority. Another major function of the Authority is to set standards for the correct use of traffic control items and to approve applications by highway authorities for installation of defined devices. The Authority recommends to the Minister the application of amounts from the Traffic Authority Fund as subsidies for traffic control signals, school or pedestrian crossings, and any other works, signings, or markings calculated to improve road safety or traffic control.

The Authority reports to the Minister of Local Government on proposals by highway authorities to close streets. The Authority advises the Victorian Government on the establishment of speed limits and is the sole body responsible for the establishment or alteration of speed restriction zones. The start of the 1975 school year saw the introduction of the School Crossing Supervisor Subsidy scheme whereby municipal councils can receive subsidy payments for the employment of school crossing supervisors. In November 1974 the Authority began to implement a governmental directive that a complete system of intersection control be introduced throughout Victoria. The first phase of the four phase "Statcon" plan, namely, the creation of a 3,000 kilometre priority road network in the Melbourne metropolitan area, was more than 90 per cent complete by June 1975.

The communication of road accident prevention practices has been carried out through a wide range of promotional, advertising, and publicity activities, and the annual conduct of road accident counter measure seminars. Special campaigns have been concerned with the young drinking driver, elderly pedestrians, correct wearing of seat belts, motor cycle rider and passenger visibility, the use of child restraining devices, child safety, and country drivers.

Information campaigns have advised of new legislation, such as the introduction of the 60 mph and 100 km/h absolute speed limits, retrospective fitting of seat belts, prohibition of children under 8 years of age from travelling in the front seat of motor vehicles unless adequately restrained, and compulsory blood alcohol testing of victims over 15 years of age who are admitted to hospital. In 1974 the Authority produced the Victorian road code booklet in English and four other languages, in an effort to communicate in simple terms the principles of safe driving and acquaint drivers with the current road law. Since 1974, the "Before You Drive" question and answer booklet has been produced with the co-operation of the Victoria Police to aid candidates in obtaining learner driver permits.

Research into behavioral aspects of road safety measures began in 1975 and expanded in 1976 to include a study of driver training and alcohol counter-measure activities. The latter includes publicity and legislation evaluation and the statistical analysis of blood alcohol data from road accident victims entering hospitals.

Further reference, 1976

Motor Accidents Board

Historical background

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria has been made responsible for setting up and administering the first "no fault" motor accident insurance scheme in Australia under new legislation which is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault—"accidents" in the true sense of the word—that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the community.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident insurance was in the recommendations of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration.

The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from February 1974.

The object of the legislation is to provide for a significant portion of the losses and expenses incurred by road accident victims, regardless of fault. Of prime importance in this legislation is that common law rights are preserved. The Act does enable prepayment of what have generally been included in "special damages" to those accident victims who elect to proceed at common law. The injured thus have no financial pressure from unpaid accounts or loss of wages as they did under the previous system where slightly less than 50 per cent of casualties received no benefits at all. The system is not confined to the third party; it includes all parties. A "no fault" insurance scheme does this by excluding any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts.

Benefits

Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents in Victoria which occur on or after 12 February 1974, are entitled to compensation from the Board. The main benefits are the payment of 80 per cent of income lost (after tax) for 104 weeks, subject to limits of either \$120 or \$200 per week, depending on whether the incapacity was before or after 15 April 1975. The Board may also make payment to people eligible for workers compensation benefits up to the difference between the workers compensation payment and the above amounts.

In most cases, the victims are reimbursed for the cost of all reasonable medical, ambulance, and hospital services provided in Victoria by reason of the injury within five years of the date of the accident. Most hospitals and doctors have made arrangements to submit their accounts direct to the Board. Victims are also paid 80 per cent of the reasonable costs of therapeutic and other relevant costs, including household help incurred within five years of the accident.

On death as a result of an accident, 80 per cent of reasonable funeral expenses and five eighths of the person's net income to a maximum benefit at the rate of either \$93.75 or \$156.25 per week, depending on whether death occurred prior to or on or after 15 April 1975, is paid to certain dependants for up to 104 weeks. Special provisions relate to guardians of children who are not cared for by the surviving spouse.

The persons entitled to benefits are any Victorian resident, any person injured by a "registered motor car" ("registered motor car" means a vehicle that is registered or is required to be registered in Victoria), and any person injured by an unidentified vehicle.

There are some exceptions to the new scheme. Thus, applications for the loss of income by injured persons will not be admitted in the following circumstances:

- (1) Where the net loss of income is less than \$50, or where the income loss arises from incapacity of two days or less;
- (2) where the person injured was driving a motor vehicle, under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug, and is subsequently convicted;
- (3) where the injured person was driving a motor vehicle without ever having held a driving licence;
- (4) where the injured person was in an uninsured motor vehicle owned by him;
- (5) where the injured person was using a motor vehicle in the course of committing a serious crime; or
- (6) where the injured person was in a motor car in a place other than a highway and taking part in a race or other competition or trial.

However, in the event of death, these exceptions do not apply to applications made by dependants.

No benefits whatsoever are payable in the case of injured train or tram passengers.

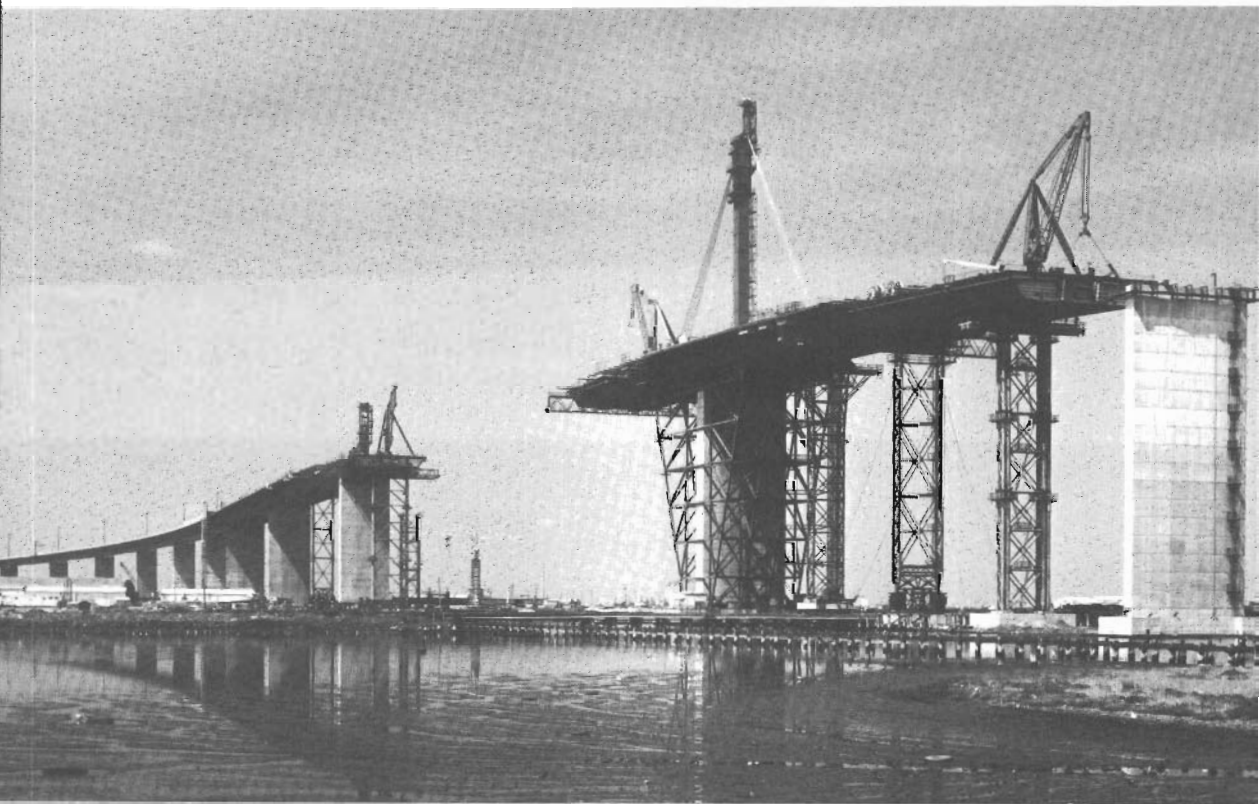


Nomad 22, a twin turbo-prop utility aircraft manufactured at the Government Aircraft Factories at Fishermens Bend. This aircraft, designed to operate economically on short range low density traffic systems, has capacity for twelve passengers, or alternatively 9 cubic metres freight volume.

Commonwealth Department of Transport—Air Transport Group

The West Gate Bridge in October 1976, showing progress on the erection of the central steel spans.

West Gate Bridge Authority





A section of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop, showing the Caulfield/Sandringham lines loop under Wellington Parade.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

Swanson Dock, the overseas container complex at the Port of Melbourne. More than \$100 m has been invested in this complex by the Melbourne Harbor Trust and lessee companies.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners



Statistical data

The Board is in a unique position to collate information relating to persons who are killed or injured on the roads, particularly in regard to the nature of injuries suffered. It classifies the injuries reported which are described by the injured person in his application, by the treating doctor in his account, and by the hospital when the account is rendered. The injuries are coded in terms of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases and can be related to the type of vehicle as stated on Motor Registration Branch records with respect to the registered number of the vehicle reported to the Board as being involved in the accident, to the status of the person concerned, i.e., whether he is a driver or passenger (and the particular seat occupied in the vehicle), pedestrian, etc., and to the type of accident, e.g., rear end collision, head on collision, etc., as reported on the application form. The type of accident is coded in accordance with the system in use by the Road Safety and Traffic Authority. However, the data is not absolutely complete in respect of all road accidents, since there will still be cases where persons are injured, probably mostly with minor injuries, who did not claim on the Board and there will be workers compensation cases where no claim on the Board is made. There will also be a number of cases where claims have not been notified by the time the statistics are produced. However, it is the first time in Australia that it has been possible for a statutory authority to bring information of this kind together and it should be of significant value in research into accidents involving injury and the extent of injuries suffered.

The Board has applied considerable knowledge and expenditure to the development of computer services. A computer system has been installed and total development will combine an on-line claims processing system with batch processing which already produces statistics, accounting information, and bulk monthly payments. Information will be available to professional and research groups, and special investigations in related fields can be assisted. Furthermore, the Board welcomes practical suggestions to further public educational and preventive measures, or measures which help to ensure optimum care of the injured.

It is also the Board's policy to promote and expedite optimum standards of rehabilitation. A rehabilitation officer has been appointed to consult with existing institutions and to advise on requirements for meeting new demands as they arise.

Any innovation such as this requires a process of trial and adaptation to highlight irregularities and difficulties. Nevertheless, this new system already removes delays and leaves the personal and social requirements of rehabilitation uncomplicated by financial and legal matters. It does this without abolishing the time tested civil law rights and thus makes the Motor Accidents Act a significant piece of social legislation. The community's interests are protected through the continuing co-operation of applicants, employers, hospitals, doctors, and those who supply para-medical services.

The public is concerned at the rapidly rising costs of owning a car, including insurance premiums. A good case can be made for some limitation of access to common law for cases of trivial and minor injury and related costs. If a lower limit of even \$2,000 were imposed, it is estimated that 80 per cent of claims would disappear, and costs, administrative and legal, would be reduced by one third. Consequential relief of pressure on the system would allow speedier processing of the more serious cases. The Victorian system does not abolish or limit civil law rights in any way. Indeed, in addition to its low cost and provision of prompt payment, it provides further specific rights to the victims of road accidents and their dependants.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions :

(1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;

(2) that it involved :

(i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or
(ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or

(iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and

(3) that the accident resulted in :

(i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident ; or
(ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where minor severity of injury has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with those shown on page 271.

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1965-66	14,110	933	20,277	442	29	635
1966-67	14,077	963	19,994	433	30	615
1967-68	15,113	868	21,932	458	26	664
1968-69	15,622	964	22,498	465	29	670
1969-70	17,030	1,065	24,502	498	31	716
1970-71	15,327	996	22,067	440	29	634
1971-72	14,988	884	21,090	424	25	596
1972-73	14,611	949	20,312	408	27	568
1973-74	13,452	877	18,634	372	24	515
1974-75	12,649	887	17,706	345	24	483

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Description	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	334	7,872	313	7,272	334	6,848
Motor cyclists	54	1,505	68	1,445	71	1,499
Passengers (any type)	305	7,764	253	7,179	275	6,829
Pedestrians	230	2,385	210	2,075	185	1,897
Pedal cyclists	26	757	30	640	21	604
Other	..	29	3	23	1	29
Total	949	20,312	877	18,634	887	17,706

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 are shown according to age in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	39	726	35	675	28	621
5 and under 7	21	419	18	361	14	328
7 and under 17	81	2,368	77	2,147	75	1,967
17 and under 21	171	4,268	167	3,994	179	3,935
21 and under 30	194	4,695	181	4,422	199	4,155
30 and under 40	90	2,254	74	1,991	75	1,964
40 and under 50	91	1,828	80	1,664	84	1,515
50 and under 60	77	1,481	73	1,245	73	1,296
60 and over	155	1,402	169	1,390	159	1,413
Not stated	30	871	3	745	1	512
Total	949	20,312	877	18,634	887	17,706

Further reference, 1976 ; Traffic Commission, 1961-1971 ; Australian Road Safety Council, 1966

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s settlers quickly found that, because of the absence of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District.

Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay for many decades encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State, with cargoes from the western region including dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields of Walhalla and the Tambo valley was also provided.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1876 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with the accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oil and oil products. Later,

unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet the requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE (a)								
Name of vessel	Passengers		Accompanied vehicles		Trade vehicles (b)		Mail vans	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	110,462	114,663	33,351	30,171	115	59	319	305
<i>Bass Trader</i>	106	52	15	10	451	259	173	103
Other Australian Shipping Commission vessels	2	1	1	1	7,741	8,859	..	63
Total	110,570	114,716	33,367	30,182	8,307	9,177	492	471

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

(b) Motor vehicles available for sale.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING						
Particulars		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Entrances	number	3,920	4,052	3,680	3,530	3,496
	'000 net tonnes	24,440	26,087	22,419	21,840	21,244
Clearances	number	3,925	4,058	3,670	3,510	3,508
	'000 net tonnes	24,465	26,046	22,338	21,725	21,313

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows:

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(^{'000} net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1973-74r	1974-75	1973-74r	1974-75
Australia	8,810	8,030	8,778	8,060
Denmark	155	422	161	422
France	30	78	30	78
Germany, Federal Republic of	738	715	756	705
Greece	805	466	799	465
Hong Kong	59	61	59	69
India	142	86	137	89
Italy	367	258	383	255
Japan	1,379	1,314	1,370	1,321
Liberia	788	941	781	950
Nauru	79	111	82	111
Netherlands	729	591	742	585
Antilles (Netherlands)	332	234	332	234
New Zealand	201	136	201	137
Norway	781	799	779	785
Panama	670	918	629	952
Singapore	193	239	186	243
South Africa	57	62	57	62
Sweden	357	422	357	411
United Kingdom	4,006	3,744	3,993	3,756
United States of America	539	635	505	641
U.S.S.R.	207	367	205	368
Yugoslavia	105	51	89	68
Other	311	564	314	546
Total	21,840	21,244	21,725	21,313

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75:

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
NUMBER								
Overseas—								
Direct	485	520	101	108	33	33	41	50
Other	1,001	1,049	170	175	51	26	79	139
Interstate	1,038	1,039	187	137	28	23	304	197
Total	2,524	2,608	458	420	112	82	424	386
NET TONNES (^{'000})								
Overseas—								
Direct	r2,662	3,010	r668	782	r246	226	r818	879
Other	r6,707	6,670	r1,578	1,409	r253	124	r264	752
Interstate	r3,340	3,379	r1,037	746	r242	179	r4,023	3,089
Total	r12,709	13,059	r3,283	2,936	r741	529	r5,105	4,720

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1973-74 and 1974-75, as

well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried:

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
(’000)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,504	1,740	569	510	11	24	448	350
Cubic metres	1,330	1,146	8	3	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Tonnes	2,354	1,579	1,960	1,451	266	244	116	82
Cubic metres	3,660	3,788	16	28	..	3	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,067	1,280	785	833	..	..	8,688	7,899
Cubic metres	1,377	1,331	2	..	..	..	7	13
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,687	1,818	1,566	1,732	99	121	1,515	1,573
Cubic metres	1,212	1,001	24	43	..	..	..	..

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Tonnes	519,192	266,921	621,147	225,422	500,608	356,370
Cubic metres	494,707	125,912	680,067	90,540	698,271	85,248
South America—						
Tonnes	1,411	251,603	2,669	125,016	1,093	56,326
Cubic metres	232	10,319	601	2,044	7,635	32,377
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Tonnes	284,292	582,930	401,680	437,475	244,479	547,457
Cubic metres	1,158,330	331,291	1,241,105	240,471	1,483,153	189,065
Africa—						
Tonnes	64,733	300,911	82,965	166,120	55,362	267,810
Cubic metres	26,183	61,267	44,112	53,041	29,887	48,244
Asia—						
Tonnes	2,671,844	3,110,735	2,878,897	2,948,391	1,907,864	3,100,128
Cubic metres	1,003,937	438,921	1,441,451	469,045	476,956	449,272
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Tonnes	378,744	424,016	517,445	962,358	431,488	916,484
Cubic metres	238,990	373,315	268,320	380,731	122,099	238,255
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—						
Tonnes	145,600	12	190,750	1,160	214,504	222
Cubic metres	336	2,374	9	185	1,123	940
Total—Tonnes	4,065,816	4,937,128	4,695,553	4,865,942	3,355,398	5,244,797
Cubic metres	2,922,715	1,343,399	3,675,665	1,236,057	3,819,124	1,043,401

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(‘000)**

Vessels registered at ports in—	1973-74				1974-75			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre
Australia	20	258	25	120	16	202	47	75
Denmark	10	59	40	18	115	103	19	16
France	9	27	13	4	4	56	16	21
Germany, Federal Republic of	230	329	195	95	192	294	148	63
Greece	215	67	372	51	48	338	5	22
Italy	111	78	57	24	44	79	33	97
Japan	552	540	722	104	370	664	455	2
Liberia	406	129	357	25	334	60	569	47
Netherlands	260	207	338	66	115	142	333	13
Antilles (Netherlands)	409	16	19	14	236	11	46	152
New Zealand	9	218	7	276	70	98	204	35
Norway	488	156	202	51	384	233	958	15
Panama	78	4	635	4	82	99	120	76
Singapore	18	61	84	46	30	55	93	74
Sweden	69	141	113	55	24	159	1,070	191
United Kingdom	1,497	1,064	1,366	244	1,103	1,120	58	21
United States of America	49	144	61	21	46	171	132	118
U.S.S.R.	49	33	81	25	43	182		
Other	217	145	179	68	114			
Total	4,696	3,676	4,866	1,236	3,355	3,819	5,245	1,043

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further reference, 1976; Lighthouses, 1964; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-nine former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, eighteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1965-66 to 1974-75. Although the number of ships has not increased, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1965-66	4,759	67	1970-71	4,322	541
1966-67	4,606	142	1971-72	3,941	567
1967-68	4,481	127	1972-73	3,921	560
1968-69	4,388	171	1973-74	3,903	644
1969-70	4,433	377	1974-75	4,117	665

Further reference, 1976

Melbourne Harbor Trust *

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners is a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Melbourne Harbor Trust*

* A comprehensive article describing the history of the Melbourne Harbor Trust can be found on pages 158-160 of this *Year Book*.

Act 1958 and amendments. The land and waters of the 27½ square kilometre Port area are vested in the body corporate which is appointed by the Governor in Council. It comprises a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners is both the Port authority and the conservancy authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the Port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970 the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1976 the port handled a volume of 16.60 million tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,433 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the twelve months ended 30 June 1976 the Port handled 3.72 million tonnes of bulk cargo, and 12.88 million tonnes of general cargo including empty returns; 7.58 million tonnes of general cargo was carried in 385,880 containers.

Floating dock

The Port's new floating dock was purchased by the Victorian Government in Hamburg, West Germany, in 1974. It is 156 metres in length, 30.8 metres in width, and 12.6 metres in depth, and replaced the Duke and Orr's dry dock. The new dock which is positioned immediately downstream of the new low-level bridge and adjacent to 12 South Wharf has a larger capacity than Duke and Orr's and can accommodate ships to 17,000 tonnes dead weight, its pumping capacity being capable of lifting a ship of that size in 40 minutes. The closure of Duke and Orr's severed the direct link the dock had with the Port of Melbourne, but it will not be lost to posterity, since it is hoped to use the old dock as the focal point of a Maritime Museum for Victoria.

The provision of a new dock for Melbourne was one of two major projects brought about by the proposed low-level bridge planned to cross the main

navigation channel of the Port between berths 6 and 7 North Wharf and berths 10 and 11 South Wharf. The new crossing will form an important part of a ring-road system for the City of Melbourne. The other major project brought about by the proposed bridge is the resiting of the specialised facilities for the Union Steam Ship Company's ships from berths 1 and 2 North Wharf (see below).

Roll-on roll-off facilities

The Melbourne Harbor Trust from the late 1950s has been involved in capital works programmes devoted principally to new specialised areas in the Port of Melbourne to handle container/cellular and roll-on roll-off ships. The most notable has been the Swanson Dock four-berth container complex, and the roll-on roll-off complex at Webb Dock. During 1976 construction work was commenced at Swanson Dock on a further two berths. In addition complete modernisation of berths 16 to 21 Victoria Dock to accommodate modern cargo handling requirements is planned, together with further expansion and modernisation at Webb Dock.

The Johnson Street Bridge project made redundant berths up to 6 North Wharf and 10 South Wharf. Included on the North Wharf section of the Port were berths 1 and 2 which were roll-on roll-off berths for the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand vessels operating services to Tasmanian and New Zealand ports.

Preliminary work on the reconstruction and redevelopment of berths 5, 6, and 7 Victoria Dock, now called 5 and 6 Victoria Dock, for the Union Steam Ship Company roll-on roll-off services began soon after the Victorian Government decided that the Johnson Street Bridge had to be built to ease congestion of vehicular traffic in the city proper and also allow a faster and uninterrupted flow of traffic between industrial areas—including the port and commercial establishments on both sides of the Yarra River. The new roll-on roll-off terminal became operational on 1 May 1975.

The completed project today is equipped with two roll-on roll-off berths, two stern loading ramps, a new terminal of approximately 4.45 hectares, three steel framed sheds, a sub-station to cater for crane, ramp, lighting, and other power needs, a rail siding into the terminal, and crane rails built on the wharf apron for a future container crane, if needed.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Trust's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1976 the Trust had approximately \$154m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Trust itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 8 per cent of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1971 to 1976:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971	1972	1 Jan. 1973 –30 June 1974 (a)	1974–75	1975–76
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	10,038	9,397	18,187	14,124	18,192
Rent of sheds	679	652	1,030	639	518
Special berth charges	363	319	522	439	324
Rent of lands	2,220	2,492	4,545	3,555	4,396
Crane fees	1,618	1,320	3,049	2,547	2,191
Other	1,345	1,298	2,782	2,852	2,297
Total revenue	16,263	15,478	30,115	24,156	27,918
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	1,584	1,626	2,286	2,156	2,222
Port operating expenses	3,929	4,258	7,138	6,825	7,127
Maintenance—					
Dredging	938	1,410	2,149	1,663	1,554
Harbour	156	185	315	300	320
Wharves	774	898	1,398	1,204	1,466
Approaches	173	203	337	323	383
Railways	68	70	93	93	96
Cargo handling equipment	429	387	838	865	1,087
Other properties	33	46	195	116	117
Interest	2,329	2,506	4,118	3,088	3,715
Depreciation and renewals	3,024	2,745	5,494	4,399	4,844
Insurance	134	122	254	250	330
Sinking fund	800	..	1,350	650	1,000
General reserve	..	..	2,000	1,000	2,300
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,634	1,486	1,470	916	1,117
Other	23	..	..	52	1
Total expenditure and appropriations	16,029	15,942	29,435	23,900	27,679
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	1,272	336	539	6,444	1,327
Reclamation	975	195	1,250	1,241	513
Deepening waterways	1,624	1,013	3,710	2,881	3,095
Wharves and sheds construction	1,651	1,660	4,930	5,222	3,914
Cargo handling equipment	453	704	237	239	1,618
Approaches construction	374	638	492	699	427
Floating plant	15	47	545	1,765	3,901
Other works, etc.	1,030	594	692	443	1,072
Total capital outlay	7,394	5,187	12,395	18,934	15,867
Loan indebtedness at end of period	44,059	45,644	48,051	51,060	56,018

(a) Eighteen months ended 30 June 1974. The Trust's accounting period was altered from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973.

Further reference, 1976; Changing trends in port development, 1968; Port facilities, 1969; Port emergency service, 1970; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971; New cargo handling era, 1974; Forward Development Plan, 1975; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament of 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres.

There are nineteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1971 to 1975:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
((\$'000))

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,724	2,050	2,096	2,175	2,169
Shipping services	853	773	1,100	1,512	1,233
Rents, fees, and licences	117	132	136	145	158
Freezing works and abattoirs	100	95	150	171	179
Other	58	50	22	17	26
Total revenue	3,852	3,100	3,504	4,020	3,765
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	601	745	985	1,324	1,488
Shipping services	841	839	992	1,383	1,541
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	187	147	186	207	229
Harbour	183	146	162	177	213
Floating plant	26	23	32	36	53
Other	41	33	41	58	71
Interest on loans	376	310	263	210	156
Sinking fund	69	49	48	31	29
Depreciation provision	861	873	892	913	905
Port development fund	500				
Other	93	24	25	11	33
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,778	3,189	3,626	4,350	4,718
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant		3	4		
Land and property	40	171	140	46	75
Wharves and approaches	120	178	103	124	18
Other	6	19		111	91
Total capital outlay	166	371	247	281	184
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	74	67	67	33	
Public	6,854	4,865	4,763	3,110	2,611
Total loan indebtedness	6,928	4,932	4,830	3,143	2,611

Further reference, 1976

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland is administered by a board of three commissioners and serves an area of more than 103,000 square kilometres of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few kilometres of main shipping routes with deep-water approaches right to the entrance of the harbour basin.

New trades established during 1974-75 involved the export of live sheep, completion of a bulk tallow terminal, and a pipeline to handle supplies of sulphuric acid imports for fertiliser manufacture. It was possible to cater for this traffic without delay as ample open space at the rear of existing berths was available, as well as a substantial area of reclaimed land on No. 2 Quay.

In order to keep pace with current shipping trends, the Portland Harbor Trust has received Victorian Government approval to proceed with the construction of a new heavy duty cargo berth that will, ultimately, be utilised to handle fully integrated container traffic or roll-on roll-off vessels. This new project comprises the first stage of development along the eastern side of No. 2 Quay.

In contrast with the development projects undertaken during 1974-75, port trade showed an overall decline of 55,030 tonnes (8.62 per cent) when compared with the previous year's trading figures. Despite a major drop in the volume of import traffic during 1974-75, the Port's export trade rose by 58.5 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	282	323	285	347	288
Tonnage rates	58	59	41	37	48
Shipping services	290	287	227	209	225
Victorian Government grant	692	580	785	1,314	974
Grain terminal	563	559	236	265	417
Cold store operations	..	33	32	18	51
Other	74	92	78	122	87
Total revenue	1,959	1,933	1,684	2,312	2,090
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	131	165	183	233	298
Maintenance	97	111	133	120	167
Shipping services	210	214	221	290	300
Depreciation	41	43	52	52	52
Interest on loans	958	1,021	1,055	1,123	1,220
Sinking fund	50	52	53	51	54
Loan redemption	74	86	87	93	98
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	282	268	163	179	196
Cold store operations	..	20	25	16	35
Other	6	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,849	1,980	1,972	2,157	2,420
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	2	3	23	97	..
Road works	..	..	..	..	156
Reclamation	26	7	6	7	208
Grain terminal	22	69	253	114	2
Deepening waterways	26	49	61	1	72
Wharves and sheds	275	188	32	69	199
Breakwater construction	12	..	..	60	4
Floating plant	..	57	358	44	..
Other	96	175	68	123	53
Total capital outlay	459	548	801	515	694
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Public	16,968	17,502	18,055	18,612	19,114
Total loan indebtedness	20,641	21,175	21,728	22,285	22,787

Further reference, 1976

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its southerly end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep-water channel up to 31 metres deep runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 21 kilometres long with low-water depths of 14 metres and 15 metres, respectively, in the northern and western arms. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT : PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars		General cargo	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000		'000
1971-72	467	13,426	..	..	34	11
1972-73	318	9,587	22	54	34	19
1973-74	247	10,500	88	497	..	..
1974-75	329	10,128	68	461	4	1

Further reference, 1976

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft ;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
- (4) licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services ; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by eight Commonwealth Government-owned aerodromes at Melbourne (International), Essendon, Moorabbin, Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale and by twenty-seven licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill,

Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The licences of all the licensed aerodromes except Whittlesea are held by the local government authority. Under the aerodrome local ownership plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ballarat, Bendigo, Birchip, Hopetoun, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1976 was \$100,000 for development and \$112,763 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Private operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 495 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 3,700 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1976.

Aerial work operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and aerial photography are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flying training. To 31 December 1975 over 71,198 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 31 December 1975 there were 84 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations. To 31 December 1975 over 47,770 hours were flown by these organisations.

Commuter services

Since the Second World War country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966 the Commonwealth Government decided a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis.

By October 1967 exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe valley,

West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1976 commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon-Sale-Bairnsdale-Canberra, Essendon-Deniliquin, Essendon-Warracknabeal-Horsham, Essendon-Warrnambool-Portland-Hobart, Melbourne-Swan Hill, Melbourne-Flinders Island, and between Essendon-Merimbula on a seasonal basis.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Air Traffic Control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control, which are concerned with each individual flight; Airport Control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and Area Control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne and 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 147 mm thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 km/h. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1972 to 1975 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS ON REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
Melbourne	2,950,316	3,582,157	3,990,847	4,137,338
Mildura	13,478	16,130	17,707	19,786
Hamilton	7,774	9,695	9,622	8,842

The following table shows particulars for 1974 and 1975 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE
AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	1974r	1975	1974r	1975	1974r	1975
Kilometres flown	'000 55,258	54,692	342	351	55,600	55,043
Passenger kilometres	'000 3,338,889	3,437,328	8,181	9,141	3,347,070	3,446,469
Freight—						
Tonnes	63,054	56,967	51	40	63,105	57,007
Tonne kilometres	'000 49,800	45,756	24	28	49,824	45,784
Mail—						
Tonnes	4,258	4,311	13	11	4,271	4,322
Tonne kilometres	'000 3,533	3,633	6	5	3,539	3,638

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria, and the second with details of Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport activities :

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Registered aircraft owners	475	528	504	658	647
Registered aircraft	795	817	891	1,012	1,015
Student pilot licences	2,927	2,751	2,963	2,910	3,005
Private pilot licences	3,225	3,484	3,615	3,737	3,747
Commercial pilot licences	761	844	850	862	892
Airline pilot licences	914	888	963	1,057	1,085
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	990	1,040	1,121	1,134	1,100

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Domestic aircraft movements (a)	30,411	59,985	67,517	72,037	71,993
Domestic passengers embarked	737,360	1,474,973	1,798,331	1,994,115	2,068,415
Domestic passengers disembarked	733,127	1,474,664	1,783,826	1,996,732	2,068,923
International aircraft movements (b)	4,309	5,757	6,117	6,389	7,278
Passengers arriving/departing overseas(b)	185,094	280,235	587,976	465,642	551,626

(a) Domestic operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 20 June 1971.

(b) International operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 1 July 1970.

Civil aircraft manufacture

The major proportion of the aircraft manufacturing industry in Australia is located in Victoria and centred mainly in the Melbourne area.

One hundred and twenty-eight organisations in Victoria have been approved by the Commonwealth Department of Transport (Air Transport Group), after inspection by airworthiness officers, to manufacture aircraft parts. Many of these organisations are small, and aircraft manufacture is a minor part of their normal activities. The total is made up of a number of aircraft maintenance firms which occasionally fabricate small components and replacement parts.

A significant activity is also carried out by a number of specialist manufacturers who are engaged in the supply of items such as wheels, tyres, brakes, aircraft safety equipment, fuel tanks, and controls. For example, one company manufactures aircraft tyres ranging in size to suit aircraft from small two-seat trainers to four-engined jet transports.

The standards necessary for the civil aviation industry are maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport, which requires that an organisation has approved design data, adequate facilities, and skilled staff to engage in the activity. This is followed up by a system of inspections at regular intervals by the Department's airworthiness staff to ensure that these standards are maintained.

Many of the larger organisations are also engaged in the manufacture of military aircraft and components, and this activity is carried out under a separate system of control.

Of the larger firms, the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Pty Ltd at Fishermens Bend is building Bell 206 helicopters for civil and military use, and fifteen were completed in 1975. The manufacture of components subcontracted from other organisations is a feature of the modern aircraft industry and the same company is making parts for Sikorsky helicopters (U.S.A.) and the Australian-designed AESL "Airtrainer", now being built in New Zealand, as well as participating in the local "Nomad" project.

The Government Aircraft Factories at Fishermens Bend and Avalon are a division of the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce and also share in this "offset" work. Rotor blades for Bell helicopters, bonding and assembly work on Boeing 727 elevators, and rudders and outer flap construction for the Fokker F28 "Fellowship" airliner are carried out at the Fishermens Bend factory.

The most significant civil aircraft manufacturing project for many years is the Government Aircraft Factories' "Nomad" light utility transport. At 3,864 kilogrammes maximum weight, the "Nomad" lies between a light piston engined aeroplane and a small airliner. It is powered by two 400 hp Allison 250-B17 propeller-turbine engines and is designed for short take-off and landing (STOL) capabilities, with a unique double slotted flap wing which was developed at the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, Fishermens Bend.

A team of engineers was formed in 1970 to design the "Nomad" for both civil and military customers. Air Navigation Orders, Section 101.21, and United States Federal Aviation Regulation (F.A.R.) Part 23, for civil light aeroplanes, were nominated as the design standards. During the development of the project, an extensive series of wind tunnel, structural, and systems tests were carried out—mainly at the Aeronautical Research Laboratories. Tests required to demonstrate compliance with the design standards were witnessed by the Commonwealth Department of Transport's airworthiness engineers. Representative samples of major structural components have been subjected to ultimate loads, imposed by hydraulic jacks and weights in a test rig.

Flight testing commenced at Avalon Airfield in July 1971 with "Nomad" model N2 serial 01. This aircraft was later joined by aircraft N2-02, which facilitated the flight testing and demonstration programme.

The results of all structural, systems, and flight tests were recorded in a series of reports issued by the manufacturer and constitute the "type data" for the "Nomad" aeroplane. After assessing these reports and making ground and flight conformity inspections, the Commonwealth Department of Transport awarded a Certificate of Type Approval on 11 August 1972 for the "Nomad" model N2.

Development of the "Nomad" series of aircraft continues with the model N22 production version, which has a lightened structure and improved undercarriage, the model N22B, which has improved engines for high altitude performance, and the "stretched" N24 with a lengthened fuselage.

Nomad production was still building up during 1976 and twenty-five aircraft were completed at Avalon, including the two prototypes and a model N24. Total production authorised to date is 105 production aircraft of the various models. Recently, two N22Bs were exported to Sabah (Malaysia), three to the Philippines, and three have been ordered by Australian operators. The model

N24 programme received a temporary setback because of an accident during the test flight of a modified version. Five N24s are under construction for the Northern Territory Medical Service. The manufacturer has three N22 aircraft demonstrating to potential customers in Australia, Europe, and South America. To improve the export potential, United States' certification is currently being negotiated with the airworthiness authority of that country—the Federal Aviation Authority.

Further reference, 1976; History of civil aviation, 1962; Classification of flying activities, 1964; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966; Flying training in Victoria, 1967; Regular public transport, 1968; Commuter services, 1969; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974; Use of radar in air traffic control, 1975

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- 14.10 Overseas and coastal shipping
- 14.13 Road accident fatalities
- 14.14 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (preliminary)
- 14.16 Outward overseas shipping cargo
- 14.21 Rail, bus, and air transport
- 17.5 Journey to work and journey to school
- Interstate freight

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office ; how best those functions could be carried out ; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974 ; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments who were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs, for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission ; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment

under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday, 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

POSTAL SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Historical outline

Postal services in Victoria were first placed under government control in April 1837. Seventeen years later, in March 1854, Australia's first commercial telegraph service was established between Melbourne and Williamstown, providing a new form of communication that was much more rapid than the pack-horse or mail coach. For fifteen years, until 1869, the electric telegraph was operated as a government department separate from the Post Office, but in that year they were amalgamated to become the Post and Telegraph Department. This amalgamation of postal and telecommunications services continued through Federation, in 1901, until the two services finally separated on 1 July 1975.

Since 1837, the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has progressed from a staff of one, and a crude bark hut, to a vast administration employing a staff of approximately 34,300 persons located in hundreds of buildings throughout the State. At 30 June 1975, there were 331 official and 1,174 non-official (including 4 in the Australian Antarctic Territory) post offices, 889 country and outer metropolitan automatic telephone exchanges, and 185 country manual exchanges, as well as 106 metropolitan automatic exchanges in Victoria. These offices and installations ensure that communications services are within the reach of all but the most isolated homes in the State.

Present activities

During the year from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, new official post office buildings were opened at Mt Eliza, Cheltenham, Carnegie, and Eltham. Modern

and attractive in appearance, yet strictly functional and planned to meet future needs, they provide facilities for the most recent mail handling techniques as well as providing markedly improved amenities for staff.

Philatelic centres

At 30 June 1975, there were fifteen philatelic centres operating at official post offices in Victoria. At these centres it is possible to purchase the commemorative issues of Australian stamps up to twelve months after their date of issue, and short-term definitive stamps up to eighteen months after their date of issue (subject to stocks not being exhausted before that time). Collectors can also obtain at these centres new postage stamp issues from the Australian Antarctic Territory, Norfolk Island, Cocos Island (Keeling), Fiji, Western Samoa, Nauru, Christmas Island, and Papua New Guinea.

The new Philatelic Sales Centre which opened at 175 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on 10 June 1974 was enlarged recently by the addition of an annexe, to be used for the staging of philatelic displays, and relevant historical material. This annexe was opened on 8 December 1975, the first display being provided by the Ballarat Historical Society. This display featured the Sovereign Hill Mining Settlement.

In addition to the philatelic centres, "first day of issue" postmarker facilities are available at 157 post offices in Victoria.

Post Office Museum

The general display of postal and telecommunications material was changed early in October 1974, and replaced by a specialised display of stamps and postmarks, timed to coincide with National Stamp Week.

A comprehensive article on the Post Office Museum can be found on page 693 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Transport

At 30 June 1975, the postal fleet of vehicles numbered 924. Most of the drivers are employed on rostered shifts to transport mails, clear public telephone boxes and street letter boxes throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area, and to deliver telephone directories. A pool of sedan cars is also provided for authorised staff. Another duty is the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cables, and poles, by semi-trailer or truck, to specified locations.

In some areas, mails are conveyed by private contractors. At 30 June 1975, there were 979 of these services in Victoria, operating over a total of 16,981,860 kilometres, at a cost of \$2,124,130 per annum. Of the mail routes operated under private contract, the majority serve the more sparsely populated areas of the State.

At 30 June 1975, the combined fleet of postal and telecommunications vehicles numbered 5,011, of which 4,187 were allotted to the Engineering Division. These are stationed at various depots throughout the State. Many have been designed for specific duties, such as the conveyance of huge items of equipment, or for use as mobile cranes. Others are fitted out as mobile workshops.

In addition to the vehicles already listed, the Engineering Division also employed 680 major mechanical aids at 30 June 1975, which are used for earth moving activities and for the installation and maintenance of telecommunications lines and other equipment. Considerably in excess of 1,000 small mobile units are also used for a variety of purposes.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Previous structure

Until 1 July 1975, telecommunications services continued to be the joint responsibility of the Engineering Division and the Telecommunications Division.

The Engineering Division provided and maintained the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks. It allotted frequencies, monitored transmissions, and issued licences for privately operated radio services. The Telecommunications Division made telephone and telegraph facilities available to the public, ordered new services, provided customer advice, issued telephone directories, and dealt with a wide range of other telecommunications matters.

Present activities

Automatic telephone network

Steady progress is being maintained towards providing a totally automatic telephone network throughout Victoria. During 1974-75, several new automatic telephone exchanges were brought into service, the largest ones being located at Cobram, Orbost, Mansfield, and Yarram. At 30 June 1975, there were almost 1,062,000 telephone services in Victoria, comprising 1,033,757 automatic telephone services, and 28,208 connected to manual exchanges.

Telephone directories

The 1975 alphabetical directory featured an attractive cover design depicting the celebrated old Victorian locomotive "Puffing Billy" hauling a train-load of sightseers in the Dandenong Ranges. The directory contained 1,632 pages, 48 more than the 1974 edition. A total of 1,250,000 copies was printed.

During 1974-75, the classified directory ceased to be produced in a single volume, and was issued in two, more specialised volumes. The larger of these two volumes is called the "Buying Guide", and is the directory normally issued to householders and business houses who are telephone subscribers. It lists products and services for home and business use, and contains 1,128 pages. One million copies of this directory were printed. The second volume is called the "Commercial/Industrial Directory", and lists manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, fabricators, and business services. It contains 480 pages. Half a million copies of this directory were printed.

For convenience, Victoria's country regions are divided into telephone zones, and, during 1974-75, these zones were increased from nine to eleven in number—requiring the compilation of two additional zone telephone directories.

Subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.)

Subscriber trunk dialling facilities, which enable a telephone subscriber to dial distant subscribers without the assistance of a telephone operator, have continued to expand rapidly. At 30 June 1975, 854 exchanges in Victoria provided 1,027,229 services with access to S.T.D. Additional centres to which national S.T.D. became available during 1974-75 included Cobram, Daylesford, Coleraine, Mansfield, Nathalia, Orbost, and Yarram.

Telegrams

The public telegraph service is part of the national TRESS network (Teleprinter Reperforator Electric Switching System), centred in Victoria at the Chief Telegraph Office. During 1974-75, 3,014,546 telegrams were handled.

Automatic telex

Automatic telex transmits a type-written message by teleprinter to another teleprinter in a fashion similar to making an S.T.D. telephone call. During the year ended 30 June 1975, an additional 384 telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 3,541. Victorian telex subscribers then had access to 14,766 services in Australia, as well as to more than 100 countries overseas.

"Datel" service

There is an increasing demand for facilities to transmit digital data over telephone and telegraph lines. Known originally as "Data Transmission", this service has since been re-named "Datel". Digital data information has to be converted to a form suitable for transmission over the lines provided by the Department. This conversion is performed by a modulator/demodulator unit, known as a "Modem". The data can be sent in three ways: over the telephone network, via private telephone or telegraph lines providing point to point circuits for the customer's exclusive use, or over the telex network. Lines suitable for high transmission speeds can be provided, except in the telex network. At 30 June 1975, there were 826 Modems in service in Victoria, and slightly more than 6,000 were operating in Australia.

Radio communications systems

During 1974-75 a 24 channel micro-wave radio system was installed, linking Mansfield with Mt Bulla. It was brought into operation during June 1975. A broadband radiotelephone installation was provided in July 1974 to link the Melbourne radio relay terminal at Surrey Hills with Morwell. Two broadband bearers were installed during November 1974, linking Mt Alexander and Surrey Hills; while six broadband bearers were brought into operation in June 1975, linking the Surrey Hills radio relay terminal with Albury, in New South Wales.

In April 1975, two programme links between Australian Broadcasting Commission studios in Melbourne, and transmitters located at Sydenham, were provided by means of the radiotelephone system between the Surrey Hills radio relay terminal and Sydenham.

Television

A new colour television transmitter, manufactured by the Nippon Electric Company, was installed at the ABV Channel 2 transmitter building, on Mt Dandenong, during December 1974. Work on a new national television translator, located on Mt Elliott, was also completed in December 1974. It serves the Corryong area.

Medium frequency broadcasting

During February 1975, a new aerial mast was erected for station 3WL, at Warrnambool. In May 1975, a stand-by broadcast transmitter at Sydenham was adapted for use by the new Melbourne A.B.C. access and ethnic radio station 3ZZ.

Radio licensing and monitoring

Until 30 June 1975, all civil radio transmitting stations were licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Engineering Division. From 1 July 1975, this Branch was separated from that section of the Engineering Branch that became part of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and remained a part of the Postmaster-General's Department. It still carries out its duties in connection with the licensing and control of civil radio transmitting stations. Rigid technical standards for equipment design and performance are enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks.

As a member of the International Telecommunications Union, the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. The results of these observations are forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Radio Branch investigates complaints from broadcast listeners and television viewers concerning interference to reception. On behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, its staff also inspect the radio installations aboard vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

The Radio Branch was changed to the Radio Frequency Management Group late in December 1975, forming a part of the new Department of Post and Telecommunications.

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

The following table shows the total number of post offices and employees in Victoria for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES: PERSONS EMPLOYED

Period	Number of post offices (a)	Persons employed					Total
		Permanent	Temporary and exempt	Semi- and non-official postmasters and staffs	Mail contractors	Other (b)	
1970-71	1,759	19,240	9,338	1,930	899	694	32,101
1971-72	1,690	20,762	8,157	1,856	824	725	32,324
1972-73	1,646	21,059	8,548	1,820	914	725	33,066
1973-74	1,569	21,479	8,948	1,713	918	793	33,851
1974-75	1,505	22,540	8,414	1,634	878	812	34,278

(a) Includes 4 post offices at Australian bases in the Antarctic Territory.

(b) Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time temporary and exempt employees.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
REVENUE					
Postal	51,138	57,873	61,525	66,529	80,949
Telephone	142,270	165,769	192,228	221,542	273,594
Telegraph	4,846	5,494	6,191	6,707	8,209
Proceeds of sales	2,222	2,122	2,279	3,004	2,322
Recoverable works	4,264	4,384	4,543	5,141	6,099
International services	15	191	136	361	222
Total	204,755	235,833	266,902	303,284	371,395
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	120,631	140,911	160,813	196,051	247,294
Material	47,957	53,474	52,877	60,413	76,039
Carriage of mails by contractors	2,999	2,961	2,797	2,881	3,276
Buildings and properties	10,901	6,667	8,944	8,309	18,383
Accommodation services	5,460	5,321	5,932	7,121	9,147
Other administrative	10,500	11,390	13,313	15,000	18,036
Total	198,448	220,724	244,676	289,775	372,175

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Period	Money orders				Postal orders			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1970-71	1,487	33,454	1,481	33,004	4,158	11,007	3,888	9,597
1971-72	1,179	28,887	1,101	28,467	4,415	13,295	4,028	12,042
1972-73	1,034	28,727	1,006	28,009	4,422	13,832	4,021	12,487
1973-74	917	29,808	664	29,013	3,996	14,333	3,056	11,095
1974-75	785	34,058	770	33,211	3,616	13,974	3,491	12,922

Of the money orders issued during 1974-75, 693,128 for \$32,692,572 were payable in Australia and 92,152 for \$1,365,825 in other countries. The orders paid included 733,297 for \$32,106,409 issued in Australia, and 36,673 for \$1,105,196 in other countries.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Telephone exchanges	1,274	1,253	1,229	1,071	1,180
Public telephones	7,610	7,585	7,635	7,662	7,800
Services in operation	864,044	896,615	948,344	1,011,355	1,061,965
Instruments connected	1,239,652	1,293,977	1,370,163	1,485,140	1,544,098
Instruments per 1,000 of population	353.9	365.0	380.6	410.6	423.0

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
(‘000)

Period	Letters, postcards, etc.	Registered articles (except parcels)	Newspapers and packets	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1970-71	640,991	2,145	85,800	5,777
1971-72	631,969	1,929	78,763	5,810
1972-73	646,581	1,724	91,676	5,970
1973-74	649,157	1,510	84,811	6,488
1974-75	596,148	1,556	102,910	5,574
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1970-71	86,076	1,326	14,846	899
1971-72	84,251	1,349	8,842	881
1972-73	80,198	1,301	9,218	950
1973-74	80,345	1,479	12,845	1,040
1974-75	79,423	1,507	15,027	1,142
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1970-71	727,067	3,471	100,646	6,676
1971-72	716,220	3,278	87,605	6,691
1972-73	726,779	3,025	100,894	6,920
1973-74	729,502	2,990	97,656	7,528
1974-75	675,571	3,064	117,938	6,716

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	4	..	..	..	..
Services with other countries	..	..	..	..	..
Other	277	260	302	345	366
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	52	75	69	70	72
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	2,351	2,565	3,032	3,280	3,535
Harbour mobile services	37	37	45	47	77
Coast (c)	27	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	..	32	37	44	44
Repeater	..	40	41	41	41
Special experimental	159	138	137	136	140

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Class of station	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	510	449	502	590	651
Land mobile services	27,447	29,592	33,015	34,843	39,534
Harbour mobile services	252	270	283	351	622
Radiodetermination	..	9	9	9	12
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	..	159	87	93	93
Ships	989	1,088	1,284	1,460	1,501
Space services (e)	..	1	1	1	2
Amateur stations	1,966	1,989	2,012	2,054	2,140
Total transmitting and receiving	34,071	36,705	40,857	43,365	48,831
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	198	34	15	13	13
Mobile stations (d)	..	..	21	21	24
Grand total	34,269	36,739	40,893	43,399	48,868

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in Victoria for the years 30 June 1971 to 1975, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN EFFECT AT 30 JUNE

Class of licence	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Broadcasting station (a)	20	20	20	20	20
Television station (b)	9	9	9	9	9
Broadcast receiver (c)	64,298	58,390	53,588	48,870	..
Television receiver (c)	115,613	111,921	114,721	103,451	..
Combined broadcast and television receiver (c)	690,464	699,652	722,583	732,832	..
Amateur	1,966	1,989	2,012	2,054	2,140

(a) Excluding 6 broadcasting stations (including 3 shortwave) operated by the national broadcasting service.

(b) Excluding 8 television stations operated by the national television service.

(c) Licences abolished in September 1974.

Further reference, 1976 ; History of Post Office in Victoria, 1961 ; Melbourne-Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964 ; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974 ; Post Office Museum, 1975

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Overseas services

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1946. The Commission is the authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of telecommunication services between Australia and other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between external Territories.

Public message telegram, telephone, telex, phototelegram, and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world and television to those with access to satellite communication facilities. A switched data service is also available to some countries. These services are provided by cables, communication satellites, and high frequency radio.

With most other Commonwealth countries, the Commission is a member of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the purpose of which is to promote the efficient exploitation and development of the Commonwealth's external telecommunications system. It is a three tier structure comprising the Commonwealth Conference on Telecommunications, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, and the Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Council is the continuing management body of the Organisation, with the role of promoting the purposes of the Organisation and carrying out the policies agreed to by governments. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau is the secretariat for the Organisation and functions under the control and direction of the Council. The 1972 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference reviewed the working of the Organisation and recommended the implementation of new collaborative financial arrangements governing the use of the Commonwealth telecommunications systems.

In the 1960s, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunications authorities in Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, installed a large capacity international telephone cable system comprising a trans-Pacific cable connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii (COMPAC), opened in 1963, and a cable from Australia to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur (via Madang), Guam, and Hong Kong (SEACOM), opened in 1967.

In order to supplement existing cables, the Commission is a joint partner with the New Zealand Post Office in the provision of a new large capacity telephone cable between Australia and New Zealand; it has acquired an interest in a new submarine cable jointly owned with the American and Japanese international carriers linking the mainland of the United States of America, Hawaii, Guam, and Japan; and following joint studies with the Papua New Guinea Posts and Telegraphs Department, a contract was placed for the establishment of a new submarine cable to be known as A-PNG between Cairns and Port Moresby.

The high frequency radio stations continue to operate at capacity, providing short haul connecting circuits, primarily to the Australian Territories, Nauru, Noumea, and the British Solomon Islands.

In August 1964, Australia became a foundation member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT), a partnership of nations which has established a global communications satellite system. Australia has an ownership share of 3.24 per cent, making it the fifth largest member among the 91 INTELSAT member countries. Through the Commission, Australia is represented on the INTELSAT Board of Governors, which is the management board of INTELSAT.

The Interim Agreements under which INTELSAT operated in the period since 1964 were superseded in February 1973 by permanent arrangements which are embodied in two inter-related agreements. The first, an inter-governmental agreement signed by the Commonwealth Government, outlines the principle and objectives of the organisation and defines the basic organisational arrangements. The second, the operating agreement, signed by the Commission as the designated Australian telecommunications entity, provides the basis for the operation and management of the INTELSAT system.

The INTELSAT system comprises satellites located over the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

In March 1968, a satellite earth station at Moree in New South Wales, owned and operated by the Commission, commenced commercial communications, including a capability for television transmission reception. The completion of new earth stations at Carnarvon in Western Australia and Ceduna in South Australia in 1969, and a significant expansion of facilities at the earth station at Moree in New South Wales, have provided increased telecommunications services, via satellite.

The original smaller station in Carnarvon, opened in 1967, is now used solely for telemetry, tracking, and monitoring command (T.T.C. and M.) functions under contract with the INTELSAT organisation. The T.T.C. and M. function provides for four such stations to be spaced around the world so that any INTELSAT satellite can be viewed and controlled no matter where it may be. These stations keep a continuous check of the position of each satellite and its functioning by means of signals transmitted by the satellite. When required, signals are transmitted to a satellite to control the direction of its antenna and to change its orbital position.

Coastal radio service

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission operates fourteen coastal radio stations at points around the Australian coast, and one at Norfolk Island. During the year ended 31 March 1975, the coastal radio service handled 6,740,000 paid words to ships and 4,262,000 words from ships. Ship calls over the radiotelephone service extended over 218,000 paid minutes.

International telecommunications traffic

The following table shows particulars of overseas telecommunications traffic other than telegraphic services between Australia and overseas countries for the years ended 31 March 1973, 1974, and 1975 :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES OTHER THAN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES, YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH (paid minutes)

Service	Transmissions								
	From Australia			To Australia			Total		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Telephone	9,000	12,108	16,143	8,426	13,359	18,152	17,426	25,467	34,295
Telex	5,181	6,444	8,280	4,986	6,101	8,076	10,167	12,545	16,356
Television programmes	1,097	1,008	2,741	4,226	4,401	3,982	5,323	5,409	6,723

Particulars of the volume of international telegraphic services originating and terminating in Australia for the years ended 31 March 1973, 1974, and 1975 are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES, YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH (⁰⁰⁰ words)

Class of traffic	Words transmitted								
	From Australia			To Australia			Total		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Letter	31,558	36,494	35,214	24,385	28,484	27,737	55,943	64,978	62,951
Ordinary	27,891	32,741	30,089	23,888	28,988	26,861	51,779	61,729	56,950
Press	2,410	1,944	1,814	2,580	1,854	1,062	4,990	3,798	2,876
Greetings	1,696	1,608	1,434	2,007	2,000	2,010	3,703	3,608	3,444
Urgent	1,862	2,322	2,311	1,302	1,648	1,365	3,164	3,970	3,676
Other	518	531	569	2,265	2,380	2,044	2,783	2,911	2,613
Total	65,935	75,640	71,431	56,427	65,354	61,079	122,362	140,994	132,510

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EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833 when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

This dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions have to be registered with the requirements of the Council of Public Education (see page 712) which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of kinds of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that each child should have the opportunity to be educated according to his abilities and aptitudes and that no form of handicap should be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Government system

Education Department

Administration

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has become responsible for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1876, the fourth year of free, compulsory, and secular primary

education for children to the age of fifteen. No provision existed for a system of high and technical schools until the Act of 1910. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen last century but was restored to fifteen in 1964. The Education Department functions under the direction of the Minister of Education and (since 1976) the Minister of Special Education.

Basically, the Education Department has dual staffing: teachers and administrative staff. From the beginning of 1974 additional administrative staff, including clerks, stenographers, typists, and laboratory and library assistants have been appointed to the central administration, regions, and divisions, and the services of part-time clerical staff to assist district inspectors and schools have been expanded.

Because of the extraordinary growth and size of the Education Department, considerable re-structuring has been necessary. The tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. Each of these has responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of Assistant Directors-General was increased from one to four, these officers being selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for personnel and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of eleven regional directors, district inspectors, and members of the Board of Secondary Education Senior Administrators and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Such officers work as educational consultants to the schools, as assessors of educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. Decentralisation of the administration has been given considerable impetus, particularly since 1974, when a further eight administrative regions were added to the three created in 1972. Moreover, district inspectorates were revised for 1974 to ensure that they were not divided by regional boundaries. Municipal boundaries, community affinities, and the special needs of technical education influenced the definition of regional boundaries. The expansion of the regional system followed the Premier's announcement in May 1969 of government policy to decentralise educational administration.

Regional Directors are management agents for the Department. They are responsible to Divisional Directors for the implementation of educational policy as determined by the Director-General's Policy Committee and approved by the Minister. They also have a response role in that they survey and analyse regional needs of students, teachers, parents and schools, formulate these, and seek support at State level to meet such needs. Their work is planned to embrace teacher placement, leave and salaries, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service training, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from an upper limit of 50,000 children in the country to some 100,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the marked increase in autonomy granted to all schools in determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. The *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* has given increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff. Councils may, for example, conduct general educational activities for the benefit

of the local community, when the school property is not required for ordinary school purposes; they may also obtain contracts for, and supervise, works up to a cost of \$10,000. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on Departmental committees, the increasing use of school facilities by the public, and such experimentation as the introduction in some primary schools of educational boards on which parents are represented. In each case the emphasis has been on local community involvement and representation. In 1975 the Department issued a paper entitled *Policies and guidelines for community use of school facilities*, 5,000 copies of which were distributed throughout Victoria. Representatives of the Department and the community were included on the committee that worked for eighteen months on the task of drafting this document.

Finance

The method of allocating finance was changed in 1973-74 to provide separate budgets for administration, special services, teacher education, primary, secondary and technical education, the teachers tribunal, and teachers registration. In 1975-76 the tertiary education financing was taken over entirely by the Commonwealth Government.

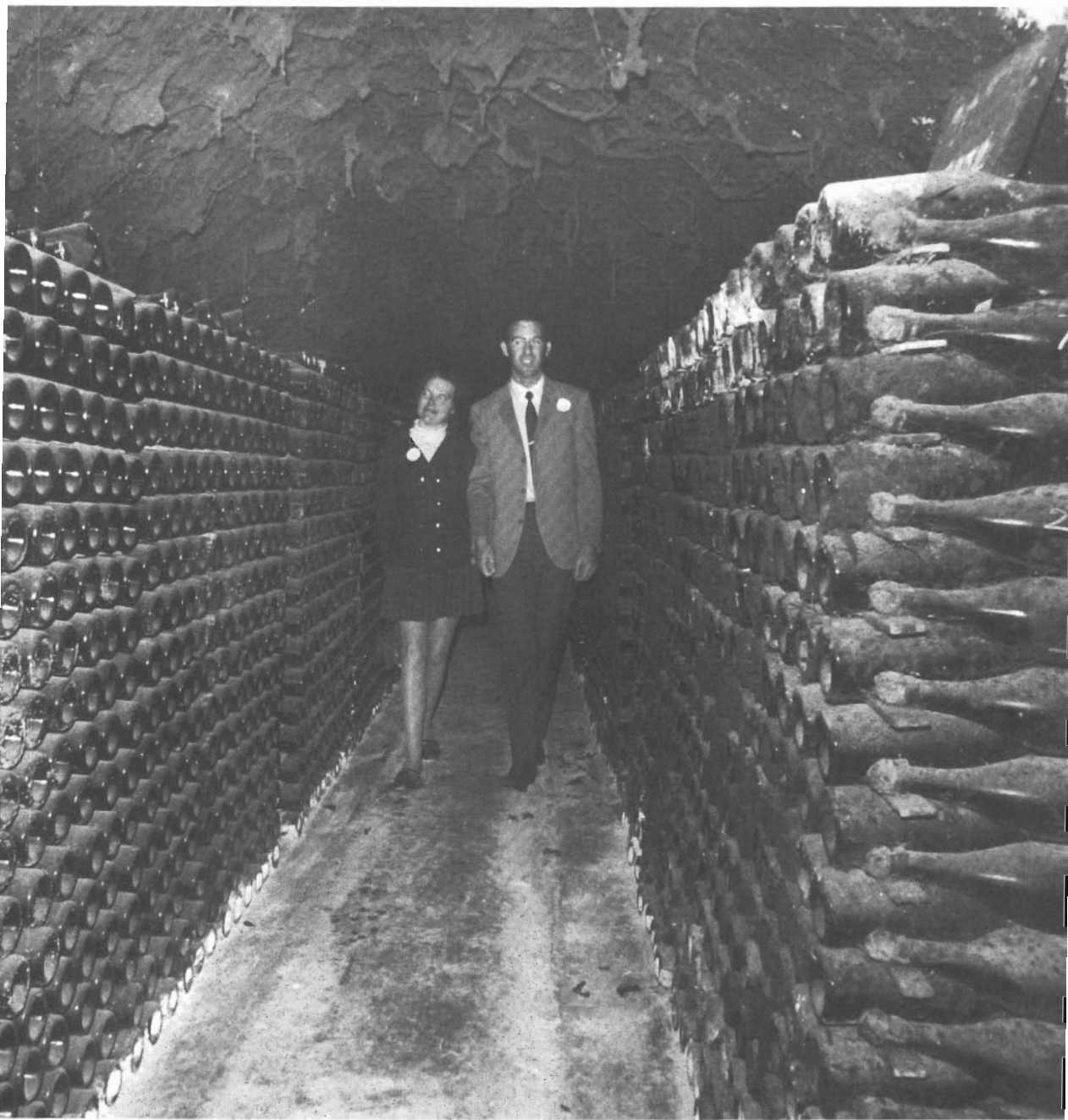
The former subsidies scheme for assembly halls, crafts rooms, and libraries still operates; but for equipment, furniture, building, and site works a direct grant system was introduced on 1 July 1970 to advisory councils and school committees. The maintenance allowance, formerly paid to primary schools, was discontinued.

Before 1973 schools were allowed to charge a composite fee to provide additional amenities in the school and classrooms. In 1973 the Victorian Government abolished composite fees and incorporated additional funds in the direct grant scheme to provide the amenities formerly financed by composite fee funds. In 1974-75, \$15m were paid to schools through the direct grants scheme. Direct grants are now based upon a formula which takes account of such factors as enrolment, geographical location, area of school grounds, buildings and improvements. It is believed this results in a more equitable distribution of grant funds.

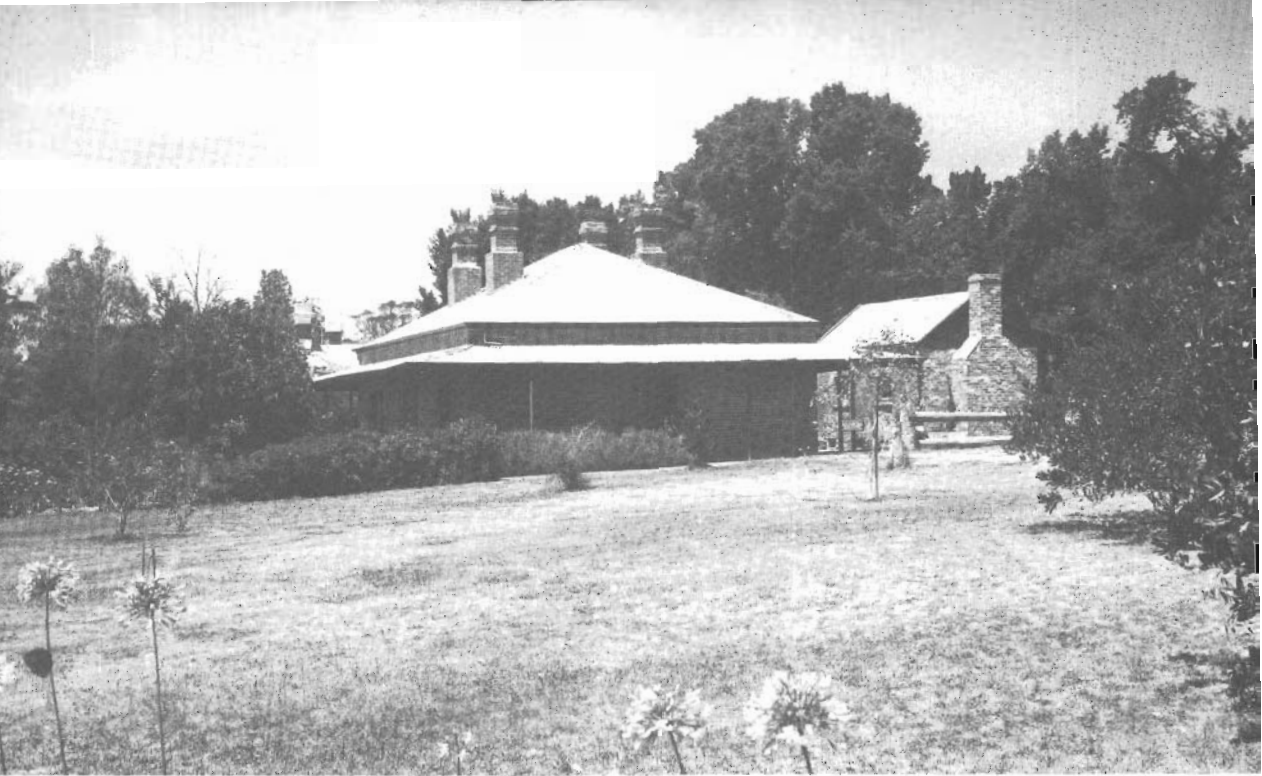
Students are still required to pay for text books and materials for personal use. A subject levy is often charged to cover purchase of these items where the school operates a "bulk-buying" scheme. Assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the government pays a book allowance of \$20 to Form VI students not receiving any other form of assistance and \$10 to Form III, IV, and V students. Subject to a means test, a maintenance allowance of \$156 per year to non-scholarship holders and \$208 per year to scholarship holders is paid.

During 1974-75, \$760,581,000 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 568 and 583, in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, and payroll tax.

For comparative purposes it should be noted that figures in the table do not include spending out of technical college fees collected and retained at school level, and for periods up to 1972-73, exclude spending of Commonwealth Government grants. However, the later years' figures comprise all funds provided for education flowing through the Consolidated Fund. This includes the funds provided for education under the *State Grants (Schools) Act 1973-74*, the *State Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, and the interim pre-school child education and care programme for 1974-75.



"Champagne Drives" at Seppelt's Great Western Winery, near Ararat.
Wine and Brandy Producers' Association of Victoria



Lake View, the childhood home of the novelist Henry Handel Richardson (Ethel Florence Lindesay Richardson), is a good example of the early brick buildings of north-eastern Victoria. Part of the 'Fortunes of Richard Mahony' is set in this property.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The Heights, a charming pre-fabricated weatherboard home of the 1850s. Set in over one hectare of garden, the fourteen roomed house features an unusual watch tower and rambling stables.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)



VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY, SECONDARY,
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Period	Recurrent expenditure			Non-recurrent expenditure	Total
	Administration	Instruction	Building operation and maintenance and fixed charges	Capital costs	
Primary education—					
1970-71	4,391	81,193	21,359	14,759	121,702
1971-72	5,551	95,654	24,699	13,734	139,638
1972-73	6,784	114,369	26,960	15,694	163,807
1973-74	8,535	138,478	30,886	16,686	194,585
1974-75	10,897	192,730	40,898	41,222	285,747
Secondary education—					
1970-71	3,347	88,261	20,482	16,894	128,983
1971-72	4,184	106,742	23,834	21,655	156,416
1972-73	4,515	131,310	26,373	23,999	186,197
1973-74	5,771	163,990	31,745	33,502	235,008
1974-75	8,720	216,698	42,704	61,314	329,436
Technical education—					
1970-71	612	12,070	4,138	600	17,419
1971-72	704	14,940	4,726	1,460	21,830
1972-73	193	22,564	2,333	1,016	26,107
1973-74	287	29,255	2,190	1,195	32,927
1974-75	511	38,139	3,386	4,494	46,530
Total—					
1970-71	8,350	181,523	45,978	32,253	268,104
1971-72	10,439	217,337	53,259	36,849	317,884
1972-73	11,492	268,244	55,666	40,708	376,111
1973-74	14,594	331,723	64,821	51,383	462,520
1974-75	20,128	447,567	86,988	107,030	661,712

Religious teaching

Religious instruction has always been given in State schools by ministers of religion. In 1955 three technical schools—Brunswick, Collingwood, and Footscray—appointed the first full-time chaplains in the State system. By 1975 metropolitan and country high and technical schools offered 31 chaplaincies, of which 29 were filled. Since 1970 an annual Departmental grant has been made to help expand chaplaincy services; in 1975 the amount granted was \$75,000.

During 1972 the Council for Christian Education in Schools (Victoria) issued the "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools. In this syllabus children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Report of the Committee on Religious Education, set up by the Minister in 1972 and known as the Russell Report, was published in September 1974. The major recommendation of the Report was that traditional church-controlled religious instruction should be progressively replaced by an impartial, open-ended and descriptive general religious education provided by Departmental teachers for all children. The preparation and publication of the Russell Report indicates two significant facts concerning the teaching of religion: first, it is the product of a joint endeavour by the Department, teachers, and church representatives to fashion both contemporary and relevant approaches to the teaching of

religion; and second, it is the first effort made in the history of Victorian education to set out an adequate philosophy of religious teaching in State schools.

Transport

By 30 June 1975 the 1,821 transport services provided by the Department were carrying 68,210 children and covering a daily distance of 128,736 kilometres. These services included 6 subsidised trains, 1 ferry and 1,556 buses; 179 services were especially provided for physically and mentally handicapped children and 79 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the total cost of \$14.7m for the financial year ended 30 June 1975 must be added \$2.6m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. The 1976 system of school transport costs exceeded \$20m.

The transport system provided for 39,213 Government secondary students and 19,647 primary, as well as 9,350 children attending non-government schools. A number of services operate across the border into South Australia and New South Wales. Because of the long distances involved for children residing in the Black Mountain and Omeo districts in East Gippsland, two week-end services operate on a feeder basis to regular daily buses, thus enabling pupils to board during the week at Bairnsdale.

Special Services Division

The work of this Division falls into three main fields: Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; and School Services. The Division has its headquarters in Melbourne and is decentralised on a regional basis which parallels and complements the regional structure of the Education Department.

Special education

Beginning in 1974, the restructuring of the Special Services Division included a re-organisation of the Special Education Branch under an Assistant Director of Special Education and four Senior Special Education Officers in the fields of the Intellectually Handicapped, the Physically and Sensorily Handicapped, the Socially and Emotionally Handicapped, and Remedial Education, with a consequent expansion of services.

Increased commitment to the handicapped particularly in the nature of provisions for moderately and severely intellectually handicapped has seen the development of special developmental schools (formerly day training centres), ten of which transferred from the Mental Health Authority to the Education Department at the start of the 1976 school year, and the provision of ward-based programmes for more severely intellectually handicapped persons at Children's Cottages, Kew, Janefield, St Nicholas Hospital, and Kingsbury Centre. Teacher aides have been employed to augment the specialist teaching staff in each institution.

In accordance with the concept of normalisation and integration wherever practicable, staff increases have been made to visiting teacher services, specialist consultation staff working from Special Education Units, and special facilities staff working from a number of day special schools. Evening programmes for continuing education of the handicapped have proved successful and are being extended beyond the initial programmes conducted at Vermont South Special School. Upon the closing of two institutional schools and to provide maintenance support to children in care who have been placed in regular school settings, additional specialist staff have been located at Ballarat and in Diamond Valley and indicate increasing attention and emphasis to those needs of the socially handicapped.

Special education services continue to be provided in special schools in each of the intellectually, socially, physically, and sensorily handicapped areas.

Supportive services are provided to deaf, and physically, and visually handicapped children. Within regular schools special classes cater for the needs of some children in need of remedial programmes. There are increasing demands for specialist and consultative assistance to regular schools in the areas of learning disabilities and behaviour management. The development of services has been dependent to a considerable extent on the increased availability of accommodation, the building of functionally designed units, and the impetus given to the training of specialist staff.

In 1976 approximately 300 teachers were undertaking specialist training in colleges under the State College of Victoria at Melbourne and at Monash University. The development of the Institute of Special Education at Burwood has made possible a wider provision of training courses providing teacher preparation in the areas of hearing impairment, visual impairment, mental retardation, and learning disabilities. Courses in general have been upgraded to graduate diploma level at Burwood and Melbourne with degree courses available at Monash and Burwood. The needs of teacher training in special education are being monitored by a Ministerial Standing Committee.

The contribution of North American teachers on contract has continued to play a significant role particularly in the area of the moderately and severely intellectually handicapped. Although the first of these teachers are now completing their term in Victoria, the number now involved has grown significantly and has provided a fertile ground for interchange of teaching training and experience.

New accommodation has been provided in all areas of the handicapped, so that there are now 22 special schools for the intellectually handicapped; 16 special schools for the physically and sensorily handicapped; 18 special schools for the socially and emotionally handicapped; 5 demonstration units; 36 special education units; 9 remedial centres; 5 social adjustment centres; 45 opportunity remedial centres; and 10 special developmental schools.

Though not strictly part of special education services, the education of Aboriginal children continues to be a responsibility of the Special Services Division of the Education Department.

Counselling, guidance, and clinical services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services operate as a service to schools, to parents and children, and to the community in which the schools exist. These functions range from the provision of ascertainment, counselling, and therapy for individual children to investigation and consultation with school staffs about maximising the development of normal children by means of modifications to school curricula or community services.

The staff of Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services consists of guidance officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, interpreters, and special duty teachers providing a variety of services to all children; but with a particular commitment to handicapped children, Aboriginal children, children with speech and language disorders, migrant children, slow learning children, withdrawn and gifted children, and children with specific learning difficulties.

School services

Officers and staffs of the audio-visual education, physical education, library services, music, publications, school forestry, school camps, and curriculum and research branches supply interdivisional services for all types of schools. In all of these branches growth has accelerated markedly, and the scope and extent of services for schools greatly expanded. All branches are deeply involved with in-service training programmes for teachers.

Special staffs

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division several special staffs operate. These include those working in the fields of primary art and craft, educational

facilities, education history, technical schools publications, police training, and as guide lecturers at the Victorian Art Centre, the National Museum, Sovereign Hill (Ballarat), Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, the Institute of Applied Science, and the Zoological Gardens. Special teacher organisations include the Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, the Gould League, the State Schools Relief Committee, and social service leagues.

Migrant education

At 30 April 1976 there were 27,762 migrant children in special programmes in 394 schools. The 1,015 migrant education teachers employed in child migrant education have been instrumental in introducing aspects of multi-culturalism into the school curriculum. The 1976 in-service education programme for migrant education teachers included nine basic courses each of six weeks duration (315 teachers), three refresher courses (270 teachers), three courses for principals (75), and regular monthly seminars for consultants (53). Several in-service programmes have been conducted for total school staffs. Innovations include the appointment of school-based consultants in both primary and secondary divisions and the publication of a monthly newsletter for schools.

At the adult level the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time intensive courses, accelerated courses, industrial English classes, correspondence tuition, semi-accelerated courses, advanced level classes, literacy groups, and specialised day-time women's classes. It also shares responsibility with the Commonwealth Department of Education for the volunteer Home Tutor Scheme of each-one-teach-one. In total some 10,000 adults are involved in the various courses of this large community project.

Teacher education

The Director of Teacher Education is responsible for recruitment for teacher training and for liaison with the State College of Victoria, universities, and colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Studentships and scholarships are offered to selected students to undertake approved courses of teacher education. During 1975, 17,622 students were engaged in pre-service training. Most came direct from secondary schools, but mature-age students were also recruited.

The *Education (Teacher Registration) Act* 1971 came into full operation on 1 July 1973, after which no teacher could be employed by the Education Department unless registered or granted permission to teach in a particular Division. From 1 July 1972 all permanent, classified teachers employed by the Department were automatically granted registration. The Act authorised the establishment of three registration boards (primary, secondary, and technical) each consisting of nine members. All twenty-seven members constitute the Teacher Registration Council. The boards must ensure the maintenance of standards of academic and teaching qualifications for those seeking to join the service.

Staffing of a school depends on operating schedules which specify the enrolment required for a particular number of teachers and specialists. Requirements are reviewed annually. The Committee of Classifiers for each division, the Teachers Tribunal, and the senior administrators of each division are responsible for the appointment of teachers to schools on a permanent or temporary basis. Promotion for a teacher generally depends on qualifications, teaching ability, and years of service; to obtain promotion a teacher has to apply for advertised vacancies in competition with his colleagues. Teachers' conditions of service, transfer and promotion rights, and salary are the province of the Teachers Tribunal. This statutory authority comprising four tribunals deals with teachers listed on the primary, secondary, technical, and professional rolls.

Overseas teacher selection programme

Originally devised to help overcome the shortage of secondary teachers, this programme began in 1971. Under the overseas teacher selection programme, qualified experienced teachers are selected in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States to work in Victorian schools. From 1970 to 1976 approximately 2,600 teachers have been brought to Victoria. The Teacher Selection Programme is used to recruit teachers for areas of special need in Victorian primary, secondary, and technical schools. During 1975 the teachers recruited from overseas were in categories that could not be filled by Australian teachers.

Professional development

The Director of Teacher Education and his staff implement an extensive in-service training programme which takes the form of either formal in-service programmes or enrichment programmes. The formal aspect includes study leave and time release for approved courses at tertiary institutions. In 1975, 1,692 teachers and professional officers were granted study leave for the purpose of gaining additional formal qualifications. The purpose of study leave is to improve the quality of teaching in, and services to, schools.

The enrichment programme includes State and Australian Schools Commission funded courses involving lectures, practical activities, workshops, induction courses, seminars, vacation schools, conferences, and refresher and familiarisation courses. Teachers foster their own professional development through the formation of subject teachers associations, and participation in a multiplicity of community interests.

Planning services division

The Planning Services Division was established late in 1974 to provide an expert advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers in all Divisions to assist with decision-making. It will eventually incorporate and extend the services provided by the Survey and Statistics Branch and the Education Facilities Research Laboratory.

The five main areas to be serviced will be Information Systems (collection and analysis of statistics), Finance, Educational Facilities (sites and buildings), Organisational Research (administrative and organisational practices), and Technical and Further Education Services. Proposals have been submitted for the structure and the staffing of the Division over several years.

Government schools

Recommendations in the interim report of the Australian Schools Commission in 1973 made it essential that the Department ascertain as quickly as possible the educational needs of the community, the needs and growth patterns of the schools, and staffing facility needs. The Upgrade Operation, with a co-ordinator and seven task forces, began in July of that year. The task forces ascertained existing conditions and needs with respect to art/craft rooms, science laboratories, libraries, special schools, staff accommodation, replacement and improvement programmes, and disadvantaged schools. The task forces maintained close liaison with the Public Works Department, senior Education Department officers, and with the schools.

Primary schools

The purpose of the primary school is to provide a curriculum which meets the needs, abilities, and interests of each of its pupils. In making curriculum decisions, principals take into account the professional views of staff and the nature of expectations of the local community. Under the provisions of the *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* one of the duties of a school council is to tender advice to principal and staff concerning general educational policy for the particular school. Written evaluations of each primary school are made

by its Board of Review. The district inspector is responsible for the conduct of this review. He, or the group of persons convened by him in consultation with the principal, forms the Board, which may include people from outside the school.

The new staffing schedule of 1971 enabled 200 additional vice-principals to be appointed to primary schools with enrolments of more than 575 in 1972 and made a new staff structuring possible.

Late in 1975 the Teachers Tribunal approved of additional staffing in appropriate primary schools, to provide, for example, for a reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio in preparatory grades; the meeting of special needs in certain schools; and permanent positions for teacher-librarians, and teachers of art and physical education.

Since 1976, funding through the direct grants scheme has been made available for the employment of teacher aides to assist teachers in class activities in a limited number of selected schools. Teacher aides are employed by school committees or school councils on the recommendation of principals and staff. Teacher aides, who assist with non-professional tasks, are an important link between the school and the community, and help to promote community involvement in school affairs, particularly in predominantly migrant areas.

In the seven year course from Preparatory Year (aged 4½ years to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education takes place, children develop basic expression and learning skills, gain experience through work in social studies, science, literature, music, art and craft, and participate in health training and physical education.

In recent years emphasis has been given in many schools to open education. The organisation, teaching techniques, and learning situations involved result from individual teachers' interpretations of the most effective ways of teaching children. This approach to teaching, which envisages education as an open-ended process of growth, requires perceptive planning by the teacher, and group and individual work by the child. Typical of the new style, open plan school is that at Neill Street, Carlton.

Throughout the primary schools local innovation is encouraged, and in 1974 the Commonwealth Government offered funds for innovative change programmes on three levels—schools, systemic, and national.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary 'tops'. Such schools include higher elementary and central schools, central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and consolidated schools. The latter, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their post-primary enrolments as high schools have been established in the same districts.

High schools

The usual curriculum at high schools includes English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, languages, and physical education. Diversification of courses is possible through the introduction of general studies, social science, creative arts, and the offer of elective subjects. Courses are designed by principals and teachers and provide for those planning tertiary education and entry into professions, those intending to seek business and commercial careers, and those requiring a general education or the study of domestic and practical subjects.

The one major examination is that for Higher School Certificate taken externally in the sixth year. This certificate is the means of determining admission to most forms of tertiary education. Several schools have decided to issue their own sixth year based on internal testing and assessment. The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education has been established to advise the Minister on a suitable substitute for the Higher School Certificate examination and this Institute

represents universities, State and registered secondary schools, parents, and teacher organisations.

Technical schools

Technical schools provide a five year secondary course designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational or occupational specialisation. The curriculum provides for both boys and girls and is a proper balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. After third year, specialised studies are available according to students' interests and capacities; and a third of the schools provide sixth year orientation courses for those wishing to proceed to a college of advanced education or university. Many district technical schools also provide apprenticeship courses in the major trades of carpentry and joinery, plumbing and gasfitting, motor mechanics, electrical mechanics, and fitting and machining. Other less common apprenticeship courses are conducted in selected schools throughout Victoria.

There have been major developments in middle level vocational courses now established in some twenty-five technical colleges and covering such areas as applied science, applied art, building, business studies, clothing and textiles, all branches of engineering, food and catering, rural and horticultural pursuits, and social science. These colleges also offer tertiary orientation programmes for entry to universities or to colleges of advanced education where diploma or degree courses are available in art, architecture, business studies, engineering, applied science, librarianship, and social science. (See pages 737-43.)

The formation recently of the Central Regional Council for Technical Education completed the organisation of Victoria into six country and five metropolitan regions, and in particular brought together the mono-purpose technical institutions.

Community schools

These schools seek to bring pupils more closely in touch with community living and offer valuable opportunities for innovative work in methodology and course content to further individual pupil development. Several high schools have recognised the social and educational advantages of such annexes, but the four which are officially approved are at Collingwood, South Yarra, Moreland (which is now attached to Brunswick East High School), and Flemington. Other units are attached to technical schools, such as those at Huntingdale and Swinburne. Most work from some form of home base, such as a rented hall, and depend greatly on the use of community resources. The Coonara Children's Community is an example of an independent institution which is establishing in Ferntree Gully a community education centre catering for adults as well as children.

Correspondence school

Correspondence education for primary children in Victoria commenced in 1914, when six Melbourne Teachers College trainees were authorised to teach via the mail bag three boys living in the centre of the Otway forest. Sixty-two years later, with a total professional staff of 143, the Correspondence School renders many special services both within and far beyond Victoria. The school serves children and to some extent adults who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. The Correspondence School provides programmes from the short-wave radio station VL3RT operated from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Further reference, 1976; Victorian Education Department, 1961; State secondary education, 1962; State primary education, 1963; Educational administration, 1964; Audio-visual education, 1964; Technical education, 1965; Teacher training, 1967; Development of curricula, 1969; History of Education Department, 1969; Recent developments, 1970; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972; Educational administration, 1974; Community schools, 1974; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975

Non-government system*Council of Public Education**General*

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior-secondary, secondary, technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. They derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. As the major limiting factor for entry to a non-government school is the economic ability of families to meet school fees, these grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they are notable for the variety of co-curricular activities they provide. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be of a council of representatives of a church or of interested men and women, or if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing

bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common: at these camps, Outward Bound type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Teachers in non-government schools are subject to registration by the Council of Public Education. Teachers in girls' schools are paid on the basis of an award, but the salaries of teachers in boys' schools are subject to personal negotiation. In both cases there is close parity with the salary scale for teachers in government schools.

The schools, and those who administer them, belong to a variety of inter-related groups and organisations. All Catholic schools come under the auspices of the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (see pages 714-5). The organisation with the widest membership of non-Catholic schools (together with some Catholic schools) is the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (A.I.S.V.), which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (N.C.I.S.). Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the A.I.S.V. is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through N.C.I.S. and at a State level where appropriate. The A.I.S.V. is represented on the Education Liaison Committee, set up by the Director-General of Education, which comprises senior administrators from the independent schools, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Education Department.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (H.M.C.I.S.A.) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (A.H.I.G.S.V.). The Victorian Branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-four schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: seven of these schools are co-educational and twenty-seven are single sex girls' schools. Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the

Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (I.A.R.T.V.), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board (V.U.S.E.B.), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, the Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held as necessary.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (V.A.T.I.S.). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. V.A.T.I.S. is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria, and all Victorian members of H.M.C.I.S.A. and A.H.I.G.S.A.; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the I.A.R.T.V. are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the V.U.S.E.B. and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the I.A.R.T.V. conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Further reference, 1976

Catholic education

General

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at a diocesan and a local level. In recent years boards have been established at both these levels and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the consensus-producing function of the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria whose membership is composed of a chairman and an executive committee consisting of eight persons—executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two representatives of teaching religious congregations. In addition, there are consultative commissioners representing dioceses, Major Superiors of both male and female religious congregations, a principal of a Catholic secondary school, and two parent representatives.

In 1976 there were approximately 152,343 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Pre-schools

Thirteen kindergartens are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Primary schools

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school. At present the majority of teachers are lay. In 1976, seventy-seven schools were conducted by lay principals. There were 347 parish primary schools enrolling approximately 93,945 pupils in 1976, and special schools catered for 358 pupils.

Secondary schools

For the most part, Catholic secondary schools are owned and maintained by religious orders. In recent years regional secondary colleges have been

established, of which there will be 25 in Victoria in 1977. In these cases several parishes co-operated to build and finance a school and engage staff to conduct the school on their behalf. In 1976, fourteen schools were administered by lay principals. It is expected that an increasing number of positions of responsibility will become available to lay teachers.

All interested parties are engaged in a secondary education development programme which aims to co-ordinate and rationalise secondary education with a view to providing increased opportunities for a larger number of Catholic secondary students. A committee investigating conditions of service in Catholic secondary schools has submitted its report to the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria in 1976 and this will be widely discussed in 1977.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher training for male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education, which incorporates the colleges of Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, Ballarat, and Box Hill, is a member of the State College of Victoria. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, are introducing a number of graduate diploma courses. It is hoped that a Diploma of Education (Secondary) will be offered at Mercy College, Ascot Vale, in 1977. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University, and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood.

Catechetical

At the end of 1976 there were about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools. The religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Courses of study

In recent years many Catholic schools, both primary and secondary, have been involved in the development of a school-based curriculum. In 1975 an experimental teacher-aided programme was introduced in several primary schools; open area teaching is used in many places, while individual development initiatives have taken place in some secondary colleges. All schools taking pupils for Form 6 level prepare children for the Higher School Certificate examinations.

The Catholic Education Commission of Victoria offers courses in leadership for teachers and prospective principals. An in-service programme covering many educational areas has been planned for 1977.

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative level of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occurs at the central, regional, and local levels.

Further reference, 1976

Primary and secondary education statistics **VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED,** **TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)**

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1971	2,197	30,212	593,933	571	8,805	191,215	2,768	39,017	785,148
1972	2,194	32,064	602,614	570	9,135	192,155	2,764	41,199	794,769
1973	2,179	34,215	605,644	569	9,588	193,437	2,748	43,803	799,081
1974	2,161	35,020	608,643	571	10,059	196,420	2,732	45,079	805,063
1975	2,161	37,728	618,112	578	10,525	198,839	2,739	48,253	816,951

(a) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : SEX OF PUPILS, 1975 (a)**

Class of School	Number of schools	Government			Number of schools	Non-government		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,722	190,221	178,858	369,079	350	44,294	44,078	88,372
Primary-secondary	27	3,493	3,291	6,784	118	34,333	31,929	66,262
Secondary/High	266	73,269	100,729	173,998	95	17,532	24,945	42,477
Junior Technical	101	51,496	12,307	63,803	4	1,252	..	1,252
Correspondence	1	384	459	843	..	..	..	..
Special	44	2,261	1,344	3,605	11	235	241	476
Total	2,161	321,124	296,988	618,112	578	97,646	101,193	198,839

(a) First school day in August.

**VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION : TYPE OF SCHOOL :
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1975 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools								All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Meth- odist	Baptist	Hebrew	Other denomi- nations	Un- denomi- national	
Under 6	M	26,104	5,905	480	132	21	33	177	61	216	33,129
	F	24,961	5,770	400	152	42	26	173	56	320	31,900
6	T	51,065	11,675	880	284	63	59	350	117	536	65,029
	M	29,396	6,483	399	143	21	42	121	75	145	36,825
7	F	27,794	6,459	308	144	43	27	129	67	280	35,251
	T	57,190	12,942	707	287	64	69	250	142	425	72,076
8	M	27,697	6,751	382	150	23	50	154	101	109	35,417
	F	26,182	6,579	288	138	43	36	112	83	261	33,722
9	T	53,879	13,330	670	288	66	86	266	184	370	69,139
	M	26,767	6,570	410	154	29	49	118	75	113	34,285
10	F	25,289	6,492	305	152	41	43	124	99	263	32,808
	T	52,056	13,062	715	306	70	92	242	174	376	67,093
11	M	25,720	6,624	397	162	78	63	107	76	69	33,296
	F	24,606	6,750	300	120	53	45	117	61	259	32,311
12	T	50,326	13,374	697	282	131	108	224	137	328	65,607
	M	26,141	6,923	568	205	66	60	119	106	68	34,256
13	F	24,640	6,896	358	166	77	44	102	70	316	32,669
	T	50,781	13,819	926	371	143	104	221	176	384	66,925
14	M	25,798	6,759	601	225	92	58	96	80	84	33,793
	F	23,992	6,832	419	152	91	56	84	73	230	31,929
15	T	49,790	13,591	1,020	377	183	114	180	153	314	65,722
	M	5,194	1,379	66	28	15	8	10	27	17	6,744
16	F	3,924	1,142	55	15	11	11	5	11	22	5,196
	T	9,118	2,521	121	43	26	19	15	38	39	11,940
17	M	244	70	1	1	3	..	..	3	..	322
	F	159	65	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	229
18	T	403	135	2	1	3	1	..	4	2	551
	M	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
19	F	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
	T	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19
20	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
	F	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	T	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Total primary grades	M	193,071	47,466	3,304	1,200	348	363	902	605	822	248,081
	F	181,552	46,991	2,434	1,039	401	289	846	521	1,954	236,027
Total special schools (b)	T	374,623	94,457	5,738	2,239	749	652	1,748	1,126	2,776	484,108
	M	2,261	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	2,496
Total all primary pupils	F	1,344	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1,585
	T	3,605	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	4,081
Total all primary pupils	M	195,332	47,609	3,304	1,200	348	363	902	605	914	250,577
	F	182,896	47,178	2,434	1,039	401	289	846	521	2,008	237,612
	T	378,228	94,787	5,738	2,239	749	652	1,748	1,126	2,922	488,189

(a) First school day in August.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males ; F : Females ; T : Total.

VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION : TYPE OF SCHOOL :
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1975 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools								All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist	Hebrew	Other denominations	Un-denominational	
Under 12	M	696	191	121	52	13	10	21	7	8	1,119
	F	657	202	81	50	15	10	11	8	102	1,136
12	T	1,353	393	202	102	28	20	32	15	110	2,255
	M	21,150	4,546	1,166	633	237	114	114	69	111	28,140
13	F	20,159	5,465	911	420	237	177	114	73	487	28,043
	T	41,309	10,011	2,077	1,053	474	291	228	142	598	56,183
14	M	27,060	5,288	1,381	661	280	145	158	79	85	35,137
	F	24,697	6,374	924	452	307	201	105	112	496	33,668
15	T	51,757	11,662	2,305	1,113	587	346	263	191	581	68,805
	M	27,050	5,064	1,342	724	276	163	109	96	70	34,894
16	F	24,463	6,139	1,066	441	355	237	141	88	435	33,365
	T	51,513	11,203	2,408	1,165	631	400	250	184	505	68,259
17	M	23,420	4,408	1,423	715	271	162	107	113	71	30,690
	F	20,495	5,472	980	454	375	211	128	102	411	28,628
18	T	43,915	9,880	2,403	1,169	646	373	235	215	482	59,318
	M	16,313	3,549	1,292	631	250	141	98	57	107	22,438
19	F	14,652	4,225	955	519	363	167	104	77	422	21,484
	T	30,965	7,774	2,247	1,150	613	308	202	134	529	43,922
20	M	7,618	2,427	969	502	194	116	85	48	100	12,059
	F	7,193	2,493	645	418	300	105	75	48	327	11,604
21 and over	T	14,811	4,920	1,614	920	494	221	160	96	427	23,663
	M	1,820	476	197	84	57	19	18	17	102	2,790
Total all secondary pupils	F	1,292	344	102	42	54	16	16	11	88	1,965
	T	3,112	820	299	126	111	35	34	28	190	4,755
21 and over	M	361	55	19	6	5	4	..	2	46	498
	F	180	23	10	8	4	..	..	2	21	248
Total all secondary pupils	T	541	78	29	14	9	4	..	4	67	746
	M	71	11	4	..	1	1	..	2	15	105
Total all secondary pupils	F	50	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	8	71
	T	121	17	4	5	3	1	..	2	23	176
Total all secondary pupils	M	233	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	76	323
	F	254	33	1	18	1	1	..	..	49	357
Total all secondary pupils	T	487	46	1	18	2	1	..	..	125	680
Total all secondary pupils	M	125,792	26,028	7,914	4,008	1,585	875	710	490	791	168,193
	F	114,092	30,776	5,675	2,827	2,013	1,125	694	521	2,846	160,569
Total all secondary pupils	T	239,884	56,804	13,589	6,835	3,598	2,000	1,404	1,011	3,637	328,762

(a) First school day in August.
M : Males ; F : Females ; T : Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in 1964 by statutes of the universities to conduct, on their behalf, the examinations which had previously been conducted by the University of Melbourne. With the approval of the universities the Board abolished the School Intermediate Examination in 1967 and the School Leaving Examination in 1972. Since then and up to 1976 the Higher School Certificate Examination is the only examination at which candidates need to qualify to apply for entrance to a university. The colleges of advanced education require the same qualification for entry to a number of their courses and the colleges of the State College of Victoria (teachers' college) at present use the same university entrance qualification for school leavers. However, the universities and the teachers colleges have made some provision for early school leavers who have not previously entered for the Higher School Certificate Examination to enter their institutions provided they are able to demonstrate their ability to undertake studies at the tertiary level of education. The colleges of advanced education make provision for students to enter degree courses when they have been successful in the tertiary orientation year of a technical school or college or in diploma courses.

Recently the V.U.S.E.B. agreed to accept as a qualification for the purpose of satisfying its university entrance requirements a statement from a College of Advanced Education that a student is qualified to enter for a course of study leading to a recognised degree. In this way a number of students who have studied in the field of technical education will be able to apply for entry to a university or a college of the State College of Victoria.

The universities have recognised that while the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board still serves the purpose of conducting the examination, the passing of which is a condition for application for entry to a university, circumstances have changed so much since 1964 that consideration needed to be given to replacing the Board with a new organisation with a different constitutional basis.

It was recognised that because of the nature of their own statutes, the universities could delegate to the Board the power to conduct examinations only on their behalf. Consequently every examination subject had to be acceptable to the universities for university entrance purposes. It was not possible, therefore, to meet different requirements which might be proposed by any of the other thirty-five tertiary education institutions. Further, it was not possible for the Board to assist schools in the development of different subjects, such as the Approved Activities and Approved Subjects, as it had done for the School Leaving Examination. It was also recognised that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the effects of an external examination on secondary schools, especially the determination of courses to be taught to, and learned by, sixth form students irrespective of whether they planned to enter tertiary education or not. The content of the prescribed courses at sixth form was seen as affecting what was required at fifth form and even lower in the schools. The teachers of sixth forms were demanding the same kind of professional autonomy as had been granted to teachers in tertiary education and also, in recent years, to those in primary schools and junior secondary classes. Some of those opposed to the examination system argued that it favoured the upper socio-economic levels of society and therefore prevented those from the disadvantaged sections from entering tertiary education.

In the light of these considerations the Victorian Universities Committee, an advisory committee to the universities and Victoria Institute of Colleges, decided to set up a committee to recommend a form of organisation which might replace the V.U.S.E.B. It was reinforced in this view in that the V.U.S.E.B. itself had recommended to the universities that a Committee be established to consider the functions of the Board and to recommend a new form of organisation to replace it. As there was no organisation which could establish such a committee, the Victorian Universities Committee, after obtaining the approval of the Minister of Education, established the Committee on Arrangements for Secondary Courses and Assessment (C.A.S.C.A.). The Committee consulted with, and received evidence from, organisations and individuals. It recommended that a new organisation be established by the Victorian Government which would be representative of all those concerned with secondary and tertiary education, but would have on its Council and its executive committees a majority of secondary school teachers. It would be the responsibility of the new organisation to determine its relationships with the secondary and tertiary educational institutions. It would have three major functions: curriculum development in consultation with the Commonwealth and State services; an information service to schools; and assessment, as required by institutions it served.

After the C.A.S.C.A. report had been published there was a considerable amount of public interest and discussion about the objectives and structure of the proposed new institution. The Minister of Education appointed a small committee to receive comments and views about the recommendations which had been made. After he had received the report of this committee, legislation

was prepared to establish the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. Subsequently, before the second reading of the Bill to establish the Institute had been completed in the Victorian Parliament, the Minister appointed an interim planning committee to reconsider the objects and the composition of the council of the Institute. From the recommendations of this committee the objects were decided to be:

- (1) To provide advice and assistance to persons making the transition from secondary school to further study or employment;
- (2) to accredit or conduct assessments of such students;
- (3) to co-operate with schools, post-secondary institutions, and other bodies in developing a variety of curricula and methods of evaluating such curricula; and
- (4) to provide adequate educational advisory services and to conduct research.

In the meantime the Minister announced that the Higher School Certificate Examination would continue to be conducted by the V.U.S.E.B. in 1977 and 1978. Its standing committees are continuing to review and develop courses of study in their appropriate subjects and to consider further the structure of their examination papers. Several subjects now incorporate a school or teacher assessment as part of the examination.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total entries	27,700	27,662	29,172	29,160	30,441
Number who attempted to pass fully	19,351	20,044	21,521	21,686	22,966
Number who passed fully	13,274	13,935	14,681	14,835	15,787
Percentage who passed fully	68.6	69.5	68.2	68.4	68.7

Further reference, 1976 ; Public examinations, 1963–1966 ; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974 ; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

Victoria possesses a highly developed system of technical education at secondary technical, technical and further education (TAFE), and tertiary levels. The provision of these forms of education is widespread through a system of technical schools, technical colleges, and colleges of advanced education. The types of institutions and the levels provided can be divided into the following categories:

- (1) Technical schools that provide only secondary technical programmes, e.g., Ballam Park Technical School, Ballarat North Technical School;
- (2) technical schools that provide secondary and TAFE programmes, e.g., Oakleigh Technical School, Mildura Technical School;
- (3) technical colleges that provide secondary and TAFE programmes, e.g., Whitehorse Technical College, Moorabbin Technical College;
- (4) technical colleges that provide only TAFE programmes, e.g., Preston Technical College, Melbourne College of Printing and Graphic Arts;
- (5) high schools with technical components that provide secondary, technical, and TAFE programmes, e.g., Kerang and Seymour High Schools;
- (6) colleges of advanced education that provide TAFE and tertiary programmes, e.g., Swinburne College of Technology, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology; and
- (7) colleges of advanced education that provide only tertiary programmes, e.g., Churchill College of Advanced Education.

Secondary technical education

In Victoria, secondary technical education is administered by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. The Division caters

for students who are seeking an alternative to independent and high school education. In August 1975, one hundred and four Education Department technical schools provided secondary education for approximately 63,800 students in Years of Education 7 to 11 (Forms 1 to 5).

Courses are designed to provide a wide variety of educational studies and experiences. An increased emphasis is being placed on experiential learning techniques stressing first hand experience in both academic and practical domains. The trend is very much towards meeting the personal and vocational needs of the individual student in his transition to adult life. An important feature of the Technical School Division's approach to education is the desire to provide a smooth transition from full-time schooling to employment. The *Educational Work Experience Act 1974* is evidence of the Victorian Government's support for schemes which enable the student to sample selected vocations through "on the job" participation.

The problems of literacy, numeracy, and social interaction are being confronted by a special group comprising teachers from primary, secondary, and technical schools' divisions of the Education Department, social workers, and researchers. The two-fold objective of the group is to assess the suitability of the total curriculum and to establish continuing school based in-service programmes that will assist teachers to ensure children acquire fundamental skills.

Migrant and minority education group education is being reinforced through the development of interpreter services (using an R.M.I.T. interpreters' course), the conducting of minority education programmes in ethnic minority languages, and the teaching of those languages as optional subjects.

The Technical Schools Division continues to support the policy of responding to community initiatives in providing secondary technical education. The recently developed Mt Clear Technical High School involving an amalgamation of Ballarat High School (girls) and Ballarat Technical School (boys) and the proposed Whittlesea Technical High School are two examples of developments arising from community and regional initiative and support.

The provision of opportunities to progress to higher levels of education enables large numbers of secondary technical students to continue into TAFE and tertiary education.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

The technical and further education programmes provided by the Technical Schools' Division are administered by the State Council for Technical Education (SCTE). The State Council is responsible to the Minister of Education for the co-ordination and development of TAFE.

TAFE programmes are provided through the following types of institutions :

- (1) Thirty-two technical colleges (twenty-one of which are administered by the Technical Schools Division and eleven of which are technical college divisions of colleges of advanced education affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges);
- (2) eighty-one technical schools;
- (3) six high schools with technical components.

In addition to the above categories of technical institutions, TAFE is undertaken by an increasing number of high schools, mainly through the provision of adult extension courses and Form 5 and Form 6 subjects to part-time students.

The following are among the more significant factors evident in the provision of TAFE in Victoria :

- (1) The endeavour of the institutions to provide courses that meet the needs of the post-school population for vocational and personal education ;

- (2) the development of instruction that stresses individual performance in experiential learning situations;
- (3) the advice and support provided by industry personnel in course development and advisory committees; and
- (4) the emphasis placed on flexible courses that meet the needs of individuals and the community.

The preparation of the first "TAFE in Australia" report (Kangan Report) in 1974 by the Commonwealth Government provided the first significant recognition for post-school non-tertiary education in Australia. The essential theme of the report is the need for educational authorities to remove barriers of access to courses and facilities, and the need to place much more emphasis on the provision of recurrent education.

The recommendations of the report are directed at improving the quality of TAFE by the provision of funds for deficient areas of education as identified by the committee responsible for the preparation of the report. Funds are provided by the Commonwealth Government for a wide range of categories within the broader classifications of recurrent and capital expenditure.

The Technical Schools Division TAFE Development Programme 1974* (July 1974-June 1976) establishes the master plan by which the recommendations of the "TAFE in Australia" report have been implemented in Victoria. The main features of the development programme are:

- (1) To provide the guidelines for the implementation of the principles and recommendations of the TAFE report;
- (2) to divide the "TAFE in Australia" report into twenty-six operating categories based on the classification of expenditure by the Commonwealth Government;
- (3) to identify the main activities of TAFE in Victoria that would be supported within each expenditure category; and
- (4) to establish an administrative structure for the processing of submissions for funds and making recommendations to the State Council for Technical Education.

The specific expenditure categories of the development plan give a clear indication of the essential recommendations of the report. The categories are as follows:

General recurrent expenditure

- (1) Recurrent expenditure at State discretion.
- (2) Curriculum research and development and interstate equivalence.
- (3) Existing libraries—staff training, resource materials, and equipment.
- (4) External studies and central resources centre.
- (5) Publicity measures to raise the level of community awareness.
- (6) Counselling services and social work.
- (7) Staff to direct safety, health, and welfare.
- (8) In-service training for non-teaching staff.
- (9) Additional staff for building, planning, and collection of statistics.

Special purpose expenditure

- (1) Measures to develop unrestricted access.
- (2) In-service education for teaching staff.
- (3) Proposals for community colleges.
- (4) Model library resource centres (L.R.C.).
- (5) Improvement of existing L.R.C. accommodation.
- (6) Programme for future L.R.C. construction.
- (7) Needs for and training of library technicians.
- (8) Feasibility and advisability of establishing a bibliographic centre.

* The interim Australian committee for administering TAFE was the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE). In 1975 this body was replaced by the Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

- (9) Research to determine effective techniques for external studies.
- (10) Topics for major research.
- (11) Training of technical teachers in research methods.

Capital Expenditure

- (1) Capital grants for equipment and minor works.
- (2) Capital grants for land and buildings.
- (3) Capital grants for student residentials.

In implementing the development plan, funds were allocated to technical schools and colleges using the following criteria :

- (1) The major portion of funds should be directed to schools and colleges rather than be retained by the central administration ;
- (2) the request for funds as indicated by the submissions by each institution ;
- (3) the scope and scale of TAFE operations ;
- (4) the specific needs of individual institutions ; and
- (5) the planned future development of TAFE at the institution.

The major achievements of TAFE in Victoria in the period of the Development Programme 1974 are as follows :

- (1) An upgrading of library resource centre funds and facilities ;
- (2) significantly increased public awareness of TAFE through centrally and locally initiated activities ;
- (3) the provision of in-service education (staff development) for teaching and non-teaching staff through institution initiative with considerable support from a central planning group ;
- (4) planning for the establishment of a student residential college at Geelong, a community college in the Sunraysia district, and a model library resource centre at Preston Technical College ;
- (5) research into the development of a central resource centre and a bibliographic centre ;
- (6) development of "off campus" study facilities in a number of regional centres and co-ordinated by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology's External Studies Division ;
- (7) preparation of courses in research methodology at Monash University and the State College of Victoria, Hawthorn, for TAFE teachers ;
- (8) the financing of several projects directed at improving the community's access to TAFE ;
- (9) the establishment of counselling services in several technical colleges ;
- (10) improvement of student and staff physical facilities through extensive minor works projects and grants for equipment ; and
- (11) the construction of a new TAFE building at Moorabbin Technical College and the planning of new buildings at several other technical colleges.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

VICTORIA—TAFE : NUMBER OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, AND ENROLMENTS (a) (b)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number of schools/colleges	98	98	108	99	104
Number of enrolments(c)—					
Full-time	4,696	5,335	5,930	6,347	8,397
Part-time(d)	62,817	61,078	60,627	73,025	72,699
Total	67,513	66,413	66,557	79,372	81,096

(a) At end of March.

(b) Excludes tertiary students enrolled in wholly approved courses or in the approved part of part approved courses at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

(c) Includes students enrolled for preparatory courses and single subjects.

(d) Includes correspondence students.

**VICTORIA—TAFE : TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :
COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, 1975**

Courses	Number of enrolments (a)		
	Full-time	Part-time (b)	Total
Preparatory	66	2,117	2,183
Technical orientation	618	326	944
Tertiary orientation	3,551	3,527	7,078
Pre-employment	1,124	953	2,077
Basic vocational	457	27,760	28,217
Advanced basic vocational and technician	8	9,754	9,762
Middle level	2,301	12,152	14,453
Special purpose	59	3,489	3,548
Adult education	213	12,621	12,834
Total	8,397	72,699	81,096

(a) At end of March.

(b) Includes correspondence students.

Further reference, 1975 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965 ; Secondary technical education, 1975

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Universities Commission

The Universities Commission (formerly the Australian Universities Commission) was established in 1959 under the Australian Universities Commission Act, with the function of furnishing information and advice to the Commonwealth Government on financial assistance, and the conditions of financial assistance, to universities.

The universities are autonomous bodies established by Acts of Parliament and are legally responsible for the conduct of their own affairs. The Commission does not in any sense run the universities; its task is to advise the Commonwealth Government on financial assistance to, and the development of, universities. In accordance with established Commonwealth Government policy on the funding of universities, the Commission recommends recurrent funds for universities by way of block grants and avoids detailed involvement in university policy and expenditure. However, the Commission is required by its charter to promote the balanced development of universities and it is, therefore, obliged to consider the possible effects of the development of new activities in the universities, the financial implications of such new developments, and the establishment of new universities themselves.

The number of universities in Australia had increased from 10 in 1960 to 18 by 1976. Three of these universities, the University of Melbourne, Monash University, and La Trobe University, are situated in Victoria. A fourth Victorian university, Deakin University, will commence teaching in March 1978.

In July 1973, the Victorian Minister of Education submitted to the Commonwealth Minister for Education a detailed proposal from the Victorian Government for a fourth university in Victoria to be established on a regional basis with a campus in each of the cities of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. The Commission visited Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo, held discussions with organisations and persons interested in the establishment of the new university, and prepared a report which was forwarded to the Commonwealth Minister for Education in December 1973.

In February 1974 the Commonwealth Government agreed to support the establishment of a university at Geelong that would incorporate the existing tertiary colleges in that city in the manner proposed by the Commission in its report. The Victorian Government subsequently indicated that it agreed in principle with this decision and in December 1974 an Act establishing Deakin University was passed by the Victorian Parliament.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, members of the academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, various community interests, graduates, academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students, and the university colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of university affairs. The general academic administration of the university is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Professorial Board.

In 1974 the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the university community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the university community of the university's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

Adjacent to the university site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 31 December 1975:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Experimental Physics, Fine Arts (The Herald Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (3), Mathematics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Metallurgy, Microbiology, (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physical Metallurgy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics, Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work,

Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Physiology, and Zoology. In addition, a number of academics hold personal chairs in various departments.

Fees

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay a general service fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Fees are payable by students for the new scheme of continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance for students is available in many ways. There is a large number of scholarships provided by private foundations in addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes. In addition, the university makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Students

Since the end of the Second World War many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 577 in 1975, of whom 43 were studying on Colombo Plan scholarships. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

Office for Continuing Education

The Office for Continuing Education was established during 1974 to develop the University's role in continuing education, which is envisaged to take place in two major directions: refresher and diversification courses in professional areas, and public lectures and other university activities, to enable persons to pursue educational interests to enrich their earlier education at tertiary level.

Existing courses in the University have been adapted for continuing education enrolments. On completion of a course students may choose to sit for an examination and be assessed by the University. A statement of results for these courses can be supplied, but the results cannot be used for credit towards a degree or diploma. A course taken in this way can act as an introduction to university study and routine. From here a student can decide whether he wants to pursue further study in a degree course, or consider other subjects in the continuing education syllabus.

Other special courses are developed to meet the needs of particular groups; refresher and diversification courses have been run in professional areas such as teaching, social welfare and health, management, public administration, and industrial relations. Short-term courses and seminars during 1975 included: advanced English for non-native speakers, advanced topics in civil engineering, applications of computers to business information systems, education in human sexuality, school of painting, and statistical techniques for medical research.

Summer schools in languages have been run successfully for many years and in 1976 an opera workshop was also included. The range of summer schools will be broadened. The free public lecture series enables those of the public who have a specialist interest area to learn of the results of advanced scholarship.

The Office will also help to stimulate the development of new courses which may or may not be provided within the University. In this regard, it is interested in discussing and developing programmes in association with professional and

community groups, and in establishing positive links with these groups and with other adult education organisations.

Further reference, 1976; Enrolment problems, 1962; University of Melbourne Medical School 1862 to 1962, 1963; Department of Child Health, 1963; Postgraduate education, 1964; University of Melbourne Library, 1964; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966; Employment of graduates, 1967; Research in Victorian universities, 1968; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1970; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971; Master plan for University of Melbourne, 1972; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975; New medical curriculum, 1976

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1976 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$64m were either completed or under construction.

Robert Blackwood Hall is the Great Hall of Monash University and is used for a variety of university functions from graduation ceremonies to examinations. It seats 1,360 people in comfort, and has fine acoustics which can be adjusted to suit the various musical and other activities by means of adjustable curtains. It is thus the appropriate focus for the development of Monash University as a cultural centre servicing the south-eastern region of Melbourne, and a comprehensive programme of concerts, forums, etc., is held throughout the year. These are sponsored by the Management Committee and by outside bodies, including the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Elizabethan Trust, Musica Viva, and the Melbourne Chorale. A four-manual tracker action organ by Jürgen Ahrend is planned for installation in 1978-79. The Hall is available for convention hire, school functions, and other such activities.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 790,000 volumes in 1976, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to 1,000. The total cost of building, furnishing, and equipping the halls was \$4.6m. In 1975 a non-collegiate housing complex, consisting of two, three, four, and five bedroom flats designed to accommodate 118 residents was completed at a cost of about \$850,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean : Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Among the interdisciplinary courses offered are the Diplomas in American Studies, Asian Studies, and Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education (see page 728).

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for degree and diploma courses, but fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. However, students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are still required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance there are a number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs :

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting (2), Administrative Studies (2), Economic History, Economics (4), and Politics (2).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology), and Education (4—Sociology of Education, Exceptional Children, History of Education, and Experimental Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2) and Electrical Engineering (2), and Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (2—Fluid Mechanics and Engineering Dynamics).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (2), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology,

Pharmacology, Physiology (3), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Genetics, Earth Sciences, Computer Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Organic Chemistry, Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, and Zoology (2).

Centre for Continuing Education

The Centre for Continuing Education provides updating, refresher, and diversification courses for professional people wishing to keep informed of new developments or wanting to move into new fields. It also organises conferences, seminars, and workshops covering a wide range of professional and community interests.

The Centre had its beginnings in the fifth report of the Australian Universities Commission, in which universities were encouraged, if they wished, to extend their activities in the fields of non-degree adult education. The Monash Centre came into being in September 1973, and within a few months had established a broad framework for its future operations. By the end of 1974 it had conducted more than fifteen activities. These included small and large conferences, lecture series, and seminars. It is planning to cover 100 activities a year by 1978.

In some cases, suggestions for specific activities made by Monash staff or departments have been taken up and promoted by the Centre. At other times, the Centre acts as the agent for an outside professional body which wishes to arrange a Monash-based activity and finds it more convenient to engage the Centre than to burden its members with organisational details. As well as performing the administrative work in such cases, the Centre assists, as a consultant, in the design and evaluation of the seminar, lecture series, or other similar activity.

In the field of refresher courses, Monash has become involved in the area of teacher in-service education. Working closely with the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, the Centre has become the main channel through which Monash-based in-service educational seminars and short courses are organised.

There is increasing interest in the recurrent education pattern as an alternative to the system by which education has been seen as predominantly an initial process for children and young people to undertake before beginning their adult lives. In line with this trend, the Centre is witnessing some demand for continuing education as more adults are encouraged to return to educational activities at various stages throughout their lives.

Catering for people from the professional, commercial, and industrial fields, the Centre tries to ensure that its educational programmes are organised so as to suit their convenience. Thus, its students will not always need to come to the courses. Often the courses can go to the students by mail, by broadcasting, by telephone, by tape cassette, or through visits by lecturers to community resource centres. The Centre provides not only helpful advice but a complete service. It seeks out resource materials and arranges production of printed material and tapes. It provides liaison with all on-campus services, places bookings, and handles the advertising, inquiries, and enrolments. It also assists with transport and accommodation and the university's halls of residence provide a convenient location for conferences and seminars.

Fees are charged for these services but the fact that they are part of the Centre's normal business means that they can be provided both efficiently and at minimum cost.

Further reference, 1976 ; Medical School, Monash University, 1970 ; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971 ; Community relations, 1974 ; Development : 1961-1975, 1975

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with slightly more than 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, seven are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1976 the following forty-nine chairs had been established :

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (4).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Communication Engineering, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Economics (5), Geography, Legal Studies (2), Politics (3), and Sociology (2).

Courses in Italian, Linguistics, and Pre-history are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. By the end of 1976 there were 25 major buildings completed on the campus.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,600 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1976 the Library contained more than 295,000 bound volumes and received more than 8,500 serial titles on subscription. The Library is open throughout the year apart from university holidays.

Residences and unions

From the outset the University has sought to make available appropriate residential accommodation for a substantial proportion of the increasing percentage of students living away from home during the academic year. The three colleges—Glenn College, Menzies College, and Chisholm College—provide a total of more than 1,000 residential places. As an alternative to college

residence, the University is developing a non-college housing project on the southern perimeter of the campus consisting of groups of flats and terrace houses. At present there are approximately 70 units providing more than 250 residential places and plans are in hand for the construction of more units as finance becomes available.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all university staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any prerequisites which may be laid down from time to time for admission to particular courses. Applications are processed centrally by the Victorian Universities and Colleges Admissions Committee.

The University also admits to degree courses in science, arts, and economics a number of applicants who have not gained the usual entrance qualification but on other criteria are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. The Special Entry Scheme in the School of Physical Sciences requires applicants to have achieved Leaving Certificate or Form V standard in science subjects and to have been employed in a relevant field for a minimum of three years. Applicants to the Early Leavers Scheme in the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and never to have attempted the Higher School Certificate examination or equivalent examination. Beginning in 1976 a small number of students have been admitted to science courses conducted externally by the School of Physical Sciences.

La Trobe University: 1967-1977

In 1977 La Trobe University celebrates the tenth anniversary of the admission of its first students. The University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in December 1964. It is named after Charles Joseph La Trobe who was appointed as Superintendent of the Port Phillip District in 1839 and became the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony of Victoria in 1851.

The University is situated at Bundoora, 15 kilometres north of the City of Melbourne, on a site of 196 hectares made available for the purpose by the Victorian Government on the recommendation of a committee established in 1964 by the Minister of Education.

One of the first acts of the Interim Council of the University formed in December 1964 was to commission the preparation of a master plan for the physical development of the large campus which was well wooded and had previously been used for agricultural purposes. From the earliest stage of planning considerable emphasis has been placed on the environmental aspects of the development of the extensive site with its many natural attributes. Many thousands of Australian native trees and shrubs are planted each year and the enhancement of the landscape is treated as an integral requirement in all development. A substantial area on the northern side of the site has been set aside for field research purposes and includes a wildlife reserve of 9 hectares for native fauna and birds.

From the beginning the University endeavoured to embrace a concept and an organisation based on schools which were designed primarily to encourage interdisciplinary teaching and research. Initially there were four schools—

biological sciences, humanities, physical sciences, and social sciences—and during the first ten years schools of agriculture, behavioural sciences, and education have been added. Every student is required to enrol in a particular school and, in the case of an undergraduate, to select the subjects of his course in accordance with the degree structure of the school concerned. These structures, though varying in detail from one school to another, have all been designed to permit substantial flexibility of choice and to provide for a broadly based education within the framework of the pass Bachelor's degree, normally of three years duration, and for those proceeding to more specialised studies of honours and higher degrees.

The original intention was—and remains—that the University should cater for the normal range of professional studies as well as providing facilities for teaching and research in the basic arts and sciences. A number of professionally oriented courses are also offered, mainly in agriculture, education, psychology, and social work. However, in view of the existence of large professional faculties of engineering, law, and medicine at each of the other two universities in Melbourne, the establishment of a third school in any of these areas has not so far been seen as justified.

Since the first students were admitted in 1967 enrolments have increased rapidly each year, and the growth in academic and general staff has been commensurate. The University has recently endorsed the original concept of the Council to work towards an ultimate enrolment of some 10,000 undergraduates together with a significant number of post-graduate students. No date has been set for the achievement of this target and for the time being development plans are being based on an estimated total enrolment of some 9,500 students.

Further reference, 1976

Deakin University

General

Deakin University has been named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century. The Interim Planning Council was appointed in June 1974 to advise the Victorian Government on the establishment of the fourth university in Victoria. In December 1974 the Deakin University Act received Royal Assent and the Interim Planning Council was replaced by an Interim Council.

The University began teaching in April 1977 with approximately 2,500 full-time and part-time students, and expects to have an enrolment of approximately 9,000 students by 1990. It is the first university in Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, and is absorbing two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State (Teachers) College of Victoria at Geelong. A wide range of courses will be offered, both pure and applied, in order to preserve and develop the established academic programmes which already exist in the Geelong area. The University will also be developing a major external programme and will provide adequate facilities for part-time study, since it will be the only tertiary institution in Geelong.

When the University is in operation, its Council will have 32 members constituted of: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the University staff; the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the President of the recognised student body, all ex-officio members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

Schools and chairs

The six schools and the chair occupied by each planning dean are: the School of Business Studies (unfilled), the School of Education (Education), the School of Engineering and Architecture (Mechanical Engineering), the School of Humanities (Philosophy), the School of Sciences (Human Biology), and the School of Social Sciences (History and Government).

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurin Ponds, about 8 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. It is expected to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three metropolitan universities, thereby catering largely for students from country areas. The whole environment of Deakin University will be closely integrated with the community and will be planned as part of the development of Geelong as a growth centre.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to integrate academic buildings surrounded by residential buildings, car parks, and sports fields and is designed as a pedestrian campus. During 1978 the first new major buildings will be the student and staff facilities building and the administration building.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, applicants must satisfy any prerequisites which may be laid down from time to time for admission to particular courses.

University development in Victoria, 1966; Research in Victorian universities, 1968**University statistics**

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY
FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE
ENROLMENTS (a)**

Field of study (b)	1974				1975			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—								
Agriculture, forestry	287	..	213	500	301	..	225	526
Architecture, building	529	..	..	529	540	..	..	540
Dentistry	234	..	..	234	241	..	..	241
Economics, commerce, government	1,513	1,472	807	3,792	1,473	1,606	946	4,025
Education	607	592	384	1,583	559	642	522	1,723
Engineering, technology	954	1,112	..	2,066	968	988	..	1,956
Fine arts	272	..	..	272	282	..	..	282
Humanities	3,652	3,072	1,961	8,685	3,507	3,100	2,471	9,078
Law	1,098	1,243	..	2,341	1,069	1,362	..	2,431
Medicine	1,328	957	..	2,285	1,342	934	..	2,276
Natural sciences	2,307	1,873	984	5,164	2,319	1,917	1,105	5,341
Social and behavioural sciences	..	..	1,193	1,193	164	29	1,552	1,745
Veterinary science	235	..	..	235	241	..	..	241
Total	13,016	10,321	5,542	28,879	13,006	10,578	6,821	30,405
Higher degree courses	2,004	1,449	399	3,852	2,119	1,591	427	4,137
Non-degree courses	1,059	1,067	541	2,667	1,118	1,080	502	2,700
Total	3,063	2,516	940	6,519	3,237	2,671	929	6,837
Total enrolments (c)	16,079	12,837	6,482	35,398	16,243	13,249	7,750	37,242
Total students (c)	15,539	12,837	6,481	34,857	15,679	13,249	7,746	36,674

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

(c) Enrolment totals exceed student totals at Melbourne and La Trobe Universities because of double counting of students enrolled in more than one course.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES : NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1974				1975			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—								
Agriculture, forestry	68	..	34	102	57	..	29	86
Architecture, building	85	..	..	85	78	..	..	78
Dentistry	39	..	..	39	41	..	..	41
Economics, commerce, government	258	425	..	683	250	393	119	762
Education	50	141	49	240	47	170	78	295
Engineering, technology	206	193	..	399	218	191	..	409
Fine arts	38	..	..	38	34	..	..	34
Humanities	525	765	156	1,446	553	805	224	1,582
Law	171	197	..	368	186	199	..	385
Medicine	203	141	..	344	203	159	..	362
Natural sciences	809	521	183	1,513	618	615	211	1,444
Social and behavioural sciences	..	..	165	165	..	..	142	142
Veterinary science	34	..	..	34	40	..	..	40
Total	2,486	2,383	587	5,456	2,325	2,532	803	5,660
Higher degree courses	310	168	37	515	368	210	36	614
Post-graduate diploma courses	76	521	331	928	131	498	348	977
Total	386	689	368	1,443	499	708	384	1,591
Total students	2,872	3,072	955	6,899	2,824	3,240	1,187	7,251

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or post-graduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES : TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973			1974		
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe
Income	42,200	31,142	17,724	49,944	39,233	21,992
Expenditure	41,400	31,916	17,831	50,017	41,489	20,602

Commission on Advanced Education

The functions of the Commission as laid down in the *Commission on Advanced Education Act 1971* are to furnish information and advice to the Commonwealth Minister for Education on matters connected with the granting by the Commonwealth Government of financial assistance to institutions in a territory providing advanced education, and of financial assistance to the States in relation to institutions providing advanced education, including information and advice relevant to:

- (1) The necessity for financial assistance and the conditions upon which any financial assistance should be granted; and
- (2) the amount and allocation of financial assistance.

In discharging its functions, the Commission consults with institutions providing advanced education, with the Universities Commission, with the State Governments, and with other bodies.

The Commission furnishes reports to the Commonwealth Minister for Education containing recommendations on the financial assistance that should be granted to institutions providing advanced education. Since January 1974 the Commonwealth Government has assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education.

The Commission also carries out administrative responsibilities under the States Grants (Advanced Education) legislation in relation to such matters as building approvals, transfers of funds, and course approvals.

Further reference, 1975

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges was incorporated under Victorian legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include :

- (1) Making recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on the financial requirements of the colleges ;
- (2) determining the staff establishments for the colleges ;
- (3) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges ;
- (4) conferring degrees, diplomas, and other awards on students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses ;
- (5) making recommendations to the Victorian Government on salary scales and terms and conditions of appointment for academic staff in colleges ; and
- (6) advising on the creation of new colleges.

The V.I.C. is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of 32 members drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Victorian Education Department, commerce and industry, undergraduate student representatives of the affiliated colleges, and a nominee of the Interim Senate of the State College of Victoria. Academic assessments are made by a board of studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of academic committees in particular fields of study. All colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas ; the conferring of degrees is the prerogative of the V.I.C.

Since 1968, when the V.I.C. approved its first degree course (in the Victorian College of Pharmacy), many degree courses have been approved by the Institute for introduction in the colleges. Under the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act, these courses are required to be of comparable standard to those offered by the universities and it is the responsibility of the V.I.C. Council and Board of Studies to ensure that this requirement is satisfied.

Since the decision by the V.I.C. in 1970 to award higher degrees, several masters' degrees have been conferred on candidates who have completed approved programmes of research. During 1974 and 1975 an increasing number of applicants were admitted to master's degree candidature.

Degrees awarded by the V.I.C. in 1976 were : Bachelor of Applied Science, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Business, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Pharmacy, Bachelor of Social Science, Master of Applied Science, Master of Business, Master of Engineering, and Master of Pharmacy.

Investigations into the application of new and existing technology to education are being stimulated by a small Educational Technology Unit (E.T.U.) established in the V.I.C. Many affiliated colleges had already appointed specialist staff to extend their own activities in the use of visual aids, closed circuit television, and computer-aided instruction. The purpose of the E.T.U. is to provide a consultation service to these colleges, to encourage and finance their special developmental projects, and to help co-ordinate them.

During 1974 and 1975 all colleges were involved in various ways in designing new courses, many of which were extensions or developments of academic areas already receiving attention. For example, degree courses were added to existing diploma levels, graduate diploma courses were developed for graduates wishing to proceed to specialist studies at the post-diploma or higher degree level, or sub-professional courses were designed for "associated diploma" awards at one level below the normal diplomas, such as welfare studies

(Caulfield Institute of Technology), orthoptics (Lincoln Institute), personnel administration (Pahran College of Advanced Education), and industrial relations (Preston Institute of Technology). All of these courses commenced in 1975.

In 1974 diploma courses in physical education were commenced at the Footscray Institute of Technology and the Preston Institute of Technology. The course at Preston is also offered at degree level, as is an allied course in human movement, both being approved in 1974 for commencement in 1975. These courses which are new to the college system provide not only a sound basis in the biological and behavioural sciences but also offer subjects of an applied kind such as biomechanics. They prepare students for a wide range of careers, including physical education and recreational leadership. Special grants were given by the Commonwealth Government to support the courses.

In 1975, with the agreement of the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, teacher education was introduced at the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education and the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education. Gippsland offers a diploma of teaching, a bachelor degree in education, and an associate diploma in school librarianship, while Warrnambool conducts a diploma course in teaching. Accreditation of these courses for the purposes of national registration by the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education was undertaken through the State College of Victoria, the co-ordinating body for teacher education in Victoria.

Other new courses were also commenced and planned during this period in areas new to the V.I.C. college system. For example, in 1975 the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education enrolled its first students for the diploma course in rural product technology; the Pahran College of Advanced Education started a diploma of arts in behavioural studies; and the College of Nursing, Australia, offered a diploma in community health nursing. Other course innovations in 1975 were: a Bachelor of Business degree in transport economics, and in public administration and local government (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology); Bachelor of Applied Science, allowing specialisation in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and information science (Gordon Institute of Technology); Bachelor of Business in accounting and marketing (Caulfield Institute of Technology); and graduate diplomas in educational administration and vocational counselling (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology), urban systems (Swinburne College of Technology), and physical distribution management (Caulfield Institute of Technology).

Plans by a number of the colleges to implement courses that were approved by the V.I.C. Council for introduction in 1976 were interrupted midway through 1975 when the Commonwealth Government announced that the year 1976 was to be treated as a year outside the usual triennial method of funding. Existing standards for recurrent expenditure were to be maintained, but new initiatives were to be deferred. Meanwhile the Commission on Advanced Education was to draw up new recommendations for the 1977-79 triennium (see page 563).

This decision resulted in the suspension by the Commission on Advanced Education of all new and revised programmes of study planned for 1976, with the exception of the following courses: Graduate Diploma in Water Science (Caulfield Institute of Technology); Bachelor of Applied Science in Physical Education (Footscray Institute of Technology); Associate Diploma in Welfare Studies and a Graduate Diploma in Education (Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education); Graduate Diploma in Dietetics (Gordon Institute of Technology); Diploma of Applied Science in Environmental Health and a Graduate Diploma in Film and Television (Swinburne College of Technology); Bachelor of Education (Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education); Diploma of Arts in Dramatic Arts (The Victorian College of the Arts); and Diploma in Prosthetics and Orthoptics (Lincoln Institute).

The Deakin University Act, enacted in December 1974, provided for the absorption of the Gordon Institute of Technology by the Deakin University (see page 731).

In 1976 the State College of Victoria Teachers' Colleges at Ballarat and Bendigo which merged with the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education and the Bendigo Institute of Technology, became affiliated with the V.I.C., and are now known as the Ballarat College of Advanced Education and the Bendigo College of Advanced Education, respectively.

Building programmes for the metropolitan and regional colleges costing \$47m were drawn up for 1974-75. Capital expenditure for 1976, however, was reduced, only about \$16m being allocated to support a curtailed building programme.

Further reference, 1976

State College of Victoria

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system which at that time was unique in Australia; other States have since followed Victoria's example. The State College of Victoria (S.C.V.) is a federation of former teacher-training institutions designed both to foster the independent growth of the colleges and to co-ordinate their activities for academic and administrative purposes. The constituent colleges in 1976 numbered ten, with a total student population exceeding 15,000. In 1976 two former S.C.V. colleges were incorporated into Ballarat and Bendigo's newly established colleges of advanced education, which are affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges (V.I.C.) (see above).

As Victoria's third stream of tertiary education, the S.C.V. offers Higher School Certificate students an alternative to the universities and the colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. Twenty-eight per cent of students who completed Higher School Certificate studies in 1975 sought, as their first preference, to enter one of the S.C.V. constituent colleges. The S.C.V. system continues to provide a large percentage of the teachers needed to staff Victoria's government and non-government schools. In 1976 its graduates totalled 5,072: 1,640 secondary teachers, 2,168 primary, 1,081 technical, and 183 pre-school.

The most significant academic achievement of the S.C.V. in the years since its inception has been the introduction of four year Bachelor degrees to enable teaching to become a graduate profession. As colleges successfully sought accreditation of degree courses during 1976, most S.C.V. constituents commenced the 1977 academic year offering at least one degree course in some aspect of teacher education. The introduction of the degree courses gives the S.C.V. a range of awards which also includes graduate and higher diplomas, diplomas, and a variety of certificates.

Foremost among the S.C.V.'s capital undertakings has been the purchase and development of a 14.5 hectare site at Abbotsford to be shared by the S.C.V.—Institute of Early Childhood Development (I.E.C.D.), and the Lincoln Institute (which is affiliated with the V.I.C.), to be developed as a campus to train educationists, health, and welfare personnel. Third year I.E.C.D. students are already receiving instruction on the site. A joint S.C.V./V.I.C. campus planning committee has now completed the master plan and submitted it to the commission on Advanced Education. The project is expected to involve very considerable expenditure over a number of years.

The State College of Victoria Act has stated that for an appreciable time teacher education would remain the S.C.V.'s major concern. However, it broadened the charter of the former teachers colleges which comprise the system, and several of them offer courses to students who do not want to take up teaching as a career. An example of proposed developments outside the field of teacher education is the two year Associate Diploma in Welfare Administration designed by the S.C.V. at Coburg especially for administrative personnel in welfare associated with migrants, the prison service, and youth work.

The colleges in the S.C.V. federation prepare teachers for all sections of the educational spectrum embracing early childhood, primary, secondary, secondary technical, post-secondary technical, tertiary, special, and further education. The S.C.V. at Hawthorn also conducts programmes for education officers and instructors for training in industry and commerce. Geographically, the colleges are sited throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area and at Geelong. Co-ordination of the constituent colleges through the S.C.V. Central Office in Hawthorn ensures that the maximum interchange of information and ideas occurs.

Further reference, 1976

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance.

Bendigo College of Advanced Education

The Bendigo College of Advanced Education, which is affiliated with the V.I.C., was established in 1975 by the merging of the State College of Victoria at Bendigo with the Bendigo Institute of Technology.

The main campus is on a site of 34 hectares at Flora Hill. A long-term campus plan provides for a continued expansion of the college.

Burnley Horticultural College

The Burnley Horticultural College is a college of advanced education administered by the Department of Agriculture and provides a course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on pages 423-4.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

The Caulfield Institute of Technology, which is affiliated with the V.I.C., was established in 1921 and serves the extensive south-eastern metropolitan region of Melbourne. The Institute is currently engaged in an extensive rebuilding programme which, when completed, will considerably extend its teaching facilities. The Institute makes a special feature of its courses in data processing, and has a substantial and sophisticated computer installation.

College of Nursing, Australia

The College of Nursing, Australia, established in 1950, is affiliated with the V.I.C. and conducts courses which lead to registration with the Victorian Nursing Council as a general nurse, and to post-graduate diplomas in nursing administration, nursing education, nursing education (midwifery), hospital nursing and unit management, and community health nursing. This latter course leads to registration as an infant welfare sister for those students who elect to study this nursing speciality within the course.

Dookie Agricultural College

The Dookie Agricultural College, a college of advanced education administered by the Department of Agriculture, provides a three year course for the Diploma of Agricultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on page 423.

Emily McPherson College

The Emily McPherson College, a college of advanced education administered by the Education Department, had its origins in The College of Domestic Economy which was founded in 1906 and located in Lonsdale Street. The College of Domestic Economy was established in order to meet the need to educate girls and women in home management. This need is emphasised by the fact that the College had a waiting list of entries until such time as a new college, to be known as the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, was built.

The Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy was officially opened on 27 April 1927. The College occupies the various buildings on the corner of Russell and Victoria Streets, the site of the Old Melbourne Gaol. Besides the new building erected between 1923 and 1927 and the Ethel Margaret Wing opened in 1947, the old bluestone buildings—the Gaol Chapel, the Gaol Governor's residence, and the Gaol Offices—have been used as class-rooms for housewifery, general science, dietetics, and art, and, in the early years, as a hostel.

Since those early days the residential requirements of the diploma courses and the hostel have disappeared. Extensive refurbishing of the bluestone buildings was undertaken in the early 1970s. This work was carried out in co-operation with the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and the result is one where the essence of the past is retained and practical use is made of some fine old buildings.

Towards the end of 1976 moves were being made to amalgamate the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the Emily McPherson College. This had been recommended by the Commission on Advanced Education in its Fourth Report of 1976–1978.

The merger is scheduled to take place within three years. Meanwhile a steering committee composed of representatives of both the colleges and the Education Department has been set up to make recommendations to the councils of the colleges, the Education Department, and the Victoria Institute of Colleges for consideration by the Minister of Education. Sub-committees have also been formed by the steering committee in the areas of subject courses, staff, and capital works.

From 1 January 1977 the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was to accept responsibility for the enrolment of students at the Emily McPherson College, and the granting of awards for the tertiary courses it conducts. These are the Diploma of Applied Science in Foods and Food Service, Diploma of Arts in Fashion, Diploma of Applied Science in Home Economics, and Diploma of Applied Science in Nutrition and Food Science. All these courses have been approved by the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Besides its diploma courses, the College provides TAFE programmes in Tertiary Orientation year studies and adult extension subjects. Students in TOY have an opportunity to undertake studies which will prepare them for tertiary study either at this College or in other institutes. The adult extension programme has a long and continuing tradition at this College in a wide range of subjects.

Footscray Institute of Technology

The Footscray Institute of Technology is the regional college for the western suburbs of Melbourne. Established in 1916, it was affiliated with the V.I.C. in 1965.

A new general teaching building and multi-purpose lecture theatre complex was under construction during 1976. Planning is at an advanced stage for the construction of a physical education, recreation leadership, and community sporting complex which will be followed, in the near future, by the erection of an appropriate library and student union facility.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education established, and affiliated with the V.I.C., in 1968 is a regional institution designed to serve the tertiary educational needs of eastern Victoria.

The external studies scheme provides opportunities for suitably qualified persons resident in any part of Gippsland to undertake part-time study in a range of social sciences and humanities.

Gordon Institute of Technology

The Gordon Institute of Technology has developed from the Gordon Technical College which was opened in 1887. The Institute was affiliated with

the V.I.C. in 1965. Rapid expansion of the Institute has led to the gradual transfer of tertiary departments to an 80 hectare campus at Waurin Ponds, 9 kilometres from Geelong. Planning has commenced for the future integration of the Gordon Institute and the State College of Victoria, Geelong, into the Deakin University, to be established on the Waurin Ponds campus (see page 731).

Lincoln Institute

The Lincoln Institute, a college for educating students in the allied health sciences, was established in 1972, and affiliated with the V.I.C. in 1973. It is centrally situated in Lincoln House, Swanston Street, Carlton. The Institute offers degree courses in occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and speech pathology. Each of these courses leads to recognition by an appropriate professional body or State registration authority. Graduates are usually required to register with these bodies before practising.

Longerenong Agricultural College

The Longerenong Agricultural College, a college of advanced education administered by the Department of Agriculture, provides a three year course for the Diploma of Agricultural Science. Further details of this college are shown in the agricultural education section of the Rural Industry chapter on page 423.

Prahran College of Advanced Education

The Prahran College of Advanced Education, which attracts students from inner suburbs and a wide area south-east of Melbourne, has traditionally been an institution for instruction in art and associated studies. The College was established (as the Prahran Technical Art School) in 1915 and affiliated with the V.I.C. in 1967. A substantial new building is being constructed to house business studies and general studies programmes.

Preston Institute of Technology

The Preston Institute of Technology, affiliated with the V.I.C., is the regional centre for the provision of advanced technical education for the northern suburbs of Melbourne, located on a new 40 hectare campus at Bundoora. The first building on the new site houses the Institute's administrative staff, the business studies, art and design, social work, and physical education departments, the library, and the Union facilities. Another building, on nine levels, completed in 1975, accommodates the departments of applied science and engineering.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, established in 1887 and affiliated with the V.I.C., is the largest technological college in Australia. It is undergoing a rebuilding programme to provide improved tertiary facilities, both for the academic programme and for the enrichment of the broader corporate life of the Institute.

State College of Victoria, Burwood

The College is organised into three schools: the School of Teacher Education, the School of General Studies, and the Institute of Special Education, which was formed in 1975 from the nucleus of the former Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf.

Courses at the College are designed to prepare primary, secondary, and specialist teachers.

The Institute of Special Education offers courses for teachers and others concerned with handicapped children. Areas of handicap include hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning disability, physical disability, intellectual handicap, and emotional disturbance.

State College of Victoria, Coburg

Since 1959 the S.C.V. at Coburg, formerly the Coburg Teachers College, has trained primary teachers. In continuing and expanding this activity the

College introduced a Diploma of Teaching (Early Childhood) in 1976, which trains teachers for kindergarten and the lower primary grades.

The College has diversified into welfare administration and youth work and related fields, and several courses will be offered in these areas. Plans are being developed to cater for some of the local needs through self-supporting community courses in art, music, electronics, and languages.

State College of Victoria, Frankston

The S.C.V., Frankston, was established in 1959 and students take a three year full-time course for the Diploma of Teaching in Primary and Early childhood Education. Graduate diploma courses in multi-cultural education, and in art, are expected to commence in 1977.

State College of Victoria, Geelong

Teacher training in Geelong began in 1949 with the establishment of an Education Department teachers college which became an autonomous constituent college of the State College of Victoria in July 1973.

Following the passing of the Deakin University Act in 1974, the State College of Victoria, Geelong will be absorbed into Deakin University (see page 731).

State College of Victoria, Hawthorn

The S.C.V. at Hawthorn offers courses of professional education and training to men and women who wish to become qualified teachers in technical schools and colleges, or in institutions undertaking similar work. Its students take up college courses after academic preparation in universities or technical institutions, and most of them have also spent some time in other vocations before entry.

From its inception in 1954, the College has been the major institution in Australia concerned predominantly with the preparation of teachers for technical and further education (TAFE). While its concern with the training of secondary technical teachers will be maintained, the College is increasingly committed to the training of TAFE teachers, and teachers and instructors in industry and commerce. A major development in 1977 will be the introduction of a Graduate Diploma in Administration, which will be available to all areas of the teaching profession.

State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education

The Institute, which comprises four former Catholic teachers colleges: Aquinas (Ballarat), Christ (Oakleigh), Christian Brothers (Box Hill), and Mercy (Ascot Vale), is concerned mainly with the preparation of primary teachers for Victorian Catholic schools, which cater for about 150,000 pupils, of whom 94,500 are in primary schools.

The Institute differs in important respects from the other colleges in the S.C.V. system but, more importantly, it is united not just in a legal and administrative sense, but by a common purpose and common ideals.

State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development

In 1973 the Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers College became a constituent member of the S.C.V. and was renamed the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development.

In 1976, in addition to the courses outlined in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, a Graduate Diploma in Special Education (Early Childhood) course was offered. This course focuses on educational provisions in the pre-school and early primary years. Its major aim is to prepare pre-school teachers and early childhood educators to recognise and assess the atypical child and provide educational opportunities. Additional courses which are expected to commence in 1977 include Bachelor of Education, Graduate Diploma in Child Development, and Associate Diploma in Child Care. In addition, a Graduate Diploma in Movement and Dance will be provided for recreation officers, therapists, social workers, and psychologists.

Planning is under way for the Institute to gradually move to a new site at Abbotsford which will be shared with the Lincoln Institute.

State College of Victoria, Melbourne

The College is Australia's largest teacher education institution, and offers nine courses directed toward teacher education embracing primary teachers, secondary and art-craft teachers, and specialist teachers such as those teaching librarianship, special education, and inter-ethnic education.

It is planned to expand the scope of courses offered to include such areas as educational counselling and administration and school welfare. Master's level studies are also planned. New buildings, including a student union, are planned for the future.

State College of Victoria, Rusden

The S.C.V., Rusden, incorporated three colleges at its establishment—the Monash Teachers College, the Larnook Teachers College, and the Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf. It functions on two campuses: the principal centre at Blackburn Road, Clayton, and the School of Home Economics located in Orrong Road, Armadale.

All courses are directed toward the pre-service education of secondary teachers especially in the fields of physical education, home economics, drama education, communication media, language studies, environmental studies, and business education. Additional graduate diploma courses in specialised areas could be available in 1977.

State College of Victoria, Toorak

The S.C.V., Toorak, is located about 6 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. Its historic buildings incorporate "Stonnington", which is classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). This building, once the residence of the Governor of Victoria, is set amid its original gardens and enjoys an uninterrupted eastwards view to the Dandenong Ranges.

The basic course offered is primary education at diploma and degree level. Teachers are also provided with the opportunity to continue their education; the one year course in educational technology is an example of an opportunity to develop further expertise. Other examples, included within a conversion course, are educational psychology, sociology of education, philosophy of education, comparative education, and studies directed to the processes of learning and teaching—the practical and technical skills necessary for a teacher. External studies are available for teachers in the field.

Swinburne College of Technology

The Swinburne College of Technology, established in 1908 and affiliated with the V.I.C., is the regional college of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. The College is a leader in the development of co-operative education in Australia. Co-operative education, or the British term, sandwich courses, describe programmes in which students are able to learn in both academic and work situations.

The Ballarat College of Advanced Education

The Ballarat College of Advanced Education was instituted in 1975 by the merging of the State College of Victoria at Ballarat with the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education (see page 736). It is an integrated college with campuses at Gillies Street, Ballarat, and Mt Helen, offering a variety of degree and graduate diploma courses.

The Victorian College of the Arts

The Victorian College of the Arts, affiliated with the V.I.C., was established in 1972. It is an institution which provides education in the fine and performing arts. It will eventually comprise an integrated group of schools—School of Art, School of Music, School of Drama, and a School of Dance.

The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick

The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick, established in 1910, was the first forestry school to be set up in Australia. It is a college of advanced education, administered by the Forests Commission, Victoria. Further details of this college are shown in the Forestry chapter on pages 399-400.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, established in 1881 and affiliated with the V.I.C. in 1966, is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884 it has prepared students for examinations which are conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education

The Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, established in 1913, is affiliated with the V.I.C. and serves the tertiary educational needs of south-west Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. An extensive new campus is being developed for the College on the banks of the Hopkins River. Student residences have already been erected, and construction of a teaching and administration building commenced in 1975.

Statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a) : NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POST-GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1974					1975				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Victoria	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Victoria
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	
Bendigo Institute of Technology	24	64	884	..	972	48	169	948	..	1,165
Burnley Horticultural College	..	..	57	..	57	..	..	70	..	70
Caulfield Institute of Technology	225	555	2,653	65	3,498	291	1,265	2,332	101	3,989
College of Nursing, Australia	..	..	18	106	124	..	..	33	157	190
Dookie Agricultural College	..	..	79	..	79	..	..	98	..	98
Emily McPherson College	..	..	48	306	354	..	..	25	426	451
Footscray Institute of Technology	1	580	1,055	23	1,659	..	847	1,107	55	2,009
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	4	427	519	..	950	..	717	556	90	1,363
Gordon Institute of Technology	33	389	944	42	1,408	32	917	421	42	1,412
Lincoln Institute	..	364	135	33	532	..	534	24	61	619
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	48	..	48	..	..	49	..	49
Prahran College of Advanced Education	..	..	1,015	..	1,015	24	..	1,167	55	1,246
Preston Institute of Technology	..	266	1,121	..	1,387	..	375	1,143	30	1,548
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,007	3,305	1,498	4,580	10,390	1,001	3,756	1,246	4,458	10,461
State College of Victoria, Ballarat	..	..	634	..	634	..	40	678	..	718
State College of Victoria, Bendigo	..	..	674	..	674	..	..	834	15	849
State College of Victoria, Burwood	15	..	1,176	..	1,191	225	54	1,276	..	1,555
State College of Victoria, Coburg	..	..	902	..	902	54	..	1,099	..	1,153
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	890	..	890	..	..	1,060	..	1,060
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	647	..	647	..	..	684	..	684
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	422	..	34	745	1,201	457	..	12	842	1,311
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	25	..	477	..	502	76	..	579	..	655
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	396	364	2,798	..	3,558	510	380	3,237	..	4,127
State College of Victoria, Rusden	271	..	1,660	..	1,931	252	..	1,901	..	2,153
State College of Victoria, Toorak	21	..	905	..	926	35	..	1,269	..	1,304
Swinburne College of Technology	272	2,669	1,213	..	4,154	482	2,980	1,049	41	4,552
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	11	169	598	..	778	15	217	713	..	945
The Victorian College of the Arts	21	..	102	..	123	17	..	153	..	170
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	27	..	27	..	..	39	..	39
Victorian College of Pharmacy	16	327	..	..	343	24	357	..	..	381
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	1	258	326	..	585	..	264	392	..	656
Total	2,765	9,737	23,137	5,900	41,539	3,543	12,872	24,194	6,373	46,982

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a) : NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POST-GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1973					1974				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Victoria	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Victoria
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	
Bendigo Institute of Technology	4	..	133	..	137	4	..	140	..	144
Burnley Horticultural College	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	18	..	18
Caulfield Institute of Technology	30	13	289	8	340	28	48	324	10	410
College of Nursing, Australia	..	..	82	..	82	..	..	106	..	106
Dookie Agricultural College	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	37	..	37
Emily McPherson College	..	..	10	82	92	..	..	7	86	93
Footscray Institute of Technology	..	14	135	5	154	..	31	159	2	192
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	1	..	52	..	53	..	..	80	..	80
Gordon Institute of Technology	2	37	156	4	199	1	39	123	8	171
Lincoln Institute	..	..	112	..	112	..	..	111	15	126
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	21	..	21
Prahran College of Advanced Education	..	..	77	..	77	..	..	110	..	110
Preston Institute of Technology	..	..	118	..	118	..	..	126	..	126
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	173	135	131	711	1,150	217	212	134	771	1,334
State College of Victoria, Ballarat	..	..	148	..	148	..	..	176	..	176
State College of Victoria, Bendigo	..	..	134	..	134	..	..	183	..	183
State College of Victoria, Burwood	21	..	249	21	291	..	..	309	..	309
State College of Victoria, Coburg	..	..	250	..	250	..	..	300	..	300
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	257	..	257	..	..	216	..	216
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	217	..	217	..	..	218	..	218
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	279	..	106	347	732	342	..	18	443	803
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	5	..	128	..	133	12	..	132	..	144
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	233	61	770	..	1,064	331	59	972	..	1,362
State College of Victoria, Rusden	247	..	170	..	417	159	..	191	..	350
State College of Victoria, Toorak	20	..	172	..	192	21	..	287	..	308
Swinburne College of Technology	27	107	390	..	524	27	107	390	..	524
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	9	14	110	..	133	8	13	93	..	114
The Victorian College of the Arts	3	..	18	..	21	5	..	18	..	23
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	6	..	6
Victorian College of Pharmacy	..	90	..	..	90	1	94	..	..	95
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	..	..	40	..	40	..	..	73	..	73
Total	1,054	471	4,566	1,178	7,269	1,156	603	4,972	1,441	8,172

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATION

In recent years the Commonwealth Government has made increasingly large grants to the States for expenditure on education, and from 1973 has been involved in planning for the development of a comprehensive system comprising pre-school, primary, secondary, tertiary (university and college), and technical and further education, including special attention to the needs of migrants.

Pre-school education

Children's Commission

In 1972, the Child Care Act made provision for capital and current grants for day care centres, and an Advisory Committee on Child Care Research was established. In February 1973 the Australian Pre-Schools Committee was

appointed to inquire into, and make recommendations concerning, financial assistance for the establishment and operation of pre-school and child care centres. Following consideration of the Committee's report, and of the comments and reports of other authorities, the Commonwealth Government decided to establish a Children's Commission to ascertain needs, make recommendations, and take part in planning in regard to services to children. The Commission was to be established on the proclamation of the relevant sections of the *Children's Commission Act 1975*, pending which an Interim Committee was appointed to stimulate the development of a wide range of services, including full day care, family day care, play groups, before and after school care, holiday care, occasional and emergency care, and early childhood education. The Committee's operations were predominantly concentrated on areas of need, with planning and administration at the community level. Of \$44m in grants made available to the States for pre-school care and education, Victoria received \$10.8m for the two years ending 30 June 1975.

Further references, 1976

Primary and secondary education

Schools Commission

The Commonwealth Government, in 1972, proposed the establishment of a national body to initiate and develop a programme of assistance and stimulus in the fields of primary and secondary education, and an Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission was appointed in December 1972. The Committee's task was to assess the financial needs of primary and secondary schools throughout Australia; work towards establishing acceptable standards for schools; promote the economic use of resources; and recommend grants of financial assistance for school level education for the period 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1975, in addition to existing expenditures by the Commonwealth Government, State Governments, and non-government authorities. The Committee submitted its report and recommendations (the Karmel Report) in May 1973, and the Schools Commission was established the following December.

In addition to the administrative task of implementing the on-going programmes arising from the Interim Committee's and subsequent Commission reports, the Commission fulfils the role of a national planning body for primary and secondary education in Australia. This involves determining needs and establishing priorities and recommending appropriate funding programmes as well as identifying and encouraging examination of a wide range of educational issues. The Commission works closely with State, non-government, and other educational authorities, but is not involved in the detailed administration of school systems. Its current programmes are implemented under the *State Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1976* and the *States Grants (Schools) Act 1972*. The programmes can be classified into two broad categories:

- (1) General Resources programmes, through which both the recurrent costs and capital requirements of schools are subsidised according to their needs; and
- (2) Specific Purpose programmes, which contribute towards: improved schooling for children whose ability to learn is hampered by their social background or by physical impairment; the professional development of teachers; and the fostering of innovation and diversity in the provision of educational services.

Schools Commission funding is planned on a calendar year basis. The funds committed in 1974 and 1975 totalled \$753m, of which Victorian schools received \$226.9m. In 1976, total available funds were \$531.9m, Victoria's share being \$162.1m. In 1977, there is \$562.1m available, with \$169.4m being allocated to Victorian primary and secondary schooling needs. Grants for 1976-77 are subject to further supplementation to compensate for cost increases.

Technical and further education

The TAFE (Technical and Further Education) Commission was established in 1973 to investigate needs in the provision of technical education, and of further education opportunities for adults, with a view to the expansion of financial assistance. In 1974-75, \$10m was granted to the States for technical schools, Victoria being allocated \$2.8m of the initial grants. Total payments to the States to 30 June 1975 amounted to \$164m, of which Victoria received \$43.3m. In the 1973-1975 triennium, capital grants were increased; recurrent grants for technical and further education were introduced in the 1973-74 financial year.

Tertiary education

With the agreement of State Premiers at the Premiers' Conference of June 1973, the Commonwealth Government accepted full financial responsibility for the three sectors of tertiary education—universities, colleges of advanced education, and teacher education. Courses at certain secretarial or business colleges, ballet schools and other institutions were also approved for assistance. Lecture fees in all tertiary institutions were abolished.

In the 1970-72 triennium and for the first half of the 1973-1975 triennium until December 1973, universities and colleges of advanced education received finance through matching recurrent and capital grants. Thereafter, the Victorian Government's financial contribution to universities and colleges of advanced education was restricted to special projects for research and development.

Special education centres

Special education centres have been opened, with the long-term intention of providing for each large community a focus for education discussion and activity which will unite the various divisions and levels of education. These would include persons engaged in pre-school, primary, secondary, technical, tertiary, and further education, as well as parents and members of the community generally.

National Employment and Training System (NEAT)

In 1974 the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) was established to assist the training of workers unemployed because of economic conditions and technological change. (For details of NEAT see pages 314-5.)

Education for minority groups

In recent years, educational developments for minority groups have included:

- (1) Aid under the Disadvantaged Schools Programme for disadvantaged schools enrolling large numbers of migrant students;
- (2) full-time intensive courses in English language and social adaptation for adult migrants;
- (3) home tutorship for migrant women;
- (4) the funding of courses in teacher education institutions to upgrade the qualifications of migrant teachers, with increased support for bilingual teaching;
- (5) the setting up of a national committee on the teaching of ethnic languages, and a national advisory council on migrants; and
- (6) developments in Aboriginal education.

Grants to the States for child migrant education were introduced in the 1969-70 financial year. Since 1973 these grants have been extended to provide capital for the construction of portable supplementary classrooms to accommodate the increasing number of students requiring special language instruction.

Indexation

From 1974-75 grants for education in the States were supplemented to compensate for the effects of cost increases at all levels. This application of indexation played a significant part in raising Commonwealth Government expenditure on education from \$443m in 1972-73 to an estimated \$1,908m in 1975-76.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**Victorian Education Department***Scholarships*

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school, and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are financed from Victorian Government funds, which provide scholarships for one third of all pupils, but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form 2 level. In 1976 their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools.

Senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$80 per annum and tenable for up to six years, and Senior Technical Scholarships valued at \$60 and tenable for the sixth year of technical education, are also available.

Commonwealth Department of Education*Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme*

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1977 the maximum rates of living allowance are \$1,250 per annum for students living at home and \$1,976 per annum for students qualifying for either the living away from home rate or the independent rate. Students qualifying for living allowance are also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. A dependant's allowance for a dependant spouse and an allowance for each dependant child are also payable. In 1977 the dependant spouse allowance is \$29 per week, and the dependant child allowance \$7.50 for each dependant child per week. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$550 per annum, subject to a means test on family income.

Assistance for isolated children

Subject to certain conditions, allowances are available for children in primary and secondary schools whose homes are geographically isolated from the nearest government school. In some cases benefits may be paid for handicapped children, children of itinerant workers, or for children who must live away from home to undertake special type courses. The benefits of the Scheme in 1977 comprise:

Boarding allowance

- (1) A basic allowance of \$500 per annum free of a means test;
- (2) an additional allowance of up to \$450 per annum subject to family income; and
- (3) further assistance up to a maximum of \$300 per annum for primary students and \$450 per annum for secondary students in cases of special hardship.

Correspondence allowance

An allowance of up to \$500 per annum is paid in respect of an isolated child who is undertaking approved correspondence study. The allowance is divided into two components:

- (1) A basic payment of \$200 free of means test; and
- (2) up to a further \$300 per annum in reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

Second home assistance allowance

An allowance is paid to assist with the cost of maintaining a second home, calculated as follows:

- (1) Where there is one eligible child living at the second home—\$500 per annum;
- (2) where there are two eligible children living at the second home—\$925 per annum; and
- (3) where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home—\$1,275 per annum.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may also receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Pre-school Teacher Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to students undertaking pre-school teacher training courses. The benefits available are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarships

Assistance under this Scheme is offered to suitable applicants, who, on completion of their training, intend to teach in Commonwealth Government schools in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a tax-free living allowance of \$4,000. Additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) A Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$1,508;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$390 for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;

- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$75 and \$100, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as S.R.C., Union and sports fees.

Postgraduate studies in social work

This scheme, first introduced at the beginning of the 1975 academic year, provides assistance to selected students while they undertake Master's or Ph.D. studies in social work. Two categories of awards are available: Category A provides for a salary reimbursement arrangement to the award holder and the payment of the subsidiary benefits of postgraduate awards, while Category B provides the usual benefits of postgraduate awards.

Scholarships for Graduate Diploma Study in Recreation

Scholarships of up to one year's duration are available for full-time selected students undertaking the Graduate Diploma in Recreation at the Preston Institute of Technology. The benefits available are the same as those offered under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Education Research Training Fellowship Scheme

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in the field of education together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions include a tax free living allowance within the range of \$4,333 to \$7,280; additional allowances similar to those offered for post-graduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane or Sydney is involved; and four weeks annual leave.

Statistics

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES : NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER

Scheme	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Victorian Government—					
Junior scholarships	62,826	65,271	64,601	61,827	53,359
Senior technical scholarships	598	525	486	521	495
Senior scholarships	136	190	160	177	174
Commonwealth Government—					
Senior secondary scholarships	5,424	5,296	9,290	13,849	(a)6,922
Technical scholarships	1,281	1,425	1,191	(a)412	30
Secondary allowances	..	..	..	(b)2,687	3,069
Assistance for isolated children	..	..	(b)892	1,043	1,157
Adult secondary education assistance	..	..	..	..	(b)367
Aboriginal secondary grants	284	338	694	712	779
Aboriginal study grants	35	73	94	103	136
University and advanced education scholarships	11,832	12,942	14,852	(a)3,650	1,225
Tertiary education assistance	..	..	..	(b)17,343	22,506
Pre-school teacher education	..	..	(b)237	303	408
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	..	(b)14	43	101	116
Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation	..	..	..	..	(b)4
Postgraduate awards	505	535	543	704	693
Postgraduate study in social work awards	..	..	..	..	(b)11
Education research awards	..	..	..	..	(b)2

(a) Discontinued from this year.

(b) Awarded for the first time in this year.

Further reference, 1976 ; Commonwealth scholarships, 1964 ; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972

ADULT EDUCATION

General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Childrens, Regional Development, and other Commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority, established in 1947 under the Education Act. It is now unique in Australia.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. The Council's statutory membership of 22 represents the universities, the college system, the Education Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and a broad range of government and community organisations, making allowance for two Ministerial nominees and two co-opted members. The Director of Adult Education is appointed by the Victorian Cabinet.

Under the Director, a staff of 70 administer the Council's programme, which engages a part-time teaching staff in excess of 650 and a student enrolment of more than 35,000 persons.

Traditionally offering a programme of part-time, non-credit, extra-vocational courses, seminars, workshops, seasonal schools, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include programmes for prison inmates, for Aborigines, and for adult illiterates. The Council has also developed an Arts Train visiting rural wayside stations with craft workshops, a loud-speaking-telephone tutorial network linking country centres, an itinerant lecturer service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne. It is experimenting with family camp-outs, family creative arts workshops, and inland safaris of an educational nature, and developing a "returning to study" programme including mature-age Higher School Certificate study.

In 1976, the General Studies and Creative Arts Departments offered more than 1,100 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at more than 80 locations in 70 suburbs. It serviced a network of some 610 discussion groups with more than 7,000 members in metropolitan and country areas with books,

audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gave financial, programming, and advisory assistance to the 18 country continuing education centres and a variety of services to rural Victoria generally. The Council's library provides a service to its students and general public from a stock of more than 50,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout the State. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource people, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents increases rapidly and is assuming a central importance in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Courses offered	613	704	857	1,034	1,189
General Studies	..	..	574	615	615
Creative Arts	..	..	283	419	521
Students enrolled	16,021	17,444	18,493	20,320	24,821

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	194	214	429	713	967
Earned income, fees, etc	247	303	406	557	742
Total revenue	491	567	885	1,320	1,759
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	191	199	282	459	597
Administration	82	96	195	296	347
Programme Departments—					
General Studies				199	253
Creative Arts				190	258
Access—Literacy to H.S.C.				11	22
Discussion Group				29	43
Services—					
Library Resource Centre				28	42
Extension Services				22	46
Special Schools				36	55
Publications and promotion				50	96
Total expenditure	490	567	885	1,320	1,759

Further reference, 1976 ; State Film Centre, 1969 ; Education for Management, 1970

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH*

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO VICTORIA'S HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The Victorian Minister of Health appointed a two man Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria in June 1973. The Committee, which consisted of Sir Colin Syme (chairman) and Sir Lance Townsend, submitted its Report to the Minister in July 1975. The Report has become known as the Syme-Townsend Report.

After the receipt of the Report by the Victorian Minister of Health, the Victorian Cabinet discussed its contents and recommendations. The Premier then announced that the Victorian Government agreed with the main recommendations in the Report and would establish a Health Commission. He appointed an Implementation Committee to prepare the necessary legislation. This Committee handed its report containing the drafted legislation to the Victorian Government in 1976 and the Victorian Government is now proceeding to introduce the new legislation in the Victorian Parliament.

A comprehensive article, summarising the Report, can be found on pages 671-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical and pharmaceutical benefits including Medibank, therapeutic goods, quarantine, grants for medical research, and Northern Territory and Norfolk Island health. To carry out its many roles, the Department is divided into eleven divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, National Biological Standards Laboratory, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and four statutory authorities—the Hospitals and Health Services Commission (see pages 753–5), the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 809–10), and the Health Insurance Commission (see pages 755–7).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as

* The information contained in this chapter, which has been completely rewritten, was compiled in July to October 1976. It is more extensive than in previous editions and contains several new tables. In future years this chapter will again be somewhat shortened and tables will again be included on a continuing basis.

in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities.

Hospitals and Health Services Commission

The Hospitals and Health Services Commission was established in April 1974, following the creation of an Interim Committee in February 1973. It has a broad charter to ascertain health care needs, to make recommendations concerning systems of providing care, the education of personnel, the accreditation of services, the levels of financing assistance to be made available to States, Territories, regions, local governments, and charities, and to make grants.

The Commission has been responsible for three major new initiatives—the Community Health Programme, the Hospitals Development Programme, and the Health Services Planning and Research Programme—as well as undertaking a number of other studies. These activities are outlined in the following sections.

Community Health Programme

The two major objectives of the Community Health Programme were to place emphasis on relatively neglected aspects of prevention, health maintenance, rehabilitation, and primary care; and to improve the availability and accessibility of health services outside hospitals and nursing homes.

The Programme was introduced in 1973 and has been designed to enable local communities, either independently or through State-administered activities, to improve the organisation and delivery of their own health services. Almost 800 projects have been initiated in three years of operations. Grants have been made for community health centres, some with general practitioners practising on the premises, others with associated staff located at the centres and working in close co-operation with neighbouring general practitioners.

Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities. An approved project receives up to 75 per cent of capital and up to 90 per cent of operating costs.

Hospitals Development Programme

The Commission submitted a report entitled *Hospitals in Australia* to the Commonwealth Government in April 1974, and most of the principles contained in the report were accepted. Two of its major recommendations were that financial assistance should be based on assessed needs, not on a simple per capita distribution, and that the provision of additional capital funds by the Commonwealth Government should be dependent on the Commonwealth Government assuming a share of the responsibility of ensuring that needs are evenly met. To enable recommendations to be made on funds to satisfy needs, Joint Hospitals Works Councils were established for each State, comprising representatives from the Hospitals and Health Services Commission, State health authorities, and the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Several experts from the Commonwealth Department of Construction are attached to the Commonwealth Department of Health to assist in the evaluation of proposals and the preparation of a data bank of planning and design information for hospitals and other health facilities. Their contribution has been illustrated already by the improved project planning procedures which have been introduced in some major developments.

Health Services Planning and Research Programme

Through this Programme the Commission supports research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services. Initially, the three year programme made available \$500,000 per annum from 1973-74 to 1975-76, allocated on a \$2 for \$1 basis to the States to develop and expand State health planning agencies; an amount of \$500,000 per annum was made available to universities and other organisations for independent research and evaluation of health care systems.

While the Commission is advised of the activities undertaken by the States under the Programme, it is only minimally involved in the details of the projects. A Standing Committee comprising representatives from the Universities Commission, the National Health and Medical Research Council, and the Hospital and Allied Services Advisory Council considers applications for funds under the Programme.

The Commission has also conducted a number of important investigations, publishing reports and discussion papers. The reports on rehabilitation, accreditation of pathology services, and university departments of community practice have already had an effect on development in these areas. Reports on Australian health manpower and on continuing education have long-term implications.

Rehabilitation

In December 1974, the National Advisory Council for the Handicapped was established. The Council's role is to advise the Commonwealth Government on all aspects of policies affecting the rehabilitation of the injured and the handicapped, including the implementation of the rehabilitation aspects of the Woodhouse Report on Compensation and Rehabilitation.

A Standing Interdepartmental Committee on Rehabilitation was also established, with representatives from the relevant departments and commissions, including the Hospitals and Health Services Commission. It was envisaged that this Committee would consider proposals being considered by the National Advisory Council for the Handicapped.

Specific rehabilitation projects have been supported under the Community Health Programme, especially those concerned with mental health, alcoholism, drug dependency, day hospitals, handicapped assessment, and special transport for the disabled. Similarly, in the Hospitals Development Programme, many hospitals being constructed, extended, or renovated will be assisted to provide rehabilitation facilities.

Occupational health

The Joint Working Party on Occupational Health, established in December 1974, is responsible for the planning and evaluation of an Occupational Health Service for Commonwealth Government employees. The Working Party's report on proposals for the Service was completed in May 1975.

Health transport

Along with the substantial expansion of hospital and medical services there has been a rapid growth in demand for related transportation, affecting not only conventional road ambulance systems but also air transport. Consequently it was decided that a programme should be formulated to support the development of adequate health transport services in an acceptably co-ordinated manner. A Health Transport Working Party was established to examine arrangements for the provision of patient transport and mobile health services, and to make recommendations on future policies for Australia.

The Working Party prepared a report entitled *Health transport policies for the 1970s and 1980s*, containing preliminary recommendations after an analysis of the submissions received from the appropriate bodies. The report was

submitted to the Commonwealth Minister for Health for his consideration. The final report has now been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Rural health services

In rural areas distant from the main centres of coastal population, there is a continuing problem of attracting general practitioners, and this shortage of practitioners restricts the rural population's access to health care. To examine the existing situation and prepare a report, the Commission established a Working Party and an Advisory Committee on the provision of rural health services.

The Working Party sought written submissions on rural health problems and approximately 300 submissions were subsequently received. On-site visits were made to health facilities in three States and discussions were held with residents in more than 30 rural communities. A three day seminar was convened for 60 rural health practitioners, hospital authorities, State Government representatives, and academics to discuss the rural health issues arising from the submissions and the experience of the participants.

The Commission's report on this topic, entitled *Rural health in Australia*, was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament in August 1976.

Child Health Advisory Committee

This Committee advises both the Hospitals and Health Services Commission and the Office of Child Care on matters relating to child and family health, and development, particularly in the areas of child health care, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, and on the relationships between these and other health and child care services.

Health manpower

The Committee on Health Careers (Personnel and Training) was set up to advise the Commission on manpower requirements for Australian health care delivery systems and on the range, nature, and location of the training appropriate to health workers. The Committee's report on Australian health manpower was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament in March 1975. The report recognised that the provision of appropriately trained health manpower is an extremely complex process involving many different interests and authorities, hospitals, universities, other educational institutions, registration authorities, professional and occupational associations, and Commonwealth, State, and local governments. The report could well stimulate interest in, and promote debate on, health manpower matters.

Family Medicine Programme

The Family Medicine Programme, sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, commenced as a national project under the Community Health Programme in 1973-74. The objectives of the programme are to improve standards in general practice, recruit medical graduates to general practice, and make available general practitioners to needy areas. There are two schemes to achieve these objectives: a vocational training programme, which is a formal postgraduate course in general practice; and a re-orientation course for medical practitioners (especially women) who have been away from general practice for some time. It is believed that the drift away from general practice is now being checked.

Health Insurance Commission

The Health Insurance Commission was established under the Commonwealth *Health Insurance Commission Act 1974*, and is responsible for the payment of health benefits and other amounts as outlined by the Commonwealth *Health Insurance Act 1973*. A Health Insurance Planning Committee, established to

prepare detailed proposals on the timing and method of implementation of the Commonwealth Government's Medibank programme, submitted a White Paper entitled *The Australian health insurance programme* which was substantially accepted, with some modifications. The target date for the introduction of the programme was 1 July 1974, and provided for the establishment of a Health Insurance Commission as the organisation to operate it. The Commission is guided by a seven member committee, which met for the first time in September 1974.

Australian Health Insurance Programme

The Australian Health Insurance Programme, commonly known as Medibank, began operating on 1 July 1975. It provides financial protection against the costs of medical, optometrical, and hospital care. It supersedes and extends benefits provided under several previous programmes financed by the Commonwealth Government under the National Health Act, including medical and hospital benefits, the pensioner medical service, payments to public hospitals in respect of tuberculosis patients, and pharmaceutical benefits paid to hospitals.

Medibank medical benefits of 85 per cent of the fee specified in the Act are paid in respect of fees charged by medical practitioners, certain dentists, and participating optometrists. Hospital benefits take the form of either an entitlement to free treatment (including medical treatment) in standard wards of public hospitals, or subsidies towards hospital fees charged to private patients. The Act provides for a \$16 per day bed payment made to public and private hospitals on behalf of patients, and for cost sharing arrangements with all States which meet 50 per cent of the agreed running costs of public hospitals. The Victorian Government entered into the Medibank hospital arrangements on 1 August 1975.

Medibank medical benefits are payable in three ways: by cash or cheque payable to a person who has incurred and paid medical expenses; by cheque payable to the provider of the service, in a case in which a person has incurred but not paid medical expenses; or by the direct payment to the provider of a service when the person incurring expenses has assigned his right to Medibank benefit and the provider has accepted the Medibank benefit in full settlement. Patient claims are lodged either by post, at a Medibank cash payment centre, at a registered private health insurance fund which has agreed to act as a Medibank agent, or with a pharmacist who has agreed to receive Medibank claims. There are 74 Medibank cash payment centres throughout Australia, of which 15 are located in Victoria (two in the central business district of Melbourne, and one each in Box Hill, Carnegie, Cheltenham, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Moonee Ponds, Preston, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Warrnambool). Seven private health insurance funds act as Medibank agents in Victoria, and 1,457 Victorian pharmacies receive Medibank claims.

Medibank claims are received in State processing centres, where they are sorted, batched, assessed, and coded for payment. They are then transmitted to the central computer processing complex in Canberra for processing and payment. The central computer also stores statistical information on all claims received. There are 23 processing centres throughout Australia, of which six are located in Victoria (central business district of Melbourne, Box Hill, Dandenong, Moonee Ponds, Geelong, and Morwell, the latter being operated by an agent fund).

Modifications to health insurance

From 1 October 1976, health insurance arrangements in Australia were altered considerably. One of the basic changes provided for the payment of the health insurance levy to help finance the cost of Medibank. This levy is at the rate of 2.5 per cent of personal taxable income up to a ceiling of \$300 per year (family cover) and \$150 per year (single cover). Pensioners holding pensioner health benefits cards and low income earners are exempted from

paying this levy. So also are those people who decide to buy basic medical and hospital insurance cover from a registered health benefits organisation.

Another basic change allowed private registered health benefit organisations to expand their activities in the medical benefits field.

From 1 October 1976, Australian residents were required to take one of the following four options in regard to health insurance:

- (1) Remain in Medibank by paying a levy of 2.5 per cent on taxable income, up to a ceiling of \$300 per year (family) and \$150 per year (single);
- (2) remain in Medibank by paying the levy, and in addition pay an extra premium for hospital only benefits from Medibank Private Insurance;
- (3) remain in Medibank by paying the levy, and pay an additional premium to a private health insurance fund for hospital cover only; or
- (4) opt out of Medibank altogether and take out approved private medical and hospital insurance with a private health insurance fund.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The activities of this Commission are described on pages 809-10.

National Health and Medical Research Council

The activities of this Council are described on pages 808-9.

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

The activities of this Department are described on pages 842-3.

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

The activities of this Department are described on pages 828-41.

Victorian Government

Victorian Department of Health

The Victorian *Health Act* 1943 established the Victorian Department of Health consisting of the Minister of Health, a Permanent Head and Secretary to the Department, a Chief Health Officer, and other officers necessary for the purpose of promoting the health of Victorians.

The Department of Health consists of the General Health, Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Mental Hygiene, and Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branches. The latter two branches are the responsibility of the Mental Health Authority, while the former three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator, all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer.

Within the sphere of the Department of Health are the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Mental Health Authority, and the Commission of Public Health. Each of these bodies is set up under a different Act of the Victorian Parliament, and each has differing relationships with the Minister and Permanent Head of the Department of Health.

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health, whose principal activities are divided among:

- (1) Public health functions (administered by the Department of Health);
- (2) support and surveillance of State subsidised institutions for the care of the physically sick (administered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission); and
- (3) care of the mentally sick and the intellectually retarded (administered by the Mental Health Authority through the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health).

The Minister of Health is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a secretariat assisted by its various service sections. In addition, the Minister of Health is supported by other statutory bodies, various advisory, regulatory and functional boards, councils, and committees, as well as several voluntary agencies. His power to appoint consultative councils of experts to advise

him on special problems concerning public health has been exercised on occasion. This procedure has been followed in matters relating to road accident mortality, poliomyelitis, quarantinable diseases, maternal and perinatal mortality, and anaesthetic deaths.

Commission of Public Health

Subsequent to the separation in 1851 of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales, and the advent of the gold rushes, new demands for health, hygiene, and sanitation led to the passing of Victoria's first Public Health Act in 1854. The Act set up a Central Board of Health, which the *Health Act* 1919 replaced with a Commission of Public Health. Although the Commission is under the administration of the Chief Health Officer (who is also the Chairman of the Commission), it is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

The function of the Commission is to promote and carry out research, investigations, and inquiries concerning public health, environmental aspects, and the prevention or treatment of diseases, and it is responsible for publishing reports, information, and advice in relation to these matters.

Currently the Commission is mainly concerned with considering recommendations put before it by the full-time executive staff of the General Health Branch of the Department of Health. It acts as a body of review which can defer or veto Departmental proposals. This enables the seven members, if they so desire, to examine local opinion before reaching decisions, thus providing a community link in decisions which will have a local impact. The open discussion of Commission meetings in the presence of representatives of the media helps to keep the public informed of the Commission's work.

Functional administration is decentralised in accordance with the *Health Act* 1958, by placing the primary preventative health role with municipal councils.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission consisting of three full-time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff. The Commission is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

The Hospitals and Charities Act provides for the registration of "institutions" and "benevolent societies" as defined in the Act. At 30 June 1976, the Commission had on its register 1,918 institutions and societies, which included hospitals, hospitals for the aged, hostels for the aged, community health centres, ambulance services, bush nursing centres, kindergartens, crèches, children's homes, benevolent homes and hostels, various philanthropic organisations, and organisations for the welfare of boys and girls. The main requirements for registration are suitable objectives and constitution, and if not incorporated under any Act of the Victorian Parliament, to appoint personal trustees to be responsible for the accumulated assets, etc., of the organisation.

Registration makes such organisations eligible to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund through either capital and/or maintenance subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The availability of funds and the purpose for which they are to be used is a contributing factor in the awarding of grants. The Commission maintains close scrutiny over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval budgets covering the succeeding year's operations.

The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially over time. The average cost per bed per day was \$16.40 in 1966, compared with \$92.73 in 1976. In the eleven months of 1975-76 in which the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement has operated, total maintenance grants by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments amounted to \$327.4m. Patient fees contributed \$39.7m. The total maintenance payments made by hospitals and institutions under the Medibank agreement amounted to \$381.6m during the eleven months period.

The Commission exercises control of State funds for capital works, where Commission approval is required at all stages of a building project from the original narrative, through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project. Capital expenditure undertaken was \$11.7m in 1966, compared with \$58.9m in 1976. During 1975-76, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$26.1m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. In 1976-77, \$25m has been allocated to Victoria by the Commonwealth Government through the Hospitals Development Programme.

One of the most important functions of the Commission is to co-ordinate hospital and institutional activities, and it has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction.

The Commission maintains an Equipment Section, whose activities include the assessment and recommendation for approval of all major items of furniture, furnishings, and medical equipment purchases by hospitals and institutions under its control. The cost of equipment approved in the year ended 30 June 1976 rose to a record expenditure of \$7m, with corresponding government grants of slightly more than \$4m. The increasing complexity of equipment available, and the introduction of new techniques in fields such as radiology, nuclear medicine, pathology, and coronary and intensive care have been largely responsible for the markedly increasing cost of equipment requested.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies through the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, being a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. Previously, the Commission had offered an inducement of a 15 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association. However, from 1 July 1976, the subsidy on all collective buying items, except purchases by group laundries and central linen services, was discontinued. The Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in 1975-76 amounted to \$17.1m.

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education before commencing training (through the provision of bursaries); maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; produces publicity material, including films on nursing; offers scholarships for diploma courses in the nursing field conducted by the College of Nursing, Australia, or any college of advanced education; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Hospital regional planning, 1962; Hospital architecture, 1966; Charities in Victoria, 1968; Rationalised medical services, 1971

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act 1959* and subsequent legislation, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration with respect to the treatment and prevention of mental illness, intellectual defectiveness, and alcoholism and drug dependence.

When the Authority was established in 1950, there were only two early treatment units (the Receiving Houses at Royal Park and Ballarat), ten long-term mental hospitals, six intellectual deficiency colonies, five day training centres for

the mentally retarded, and four outpatients clinics. The medical establishment of the entire Department of Health then consisted of 67 positions, of which only 38 were occupied. There were only eight social workers, seven psychologists, and five untrained occupational therapists. The nursing staff, the largest single component, consisted of 1,411 members which was 350 under the approved establishment.

During the twenty-six years of its existence the Authority has embarked on the development of several early treatment units, some built in areas without previous psychiatric facilities (Dandenong, Shepparton, Bendigo, and Traralgon), and some established as part of existing mental hospitals (Beechworth, Larundel, Mont Park, Plenty, and Warrnambool). Early treatment centres are now being built at Geelong and Footscray in close co-operation with the respective regional general hospitals. Simultaneously, the overcrowded long-term mental hospitals have been upgraded by reducing the number of beds and building new modern wards. The number of outpatients clinics has increased to forty-four. Child psychiatric services are also being developed and it is planned to provide an adequate child psychiatric team in each region of Victoria. Accordingly, the Authority, in conjunction with the Austin Hospital, is providing a two year training course in child psychiatry, which will lead to the accreditation of doctors by the Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Authority has developed a community mental health programme, described in the section on psychiatric services (see pages 777-9). In the area of mental retardation a specialised assessment centre has been set up at the St Nicholas Hospital, a new training centre established at Colac, and the number of day training centres has increased from five to sixty-two. A new Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch has been established.

Altogether, the professional staff of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health has reached 245 medical practitioners (of whom 121 are specialists), 43 psychologists, 64 social workers, 63 occupational therapists, 1,135 psychiatric nurses, 489 student nurses, and 40 pharmacists.

Another specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness and postgraduate training of staff. For these purposes, an Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training has been established (see page 811), and the teaching functions of this unit are carried out in co-operation with the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Melbourne. The Authority also sponsors a community mental health education programme.

Local government authorities

Local government councils are authorised to appoint such medical officers of health and health inspectors as are necessary, and as directed by the Commission of Public Health. These officers are required to be kept informed about the public health and sanitary circumstances of their municipal district, to make inspections and inquiries for that purpose, and to report to their councils on any health matters which should be considered.

Since the 210 medical officers of health in Victoria are only part-time employees of the various councils, most of the councils only assess proposals put forward for improved health facilities, and are rarely in a position to survey the total health needs of their municipalities. This task becomes the function of the municipal health inspectors, who are generally full-time employees of municipalities. Many large municipalities employ several health inspectors, while some of the less populated municipalities share their services.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

Hospital benefits arrangements

The Victorian Government has entered into a cost-sharing Hospitals Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Under this Agreement,

patients in receipt of hospital treatment fall into either the "hospital" or "private patient" categories.

"Hospital patients" (levy payers, eligible pensioners, and low income earners) are entitled to standard ward accommodation (or, where medically necessary, treatment in intermediate or private wards) in recognised (public) hospitals, medical treatment from a doctor appointed by the hospital, and outpatient treatment by the hospital without any direct charges. The Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of the net operating costs of recognised hospitals through monthly advances to the Victorian Government.

"Private patients", on the other hand, are accommodated in the intermediate or private wards of a recognised hospital or a private hospital.

These services are financed in three ways. First, an amount of \$16 per day is paid direct to the hospital if the hospitalisation is in a private hospital. Second, hospitalisation in recognised hospitals is also paid for through the above-mentioned advances to the Victorian Government. Third, recognised hospital fees were increased on 1 October 1976 to \$40 per day for intermediate ward accommodation and \$60 per day for private ward accommodation. Registered hospital benefit funds offer benefits which cover these intermediate and private ward charges. Supplementary insurance is available from most of the organisations to assist in offsetting the generally higher accommodation charges in private hospitals.

The following table shows the hospital insurance benefits available at 1 October 1976:

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS, 1 OCTOBER 1976
(\$)

Hospital type	Ward type	Medibank hospital payment	Hospital fund benefit	
			Basic	Supplementary
Recognised	Standard		40.00	
	Intermediate		40.00	20.00
Private	Private			
	Semi-private	16.00	40.00	{ 30.00, 35.00,
	Private	16.00	40.00	{ or 40.00

Medical benefits arrangements

Since 1 October 1976 all persons are covered against medical costs through either Medibank or the registered health benefits organisations (including Medibank Private).

Health insurance levy contributors are entitled to "basic" medical cover from Medibank which includes benefits in accordance with the general principle that the benefit for each service should be equal to 85 per cent of the schedule fee or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater. This also covers optometrical consultation benefits and benefits for medical services performed by approved dentists and dental surgeons in recognised hospitals.

Registered health benefits organisations are now offering the same "basic" medical cover as that provided by Medibank. By payment of an additional contribution persons may insure with most registered organisations for the 15 per cent "gap" (\$5) between the schedule fee and the respective benefit and/or for ancillary and allied health services such as physiotherapy, spectacles, ambulance, and chiropractic treatment.

Nursing home benefits

From 1 October 1976 the rate of benefit for all patients in participating nursing homes requiring ordinary nursing home care has been \$3.50 per day and the rate of supplementary benefit has been \$3.00 per day for patients in need of, and who received, intensive nursing home care. An additional benefit of

up to \$9.15 per day has also been payable to all persons from either the Commonwealth Government or the registered health benefits organisations.

Arrangements also provide for a statutory patient contribution towards the cost of nursing home accommodation of at least \$5.90 per day (at 4 June 1976), control by the Commonwealth Government over the admission of patients, and the approval of fees charged by participating nursing homes.

As a condition of approval under the National Health Act, participating nursing homes are not permitted to charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. The control of nursing home fees by the Department is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. The fixing of fees does not apply for nursing homes operated by the Victorian Government because the fee charging policies of such nursing homes are considered to be the responsibility of the Victorian Government.

Under the current arrangements, prior approval for the admission of a patient to a participating nursing home must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. In addition, the National Health Act makes specific provisions under which applications for approval of premises or extension of existing approved premises require Departmental approval.

The introduction of the Nursing Homes Assistance Act on 1 January 1975 provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious and charitable type nursing homes. Instead of claiming the previously mentioned nursing home benefits on behalf of their patients, nursing homes participating in this scheme submit budgets for approval, and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Patients in these nursing homes are required to contribute towards the cost of their accommodation; this is set at a level which allows standard rate single pensioners in receipt of supplementary assistance to retain approximately \$5 for their personal needs. Thus the patient contribution at 4 June 1976 was \$41.25 per week. This may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship.

The following table shows particulars of nursing home benefits in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS			
Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	number	number	number
Beneficiaries of—			
Ordinary benefits	112,194	114,552	96,520
Supplementary benefits	74,204	80,354	69,897
Additional benefits	90,590	92,619	75,898
Total	276,988	287,525	242,315
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Government benefits paid—			
Under National Health Act—			
Ordinary benefits	11,452	10,724	9,438
Supplementary benefits	6,116	6,515	6,022
Additional benefits	7,955	16,725	17,732
Under Nursing Homes Assistance Act	(a)	2,667	9,827
Total	25,523	36,631	43,019
Private health insurance funds—			
Additional benefits paid	1,859	2,882	3,963
Total benefits paid	27,382	39,513	46,982

(a) This deficit financing scheme commenced on 1 January 1975.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A domiciliary nursing care benefit was introduced from 1 March 1973 by the Commonwealth Government to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care for aged people who are cared for in their own homes.

A person who provides continuous care for a patient in a private home may be eligible to receive the benefit of \$2 per day, provided the home is the usual residence of both the person and the patient. Since 9 April 1976 the benefit has also been paid to people living in an aged persons complex where the complex has no nursing home or hostel attached. (Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel provided no nursing staff are employed.) Patients must be at least 65 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

The Commonwealth Department of Health maintains a liaison with interested organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department review the benefit.

The following table shows particulars of domiciliary nursing care benefits in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS			
Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,126	2,249	2,411
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,537	1,725	1,872

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, and \$2.00 in 1976. Under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, discontinued from 1 March 1976, beneficiaries paid only half of the patient contribution, with pensioners and their dependants receiving these prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. The provision under the National Health Act to approve hospitals as pharmaceutical suppliers was incorporated into the agreement relating to the provision of hospital services which commenced on 1 August 1975.

The following table shows particulars of pharmaceutical benefits in Victoria for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75:

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS			
Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Prescriptions—			
Number ('000)	19,967	23,426	25,927
Per head of population	5.6	6.5	7.1
Prescription cost (\$'000)—			
Commonwealth Government contribution	45,100	58,791	68,116
Patients' contribution	13,737	16,665	18,568
Total	58,837	75,456	86,684

Visiting optometrists arrangements

As part of the optometrical consultation benefits arrangements, participating optometrists must undertake to charge "general" patients no more than the schedule fee and accept benefits as full settlement for services rendered to "special" patients.

The Commonwealth Government recognised that optometrists who visited isolated areas would be reluctant to enter into such an undertaking as it would preclude them from recovering the extra costs involved in making these visits.

Consequently, the Commonwealth Government provides special assistance to these optometrists in the form of per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

Health Programme Grants Scheme

There are a number of areas of health care which are outside the fee-for-service benefits arrangements. These include medical services provided on other than a fee-for-service basis and the provision of ancillary and allied health services.

Financial support is provided for certain of these areas of health care through the Health Programme Grants Scheme. Approval is required for both the organisations providing the health services and the actual health services provided. In general, the organisation has to be of a non-profit making nature.

Previously, personal health services conducted by employers for employees were eligible to be financed under this scheme. However, this facility ceased from 1 October 1976.

Primarily the type of health service which attracts a grant is one where medical care is provided by salaried or sessionally paid doctors who may or may not be supported by allied health professionals. However, a wide range of other services are considered, such as multiphasic diagnostic screening, contract medical services, and optometrical services.

There are various arrangements by which services provided by Health Programme Grants Scheme organisations are financed. Depending on the type of service and whether the patient is covered with Medibank, Medibank Private, or another private health fund, payment will be made by either a health programme grant, a combination of a health programme grant and patient contribution, on a fee-for-service basis, or bulk billing Medibank (standard or private).

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is empowered under the Act to authorise the payment of a health programme grant equal to the cost of providing an approved health service (including reasonable management expenses) or such proportion of the cost as he determines from time to time.

The Commonwealth Government has a responsibility to ensure not only that the type of health services provided and the manner in which they are provided are appropriate for the people using the service, but also that the public funds are expended efficiently and effectively. Accordingly, it is necessary to monitor the conditions and nature of payments.

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923, with the object of rationalising the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne.

There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The former raises its funds from an annual one day appeal to parishioners on the fourth Sunday in October by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented by grants from

church budgets. The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions, but presents its appeal to the public directly by advertising, personal correspondence, and by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The following table shows the receipts of the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal and the Lord Mayor's Fund for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY APPEAL
AND LORD MAYOR'S FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Year	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal	Lord Mayor's Fund	Total
1971-72	47	528	575
1972-73	43	560	603
1973-74	45	564	609
1974-75	48	696	744
1975-76	49	535	584

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out by the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 220 students into the first year of the course, and 250 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have a science or dental science degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and the third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Geelong Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of both of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who with further training may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Registration procedure

The *Medical Practitioners Act 1970* provides for full registration as a legally qualified medical practitioner in Victoria to be granted to those with a degree or diploma certifying their ability to practise medicine or surgery from a recognised school or university in the Australian States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, or the Republic of Ireland, providing their qualification is obtained after at least five years of study in one of these countries. Those seeking registration must present the required documents and appear personally before the Medical Registration Board.

Temporary registration may be granted to a practitioner who holds a medical qualification not obtained in one of the above mentioned countries and proposes to be in Victoria for some purpose connected with teaching, research, or post-

graduate study in medicine or surgery, upon application by the governing body of a teaching or research institution. This certificate is for an initial period of not more than two years, and may be renewed for a further two years, but does not give any right to full registration.

Registration of graduates holding qualifications from countries other than the above mentioned may be obtained by complying with one of the following conditions:

- (1) Completing the final three years of an Australian university medical course;
- (2) satisfying the Medical Board of Victoria that they possess medical or surgical knowledge, experience, and skill which are of international standing or would have special value to Victoria; or
- (3) satisfying the Foreign Practitioners' Qualifications Committee that they are fit and proper persons to be registered as legally qualified practitioners.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of medical graduates towards specialisation is primarily controlled by the Royal Clinical Colleges. Boards of Graduate Studies at the various hospitals previously mentioned, together with the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation, assist in this programme. Each speciality has its own college, that is, the general practitioners have the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, the physicians the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, the surgeons the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, and the obstetricians the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. These are the "Royal Clinical Colleges". There are also the Colleges of Pathologists, Radiologists, Psychiatrists, and others.

Each of these colleges is an Australian body which conducts its own examinations for membership and stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before specialist status can be achieved. In all, this takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Board of Studies at each hospital provides vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays him for this service.

The Victorian Medical Postgraduate Committee arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for all specialists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These in the main are not obtained by course work but generally are achieved by thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient is then registered as a specialist either by the Medical Board of Victoria, or with the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Having received recognition as a generalist or a specialist, there is at present no provision for a compulsory review of this recognition from time to time. Several schemes are being investigated by all the colleges, since it is recognised that some system of periodical review of the competence of medical practitioners is necessary and desirable.

Supply of doctors

The number of school leavers entering medicine in Victoria is controlled by strict quota systems. The numbers are determined by government policy after consultation with the universities. It is very difficult to arrive at a suitable number since the optimum number of practising doctors per 1,000 persons varies from country to country. It takes more than ten years to produce a medical specialist, so that the entry into medicine must be equated with the projected population in ten years time. In Australia the present ratio is one doctor per 711 persons, and the expected ratio by 1991 is one doctor per 484 persons.

It is more difficult to regulate the number of specialists trained. At present the distribution of graduates in the specialities is influenced by available training positions, college requirements, and government requirements for specialist registration. There is a clear need to regulate the number of graduates who commence training in any speciality so that the areas of need are filled.

Whereas undergraduate teaching programmes are financed by the Commonwealth Government through the Australian Universities Commission, the post-graduate education is self-supporting, with no direct government assistance to colleges.

The following table shows the number of medical practitioners registered in Victoria for the year 1975-76:

VICTORIA—MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED, 1975-76

Type of activity	Metropolitan	Country	Total
Private practice—			
General practitioners only	1,264	461	1,725
Specialists only	973	163	1,136
Both general practitioners and specialists	137	59	196
Total private practice	2,374	683	3,057
Salaried officers—			
Hospitals	1,280	120	1,400
Government departments	325	26	351
Industry and business	32	1	33
Research or teaching	196	2	198
Other activities	18	1	19
Total salaried	1,851	150	2,001
Activity unknown	371	57	428
Total practising	4,596	890	5,486
Not practising in Victoria—			
Retired			236
Overseas			583
Interstate			468
Total renewed registrations			6,773

Hospitals in medical education, 1967; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Medical education: second medical school, 1972

Nursing

The nurse is one of the most important persons in the health care system. The role and scope of the profession is diverse and varied. The original and still uniquely nursing activity is providing physical and psychological care to prevent or alleviate discomfort caused by illness. Despite the accepted practice that the nurse occupies a complementary role to the doctor and must not diagnose or prescribe treatment, it is often inevitable that she does, by virtue of her constant attendance with the hospitalised patient. In remote areas where there are few doctors,

the nurse is continually making on-the-spot diagnoses and prescribing treatment.

In addition to providing direct nursing care, nurses commonly perform numerous other activities, the most important of which are administration and teaching.

By far the largest employers of all classes of nursing personnel are hospitals. About 40 per cent of practising registered general nurses work part-time and on average from three to four days per week. Many hospitals depend to some extent on augmenting their staff with agency nurses. This facility is advantageous when short-term unexpected absences need to be covered.

Outside of hospitals, the growing demand for community nursing includes the following areas: occupational health nursing, professional rooms—general and specialist medical practice, health services—Victorian Department of Health and educational services, district nursing services, maternal and child health centres, Aboriginal health and welfare, mental health, community nursing, community health centres, and other community services (e.g., Red Cross, family planning services).

Nursing practice and education are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act 1958*. Although the Council consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests, provision is made also for members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of courses, teaching personnel, examination, and training school.

Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of qualified nurses and a roll of current certificate holders are maintained by the Council.

At 30 June 1976, there were 36 hospital-based courses, five technical colleges, and nine training schools for basic nurse training, and 97 institutions participating with in-service training of all nursing branches. Tertiary level nursing education is available at the College of Nursing, Australia, in nursing administration, education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management.

To induce nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as clinical, intensive care, operating theatre, audio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, and communicable diseases nursing are conducted to ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

The increasing involvement of nurses in discussions and decision-making on nursing, as well as other health and education matters, is reflected in their membership of many interdisciplinary bodies such as National Health and Medical Research Council Committees, Victoria Institute of Colleges, Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications, and hospital boards of management.

The following table shows details of nurses in Victoria for the year 1974-75:

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1974-75

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students in training	Training completed	Registrations approved (at 30 June 1975)	Annual practising certificates (year ended 31 December 1974) (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	35	5,016	1,531	(c) 2,797	27,600
Psychiatric nurse	10	350	92	134	1,615
Mental deficiency nurse	5	67	10	21	
Mothercraft nurse	6	243	127	205	1,770
Nursing aide	59	1,187	896	1,586	9,250
Total	115	6,863	2,656	4,743	40,235



The library (left) and the sciences building, which accommodates the Schools of Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, and Business Studies, at Deakin University.

Deakin University

The Jolly Jumbuck mediamobile. This unit provides children with access to literature and is equipped as a mobile theatre, featuring films, puppet plays, and live programmes.

Library Council of Victoria



An Aboriginal dancer portrays his art at the South Brunswick Primary School.

Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs



Children experience group day-care at the Knox Day-Care Centre.

Department of Health

The administrative block at the Kew Children's Cottages accommodates 50 members of staff. The building was erected in 1973 at a cost of \$450,000.

Mental Health Authority



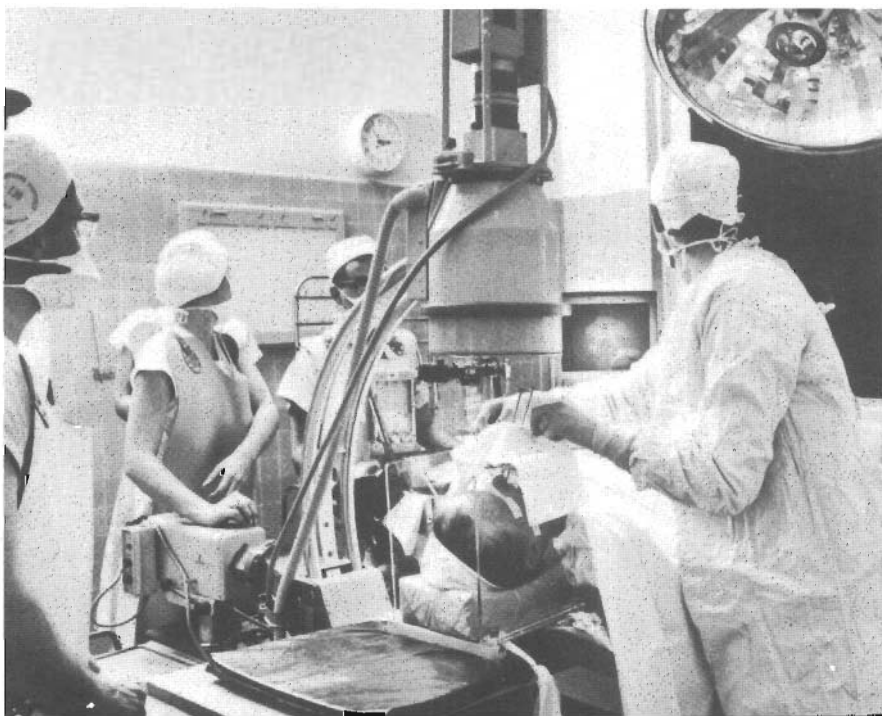


Weaving, one of the many creative activities provided in clubs for senior citizens.

Department of Health

A scene in an operating theatre at the Alfred Hospital, showing the use of an X-ray image intensifier with associated television screen.

Hospitals and Charities Commission



The Barringer Correlation Spectrometer, purchased by the Environment Protection Authority in 1973 for \$30,000, is now being used for remote sensing of nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide in Melbourne's ambient air.

Environment Protection Authority



A mobile ambient air monitoring laboratory in use by the Environment Protection Authority. Two such vehicles were introduced in 1974 and 1975, at a cost of about \$50,000 each.

Environment Protection Authority



VICTORIA—NURSES, 1974-75—continued

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students in training	Training completed	Registrations approved (at 30 June 1975)	Annual practising certificates (year ended 31 December 1974) (b)
Post-basic courses—					
Midwifery	12	591	580	1,017	..
Infant welfare	3	67	63	101	..
Gynaecological	1	15	14	11	..
Eye, ear, nose, and throat	1	14	10	14	..
Infectious diseases	1	9	..	13	..
Radiotherapeutic	1	16	13	..	..
Tuberculous disease	1	..	..	1	..
Total	20	712	680	1,157	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the Basic Course.

(c) Of these, 2,342 nurses had trained in Australia, and 1,678 nurses in Victoria.

The following table shows the field of employment of employed nurses in Victoria for the year 1976:

VICTORIA—EMPLOYED NURSES, 1976

Field of employment	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Hospital (excluding geriatric)	10,226	5,913	16,139
Geriatric home or hospital	2,245	2,859	5,104
Community and public health	878	292	1,170
Doctor or dental clinic	406	365	771
District nursing	384	235	619
Nursing education	391	73	464
Occupational health	248	67	315
Children's homes	116	40	156
School nurse	65	31	96
School medical	32	9	41
Other nursing	480	696	1,176
Total	15,471	10,580	26,051

Nursing training, 1962; Nursing recruitment, 1964

Paramedical manpower

The following table shows the distribution of paramedical manpower in Victoria:

VICTORIA—PARAMEDICAL MANPOWER

Category	Institute	Duration of training (years)	Number registered at 30 June 1976	Number who completed course in 1975
Dentist	University of Melbourne	5	1,490	44
Optometrist	University of Melbourne	4	239	13
Pharmacist	Victorian College of Pharmacy	3	3,984	88
Physiotherapist	Lincoln Institute	(a) 3½	1,237	23
Occupational therapist	Lincoln Institute	(a) 3½	(b) 265	43
Speech pathologist	Lincoln Institute	(c) 4	130	(d) 20
Medical records administrator	Lincoln Institute	(e) 2	88	12
Orthoptist	Lincoln Institute	(e) 2	87	5

(a) Diploma course given status of degree in 1973.

(b) Estimated full-time practising. No registration is necessary for occupational therapists in Victoria, but they may apply for membership.

(c) Diploma course given status of degree in 1972.

(d) An additional 37 completed the conversion course, i.e., from diploma to degree.

(e) Diploma course.

Paramedical services, 1969

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals*Organisation*

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, they have received financial assistance by way of government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount. Third, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Since August 1975, honorary medical staff who had been treating public patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on a fee for service, contract, or sessional basis in caring for such patients. This system of paying all medical staff in hospitals that provide treatment for the standard ward patient was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. By this Agreement both governments contracted to share equally on the net operating cost of all public hospitals in Victoria.

At present there are either standard or private patients. If an individual chooses to be a standard patient, he receives hospital care, medical treatment, etc., in a public hospital free of all charges and without a means test, but he does not have the choice of doctor. Alternatively, from 1 October 1976, a person electing to be a private patient is charged a fee of either \$40 per day or \$60 per day and has to pay all medical practitioner fees. Only rarely does the hospital fee cover the actual costs. Private patients may insure against the hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's charges (see page 761).

However, where the care and treatment involves a person for whom compensation or damages are payable, the compensating authority is subject to a charge equal to the average daily bed cost of the hospital.

Outpatient and casualty services are now also provided free of charge, except that a means tested fee is charged in the case of dental services and the provision of spectacles.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the number of older people in the community. State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals and religious and charitable organisations, are endeavouring to meet the changing needs.

Specialisation and co-ordination

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services as well as rapidly increasing costs have encouraged the development of ration-

alised and co-ordinated services. The Hospitals and Charities Commission has made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services.

Metropolitan hospitals

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Country hospitals

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities.

There are eleven regional councils which are designed to co-ordinate activities in a region and comprise hospital, Mental Health Authority, community health centre, and ancillary service representatives. Each council has medical, nursing, and administrative advisory committees which meet regularly.

Services of pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established on a regional basis. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

In 1971, five sectors (each with its own board) were established with each sector combining two or three regions. Two regional co-ordinators are based at the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and with the five sector supervisors maintain continual liaison between the boards, councils, and the Commission. Projects devised and being implemented by the sector boards include nuclear medicine, integrated care of the aged, and similar schemes designed to meet the needs of a particular area.

The following table shows details of public hospitals in Victoria for the year 1975-76:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1975-76 (a)

Institution	Number of hospitals	Approved hospital beds	Inpatients			Outpatients (including casualties)
			Total cases treated	Daily average	Average stay (days)	
Metropolitan—						
Teaching hospitals—						
Alfred	1	536	18,717	453.5	8.9	181,135
Austin	1	466	11,044	351.2	11.6	167,369
Prince Henry's	1	409	14,058	343.3	8.9	109,653
Queen Victoria Memorial	1	512	18,230	349.7	7.0	177,257
Royal Children's	1	517	19,607	351.9	6.6	223,302
Royal Dental	1	17	7,015	20.4	1.1	221,416
Royal Melbourne	1	592	22,936	550.5	8.8	297,431
Royal Victorian						
Eye and Ear	1	138	7,340	96.9	4.8	92,098
Royal Women's	1	596	23,013	395.4	6.3	102,826
St Vincent's	1	517	15,269	473.6	11.4	267,284
Total teaching	10	4,300	157,229	3,386.4	7.9	1,839,771
Other special hospitals	6	579	12,952	457.7	12.9	41,329
Other general hospitals	19	2,090	84,798	1,656.5	7.2	665,503
Auxiliary hospitals	2	499	2,543	459.1	66.1	15,118
Total metropolitan	37	7,468	257,522	5,959.7	8.5	2,561,721

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1975-76 (a)—continued

Institution	Number of hospitals	Approved hospital beds	Inpatients			Outpatients (including casualties)
			Total cases treated	Daily average	Average stay (days)	
Country—						
Base hospitals	10	2,498	76,640	1,932.4	9.2	777,717
Hospitals with daily average of less than 25 inpatients	60	1,123	27,437	680.4	9.1	65,595
Hospitals with daily average of 25 or more inpatients	40	3,020	94,071	2,264.6	8.8	449,719
Total country	110	6,641	198,148	4,877.4	9.0	1,293,031
Total Victoria	147	14,109	455,670	10,837.1	8.7	3,854,752

(a) Classified as metropolitan or country according to Hospitals and Charities Commission of Victoria definition.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, 1976; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

Those acute private hospitals which are approved training schools for midwives, general nurses, and nursing aides must meet the Victorian Nursing Council's requirements. While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must always be staffed according to the private hospital regulations set down by the Hospitals and Charities Commission; for example, the number of qualified nursing and domestic staff to patient ratio must not be allowed to fall below a determined level.

The *Health Act* 1958 requires private hospitals and nursing homes to be registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Registration is granted each year to 31 December with the annual registration fee charged according to the number of beds registered. There is a further proportionate fee when application for transfer of registration to another proprietor is submitted for approval. The registration classification for private hospitals and bush nursing hospitals is any one or combination of medical/surgical/maternity categories, whereas for nursing homes it is either medical or chronic.

Registration is granted to private hospitals or nursing homes when the premises comply with requirements and regulations as set down by the Commission and by the Health Act. Before commencement of any new works, plans and specifications must be submitted for approval by the Commission. All completed works are inspected with follow-up inspections of premises twice yearly, or more often if it is found necessary to investigate complaints. The Commission occasionally requires existing premises to be brought up to standard, and proprietors must comply with such requests.

The following table shows details of private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria for the years 30 June 1975 and 1976:

VICTORIA—PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES (a)				
Type of institution	30 June 1975		30 June 1976	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
Approved under <i>National Health Act</i> 1958—				
Acute hospitals—				
Metropolitan	61	3,666	61	3,794
Country	54	1,278	53	1,242
Nursing homes—				
Metropolitan	155	3,790	150	3,770
Country	38	810	40	848
Total	308	9,544	304	9,654
Approved under <i>Nursing Homes Assistance Act</i> 1975—				
Deficit financing nursing homes—				
Metropolitan	28	1,342	33	1,492
Country	2	17	2	17
Total	30	1,359	35	1,509

(a) Classified as metropolitan or country according to Hospitals and Charities Commission of Victoria definition.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for post-graduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Post-graduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The hospital is registered by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1976 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,389, and, during 1975-76, 7,922 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 16.4 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1976 and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries.

An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 6,976 (1,776 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 3,141 (833 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State of Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. Artificial limbs are supplied free of charge to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

There is a continuing need for long-term nursing care for some of Victoria's aged persons, and at present the State institutions have about 3,700 beds available for this purpose. However, these institutions also provide beds for short-term admission so that patients may undergo a rehabilitative programme. This enables beds to be so used as to provide relief for families who are caring for an aged relative at home. Affiliations with a nearby, acute hospital allows access to diagnostic services and emergency treatment resources.

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of the State's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

In recent years the role of the State institutions has changed. They now serve as a focal point from which comprehensive domiciliary services have developed and they also assist in co-ordinating the activities of those other organisations which are involved in providing care for the aged.

Many aged persons are able to live safely and contentedly at home, in good health, if they have access to supportive services. The Brunswick Community Care Scheme, administered by Mount Royal, is an example of the type of service which can be provided and may serve as a prototype for similar programmes.

The State institutions are also responsible for the education and training of medical officers, paramedical staff, and nurses employed in the geriatric field—with an increasing number becoming engaged in research programmes.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by four district nursing societies, some community health centres, three hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 70 country hospitals.

The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

During 1975-76, the 77 approved district nursing services employed 382 full-time and 181 part-time nurses who treated 47,967 patients and made 1,061,750 visits. An additional nine services were approved during 1975-76.

The following table shows details of district nursing services in Victoria for the year 1975-76:

VICTORIA—DISTRICT NURSING SERVICES, 1975-76

Particulars	Metropolitan	Country	Total
Organisations	5	72	77
District nurses (a)	315	158	473
Patients	29,075	18,892	47,967
Visits	601,969	459,781	1,061,750
Average visits per nurse	1,911	2,910	2,245

(a) Equivalent full-time staff numbers.

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing Service, founded in 1885 and named Melbourne District Nursing Society, was later incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a benevolent organisation; the name was changed to Royal District Nursing Service in 1966. The Society was formed for the purpose of bringing health care to the sick in their own homes, but as a result of social changes and the introduction of more complicated and expensive forms of hospital, medical, and surgical treatment, the services of a district nurse are now available to all persons, regardless of means. The organisation is financed by a Victorian Government grant, a Commonwealth Government subsidy, patients' fees, and donations.

The Service, by providing comprehensive assistance on a daily basis, allows patients to remain at home, thus easing the pressure on hospital beds. Care provided by the Royal District Nursing Service includes the performance of technical nursing skills and active bedside care, health education to the individual, family and/or community, and involvement with community health agencies concerned with the delivery of health care to residents within defined geographic boundaries. A programme of rehabilitation teaching for the disabled is an integral aspect of the work whose goal is the achievement of the maximum level of independence possible for the disabled person, the provision of aids for the disabled, free linen service in cases of need, and some degree of social assistance to families when immediate measures need to be taken for psycho-social or economic reasons.

The Service has established a liaison with sixteen metropolitan and peripheral hospitals and members of the nursing staff have been seconded to some community health centres. Patients and/or families are admitted to the care of the Service from hospitals, general practitioners, and other professional personnel, and may even be admitted as a direct result of the case-finding work undertaken by nursing staff. Case-finding work involves locating people in the community needing nursing care and referring patients to other paramedical staff not employed by the Service. During 1975, a physiotherapist and a social worker were added to the team, thereby extending the contribution made by the Royal District Nursing Service to the needs of individuals and families. All members of staff work closely with local municipal authorities and voluntary agencies.

The headquarters of the Service are located in St Kilda Road, Melbourne; it has nine centres placed in strategic locations throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area to minimise travelling and increase the time given to nursing in the patient's home. The nine centres are situated at Camberwell, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Heidelberg, Moorabbin, Caulfield, Bayswater, and Rosebud. New centres are currently being established at Collingwood, Broadmeadows, and Dandenong.

Because of the new outlook adopted by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments towards caring for people out of hospitals, there is a growing demand on the resources of the Service. The policy in the 1970s is to provide an integrated comprehensive health care programme to keep patients at home.

Considerable emphasis is placed on preparing the nursing staff more adequately for their role in providing comprehensive care for the community, and consequently, the Service has established an education service to fulfil this responsibility. Regular sessions are conducted by both the Service's own and visiting lecturers, and teaching is undertaken with staff in the homes. Each year two post-basic courses in community nursing of sixteen weeks duration are held. The course is open to nurses from any source outside of the Royal District Nursing Service. Nursing in the community requires the qualified nurse to develop new skills, to acquire new areas of knowledge, and to be able to adapt that knowledge and skill to new areas of responsibility. This course aims to develop staff both professionally and individually, so that they are able to provide a more effective nursing service for the community.

The area served in 1976 was approximately 7,700 square kilometres and includes 54 municipalities and shires extending from Werribee to Portsea. During the year ending 30 June 1975, 24,862 patients received care and 49,448 visits were made to patients by a nursing staff of approximately 230 registered nurses.

The following table shows patients visited by the Royal District Nursing Service for the year 1975-76:

VICTORIA—ROYAL DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE:
PATIENTS VISITED, 1975-76

Age group of patients (years)	Males	Females	Total
0-19	982	1,919	2,901
20-39	594	5,468	6,062
40-64	1,971	2,601	4,572
65-79	3,015	4,939	7,954
80 and over	1,462	3,634	5,096
Total	8,024	18,561	26,585

Bush nursing services

The bush nursing services are set up primarily to alleviate human suffering in times of accident and sickness in remote areas throughout Victoria.

Bush nursing centres

In February 1911, the first nurse was located in the remote township of Beech Forest; by December of that year four centres had been established.

Each centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community, with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity.

The finance for administration and capital works projects is funded directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, the responsibility lies with each centre's committee of management to raise local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the nine months ending 31 March 1976, 16,709 patients received treatment with 20,439 surgery visits and 13,410 home nursing visits.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes on Phillip Island, and by 1976 there were 39 bush nursing hospitals with a total bed capacity of 598 beds.

Eighty per cent of patients are treated for surgical, medical, and obstetric conditions in the hospitals. In the event of complications or more specialised treatment, a nearby base or city hospital provides the expertise required for medical and paramedical services.

As with the centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee of management, and in recent years each has appointed a full or part-time paid secretary. Finance is granted through the

Victorian Treasury and the Victorian Department of Health, and administered by the Council of the Bush Nursing Association. Hospitals apply annually to the Council for permission to incur capital expenditure and thereby receive a capital grant on a \$3 to \$1 basis for this expenditure. The 1975-76 capital works grant was \$846,958. During 1976, four member hospitals proceeded with projects using their own finance, and received a capital grant amounting to approximately 25 per cent of the total cost. The annual maintenance grant, totalling \$470,000 in 1975-76, is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. The Council then allocates this grant to hospitals on a needs basis, with smaller hospitals receiving more sympathetic consideration than larger ones, since larger hospitals are in a better position to organise their own finances and priorities.

Bush Nursing Association

The original role of the Bush Nursing Association was to provide through its superintendent, a nursing service which would extend to appointing staff to hospitals and centres. In recent years, the superintendent, a trained nurse, has continued to be responsible for appointing centre sisters and hospital matrons, but most local committees of management arrange for the appointment of staff to hospitals. When the local committees of management experience difficulties in maintaining adequate staff levels, the superintendent recruits staff on their behalf. Together with the honorary consultant architect, the superintendent also provides assistance in the designing of hospital extensions. This changing role has resulted in the appointment of a sessional administrator, experienced in hospital administration, to assist the council and hospitals with matters relating to finance and hospital and business administration generally.

The Bush Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The twenty-three member council includes twelve elected members, usually country people associated with one of the hospitals or centres, thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the council. The remaining eleven members are nominated by various other bodies or co-opted, and are involved in some aspect of health care.

The nursing staff, employed by the Bush Nursing Association and paid centrally, totalled 168 full-time and 373 part-time nurses at 31 March 1976. The administrative and domestic staff are paid by the local hospital. At 31 March 1976, 15 full-time and 33 part-time administrative staff and 104 full-time and 204 part-time domestic staff were employed.

Further reference, 1976

Psychiatric services

The psychiatric services in Victoria are organised by the Mental Health Authority on a regional basis. The State is divided into twelve regions, and those outside the Melbourne metropolitan area correspond, with some variations, to the regional boundaries adopted by the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development. Because of the lack of a comprehensive range of facilities and services within each of the Department's eight metropolitan regions, the Mental Health Authority has combined several of them into five larger regions for operational convenience until it can conform to the Department's boundaries as the services develop.

The Mental Health Authority is working towards a situation where each region can be served by one early treatment centre with attached long-term wards for the chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, community mental health centres, and other community facilities. Currently the Wimmera, northern Mallee, and outer-eastern Melbourne regions have very limited mental health services. In the Barwon and West Melbourne regions, early treatment centres are

being built in association with the regional general hospitals. Further development in the other regions includes expanding community facilities but reducing bed capacity of existing institutions which are too large at present and should only meet the needs of their regional populations.

Psychiatric services currently existing within Victoria comprise the following seven basic facilities. The last three facilities described are supervised by, or attached to, the nearest community mental health centre.

Community mental health centres

Community mental health centres are staffed by teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and community mental health nurses, with the object of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders which would require the patient to go to hospital. Located in shopping centres or residential areas, the centres provide professional help on a walk-in basis to those who have psychological, social, or family problems, or who find themselves in a crisis situation. At 30 June 1976 there were 19 centres in Victoria, involving 115 professional staff.

The persons attending the centres consist of psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, patients discharged from hospital but requiring assistance in adjusting to community life, and people who do not as yet show any established psychiatric disorder.

The activities of the centres include organisation of self-help groups, education of community leaders, detection of at-risk community groups, participation in community activities, and assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations in dealing with mental health problems.

Early treatment centres

Early treatment centres, consisting of hospital beds for acute patients, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics, provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with an established psychiatric disorder and referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, or private psychiatrists. Victoria has 805 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, with 71 per cent of inpatients admitted on a voluntary basis and 29 per cent under medical recommendation.

In most early treatment centres the distinction between inpatient and day-patient lies in the use of the residential facilities. Day hospitals provide care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but who will benefit from a comprehensive treatment programme which includes individual and group therapy. Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacology and psychotherapy, or advise the patient's own doctor regarding the required course of treatment. They are staffed by the Authority's psychiatrists and many clinics are at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. As a result of successful advances concerning drug usage in psychiatry, the number of chronic patients has been diminishing. To some extent this is being offset by the increased longevity of the chronic patients, and the ageing of the population implies that there is likely to be a growth in the number of psychogeriatric patients.

To ensure regionalisation and continuity of patient care, early treatment wards have been set up within each of the large psychiatric hospitals throughout Victoria.

Psychiatric services for children

Psychiatric services for children in Victoria consist of one residential unit comprising 37 beds, and specialised outpatient clinics at the Travancore, Observatory, Children's Court, and the Bouverie Clinics, and at the Dandenong Psychiatric Centre. A training programme for child psychiatrists aims at increasing the number of child psychiatrists.

Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses

Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses are provided for ex-hospital patients not requiring further hospitalisation, but who are as yet unable to manage independently. Some patients require accommodation for a transient period, while others will require it for the rest of their lives.

Day hospitals for the chronically mentally ill

Day hospitals for the chronically mentally ill serve ex-hospital patients staying with their families or in hostels, but whose daily activities require some supervision.

Sheltered workshops

Sheltered workshops for the chronically mentally ill provide work in a non-competitive situation. Some patients attend sheltered workshops temporarily until they are able to work in the normal labour market situation. Other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

The following three tables show details of psychiatric services in Victoria :

VICTORIA—PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, 1975

Establishment type	Number of establishments	Number of psychiatric beds
Resident—		
Psychiatric hospitals	16	5,309
Intellectual deficiency training centres	11	3,393
Alcoholics and drug-dependents rehabilitation centres	4	324
Psychiatric wards in hospitals (a)	17	357
Total	48	9,383
Non-resident—		
Out-patient clinics	37	..

(a) Including general, base, and private hospitals.

VICTORIA—PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS: MOVEMENT, 1975

Type of patient	Persons treated		Resident at 1 January	Admissions		First admissions		Separations	Resident at 31 December
	Number	Per 10,000		Recommended	Voluntary	To institutions	To out-patient clinics		
Psychotic	10,181	27.6	3,677	1,612	2,741	769	594	4,644	3,399
Non-psychotic	14,735	40.0	993	921	3,055	1,299	6,077	3,946	1,026
Alcoholic	3,482	9.5	847	394	2,374	433	804	2,751	866
Mentally retarded	5,190	14.1	3,425	148	1,426	47	675	1,566	3,442
Total	33,588	91.2	8,942	3,075	9,596	2,548	8,150	12,907	8,733

VICTORIA—PATIENTS UNDER PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

Year	Persons treated (a)		Resident at 1 January		First admissions	
	Number	Per 10,000	Number	Per 10,000	To institutions	To out-patient clinics
1971	31,484	89.9	9,086	25.9	3,196	7,667
1972	31,057	87.6	8,886	25.1	3,007	6,945
1973	32,173	89.7	8,938	24.9	3,094	7,677
1974	33,308	91.7	8,836	24.3	2,981	8,015
1975	33,588	91.2	8,942	24.3	2,548	8,150

(a) Number of individuals treated during the year on an in- and/or outpatient basis within the Mental Hygiene Branch.

Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branch

The Victorian Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services are being developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four distinct, specialised centres, co-ordinated from a central office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. By extending and supporting previously available facilities they back-up and help to improve a broad range of services. In addition, the new services can co-ordinate the community's response to the complex problems of alcohol and drug use.

The new services have been designed to incorporate cost-effectiveness controls, need assessment, social cost-benefit analysis, and a continuing evaluation of all efforts in terms of a wide range of goals. These goals range from total or partial abstinence from drug use, through complete social and economic rehabilitation, to patient and staff satisfaction.

The treatment methods available in these services are based on a multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others as a team provide individual and group therapy. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation is also emphasised, but appropriate drug therapy (including therapeutic agents, Antabuse, vitamins), behaviour therapy, and other types of treatment based on learning, diet, work therapy, crisis-intervention, and so on, are also used as appropriate. The management programmes provided are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient, rather than forcing patients into an inflexible system of operation.

Alcohol and drug use problems are increasing in size and range, and clients come from all social, educational, and occupational backgrounds and thus present a wide range of individual and social problems.

The Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services is a Branch of the Victorian Department of Health, and is administered by the Mental Health Authority.

Tuberculosis Branch

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Victorian Department of Health is responsible for providing a free and comprehensive service for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease, and maintaining a public awareness of it.

Growing concern at the incidence of tuberculosis led to the establishment of a Tuberculosis Bureau in 1912 as part of the Department of Public Health. In 1949, the Tuberculosis Division of the General Health Branch became a separate Branch of the Department of Health. Although the broad policy of tuberculosis control has remained unaltered in recent years, the improved situation has permitted some retraction of services. Persons born outside Australia are showing a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival. Special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of this group.

Mortality rates continue at a low level and were 1.4 per 100,000 persons in 1975. Tuberculin testing among school children reveals a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1975, 1.4 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions. Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present.

Improved social and economic conditions have continued to contribute towards this improved situation, as has the diligent approach to case finding, medical supervision, and contact control. The major credit for improving the situation is most directly related to the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol—make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories

usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

The three completed compulsory chest X-ray surveys throughout Victoria for persons of 21 years of age and over, carried out during the years 1963 to 1973, have demonstrated the effectiveness of the compulsory survey combined with effective roll checking. Compulsory chest X-rays are continuing, but at a slower rate, so that areas with denser population and areas with a known higher incidence of tuberculosis can be given first priority. The minimum age for compulsory X-rays has also been raised from 21 years of age to 35 years of age. This policy will reduce the number of X-rays taken annually and result in longer intervals between X-ray surveys in most areas. The situation is being kept under review so that further modifications in programming may be made if appropriate.

In addition to active tuberculosis, persons who have radiological evidence of significant past tuberculosis infections are also brought under medical surveillance. Because of their higher risks of developing active tuberculosis, this group is asked to continue under review at clinics or by private doctors. Many persons are also brought to medical attention with non-tuberculosis abnormalities.

The following two tables show details concerning tuberculosis in Victoria for the years 1971 to 1975:

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX

Activities	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
New cases referred (a)	11,122	10,106	9,624	9,334	8,543
Active cases—					
New	416	371	369	321	291
Reactivated	23	42	38	31	29
Chronic	19	15	10	8	7
Re-attendances	56,077	50,532	46,190	42,480	37,783
Home visits by nurses	24,755	22,216	21,324	19,179	17,917
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	59,170	55,248	49,369	44,423	43,367
Tuberculin tests	9,683	8,514	7,544	6,970	6,853
B.C.G. vaccinations	2,742	2,192	1,953	1,766	1,628
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	694,459	652,752	598,721	354,256	401,397
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	93,933	96,249	87,495	92,265	92,645

(a) Referred for investigation, from all sources, for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films; excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Year	Number of beds	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1971	384	846	867	52
1972	340	661	596	27
1973	340	604	586	29
1974	301	564	538	23
1975	301	466	449	19

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and child health services

The Maternal and Child Health Division of the Victorian Department of Health is responsible for administering services for the promotion of the health of mothers and young children. These services include health supervision of infants from the first weeks of life, throughout the pre-school years, and guidance of mothers during pregnancy and the post-natal period through the early child rearing years.

This service is given by infant welfare sisters who are triple certificated nurses at infant welfare centres which are now sometimes called maternal and child

health centres because the service given is to mothers and children, not just infants. There are infant welfare centres in every municipality so that the service, which is free of charge, is readily available to all young parents.

When a baby is born, the Notice of Birth is forwarded to the municipality in which the mother resides, and the infant welfare sister sends a card to the mother inviting her to attend the centre. A home visit is made by the sister as soon as possible after the mother returns home from hospital. The mother is encouraged to bring her child regularly for supervision of its growth and development and for advice on immunisation. She is encouraged to discuss its behaviour and ask for any advice she may need about matters of management of the child.

The infant welfare centre keeps a record of the child's growth and development throughout the first five years of life, the child's height, weight, and head circumference being entered on percentile charts which are available for subsequent reference during the child's life history. The child's immunisation details are also recorded.

Development of the sensory and motor systems are studied by the sister, and progress is noted. Screening tests for hearing and vision are carried out in infancy and, if any defects are found, referral is made for medical diagnosis and treatment.

Over the last fifty years, since the Victorian Government assumed its responsibility for the infant welfare service, it has been well patronised; some 90 per cent of the babies born in Victoria have been taken to infant welfare centres for health supervision.

Although a health education and advisory service is offered to prospective mothers at all infant welfare centres, it is not as fully utilised as it might be. Doctors are encouraged to refer their patients early in their pregnancy to their local infant welfare centre so that they can become acquainted with the sister well before the birth of the baby, and can receive guidance on preparing for the care of a new baby in their own home.

At some centres, the sisters hold pre-natal discussion groups and arrange films or talks on childbirth, breast feeding, and other mothercraft procedures.

At selected infant welfare centres, medically supervised pre-natal clinics are conducted where mothers who have booked for their confinement at public maternity hospitals may attend for pre-natal supervision. At a number of these clinics, pre-natal exercise classes are conducted by physiotherapists.

In 1970, the Victorian Government recognised that family planning was an integral part of maternal and child health care, and agreed to provide clinics in infant welfare centres as the demand arose. At these clinics, doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods are available for consultation with young people on sexuality, the responsibilities of parenthood and methods of contraception, and with parents who may be seeking advice on either conception or contraception or the spacing of pregnancies. The demand for this service is growing as fast as the supply of trained personnel becomes available.

Another area of maternal and child health promotion that has been provided by the infant welfare sisters is teaching of mothercraft or parentcraft to senior students in schools. A series of ten lessons with demonstrations is given in the schools, whose head teachers have accepted this course; it is not compulsory. In a few cases, boys as well as girls have been included in the course, which includes nutrition of the infant and young child, prevention of infection, and home safety, as well as elementary child care and development.

The importance of play in the development of young children has long been recognised, and to help mothers understand the significance of play in the development of their children, the establishment of toddler play groups in infant welfare centres is encouraged.

The importance of early detection of defects or developmental delays is well recognised and, in order to prevent these leading to disability or handicaps as the child grows older, a programme of education and care has to be designed to meet the child's needs and to help support the parents in their role. This requires the provision of more than just the normal infant welfare and pre-school educational services and, to meet these needs, the Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development in 1973 recommended the establishment of early childhood development complexes. These include the services of additional professionals such as psychologists, speech therapists, psychotherapists, occupational therapists, social workers, and medical specialists. It is planned that eventually every region in Victoria will be served by such a complex. By December 1976, seven such complexes had been established.

The following table shows details of maternal and child health services in Victoria for the years 1973 to 1975:

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1973	1974	1975
Family planning services—			
Number of clinics	17	23	33
New enrolments	1,272	1,886	2,991
Number of patients attending	n.a.	n.a.	4,795
Attendances of patients	4,571	6,586	9,607
Pre-natal services—			
Number of clinics	29	29	29
Number of mothers attending	3,526	2,884	1,911
Attendances of mothers	14,161	12,309	8,356
Infant welfare services—			
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	745	751	763
Infant welfare sisters employed	421	429	443
Number of children attending	214,988	210,269	206,075
Attendances of children	1,505,761	1,342,809	1,399,310
Home visits to children	141,133	149,584	153,575
Number of expectant mothers attending	8,672	9,655	9,477
Attendances of expectant mothers	17,407	18,062	18,192
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	19,698	24,781	25,824
Immunisation—			
Triple antigen primary course	n.a.	62,157	61,246
Poliomyelitis primary course	n.a.	58,491	57,987
Measles	n.a.	32,957	33,801
Smallpox	n.a.	14,739	13,077

Pre-school child development

Responsibility for the provision of services to aid the development and growth of the pre-school age child and to give support to his parents has rested with the Victorian Department of Health since 1942 when a pre-school section was set up within the Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division of the Department of Health. Educational staff were appointed, subsidies granted, and community groups encouraged to work towards the establishment of services appropriate to the age level of the children for whom they wished to cater.

In 1973, the report of the Consultative Council on Pre-school Child Development recommended that services for the pre-school age child should continue to be developed and administered by the Department of Health, but that a new Division be set up. This recommendation was approved by the Victorian Cabinet, and in February 1976 the Division of Pre-school Child Development was constituted. This Division bears the responsibility for educational and care services for the child prior to attendance at primary school. It is concerned with both subsidised and registered services for the child of the working mother who requires full day care, and the child of the non-working mother who attends a sessional kindergarten.

One of the aims of the new Division is to integrate services where possible and to fully utilise buildings to provide a variety of services required by a particular community. A policy of regionalisation of services is being implemented and the staff of the Division, who are persons with a kindergarten diploma and in most cases postgraduate qualifications, while appointed centrally are seconded to work in a region. These regions vary in size according to the population and needs of the region. In one country region, for example, 23 shires are encompassed, while in the Melbourne metropolitan area, the region could consist of only one large municipality. The pre-school advisers work closely with community groups and the staff of shire or city councils. They are thus able to become aware of the needs of the region and to help plan appropriate services. They are also available as resource persons to community groups and are involved in multi-disciplinary teams developed to provide health promotion and assessment services through the early childhood development complexes.

Both capital and recurrent grants are available to councils and legally constituted co-operative groups, to enable the establishment of different services. Conditions of subsidy governing buildings, staffing, equipment, and enrolment must be satisfied before finance is granted. Parent participation has always been encouraged and parents are involved in the establishment and administration of the centres.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The first subsidised service is the toddler group for mothers and children aged between 18 months and 3 years. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and an infant welfare sister in the waiting room of an infant welfare centre, this service offers the mothers the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, while their children are playing with materials suited to their age group. In December 1975, there were nineteen toddler groups, catering for 801 children, operating in Victoria.

Kindergartens present opportunities for group play, education, and parent discussions. This service is provided for children from 3 years of age onwards, who attend three or four sessions each week. To give as many children as possible the benefits of attending these centres, different groups of not more than 25 children each are taken in the mornings and afternoons. The kindergartens are staffed, and programmes compiled, by a teacher with approved qualifications, with the help of an untrained assistant. In December 1975, there were 924 subsidised kindergartens, catering for 48,743 children, operating in Victoria.

The day care centre provides care and education for the child of the working mother. These centres vary from the large centre catering for up to 60 children, to the small neighbourhood centre in a house catering for 20 to 25 children. In the latter type of centre, parents employed on a part-time basis work at the centre in return for service. In December 1975, there were 25 day nurseries, catering for a capacity of 1,199 children, operating in Victoria.

Pre-school and childhood services programme

During 1975-76, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments on payment for pre-school kindergartens from January 1976, on the basis of the Commonwealth Government paying 75 per cent and the Victorian Government 25 per cent of the salaries of approved pre-school staff. The Commonwealth Government capital level of support for new pre-school kindergartens was \$55,000 per centre, while the Victorian Government contributed \$15,000 (soon to be increased to \$30,000).

The basis of this agreement was that after January 1976 pre-school kindergartens, where appropriate, would integrate their services to include other forms of childhood services such as day care, after school programmes, play groups, parent counselling groups, and other similar groups.

The Commonwealth Government also paid the approved capital and operating costs together with 75 per cent of the salaries of approved staff for a number of childhood service projects, which were administered by the Victorian Department of Health, including eleven holiday and after-school programmes, ten day care projects, and 27 neighbourhood house projects.

Negotiations are continuing between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to determine a suitable basis for funding childhood services. The Victorian Government proposals for the provision of services for children depend on agreement being reached to pay jointly for all these services, as in the case of pre-school kindergartens.

Early childhood development programme

Under the Community Health Program, which has arisen from the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Pre-school Child Development, early childhood development centres are being set up throughout Victoria. There are already three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and four in country regions of Victoria.

As the Program will develop differently in each region according to its particular needs, full-time research officers are employed to work in each of these regions. There are three research officers working as part of the early childhood development programme at Knox, two in the Barwon Region, and one in each of the Central Highlands Region, Central Gippsland Region, South Western Region, and Broadmeadows early childhood development programmes. The research officers have been appointed to assess and evaluate the adequacy of the services provided under the early childhood development programme to meet the needs of the community, and are compiling a series of resource maps for each of the regions.

The research director at Knox was appointed so that the effects of programmes on young children could be evaluated.

Pre-school audiology services

The Victorian Department of Health is establishing services for the early detection and management of children whose hearing is impaired. The two main objectives of this audiology service are to identify infants at risk for repeated middle ear infections, and to identify at as early an age as possible infants with a nerve deafness, thus enabling the infants to be fitted with a hearing aid.

The Department has commenced training all 500 infant welfare sisters throughout Victoria to administer a standardised Infant Screening Test of Hearing at 7 to 9 months of age. In-service training is ongoing and is to be supervised by regional audiologists within the setting of the infant welfare centres. To assist all those concerned in the programme to maintain objective standards, 200 sound level indicators have been imported and are loaned to sisters to monitor ambient noise and test sound levels. The high frequency rattles distributed to the sisters and employed in the test are also imported.

To achieve a rational and co-ordinated approach to regional needs within Victoria, joint planning between the Department and the Hospitals and Charities Commission has established regional audiology centres located in early childhood development centres or base hospitals. The Department's policy is to encourage the growth of regional facilities for counselling parents of pre-school children with impaired hearing, and to assimilate these children into their local community. Regional centres have now been established at Ballarat, Geelong, Traralgon, and Shepparton. Audiology components are also established in the early childhood development centres at Knox, Diamond Valley, Broadmeadows, and Warrnambool.

The Department expects that, when fully implemented, the audiology programme will significantly lower the age of identifying infants with a permanent hearing loss.

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service, founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department, was transferred to the Victorian Department of Health in 1944. During 1976, the Pre-school Medical Services Section was transferred to the School Medical Service from the Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division, and the position of Assistant Chief Health Officer (Maternal and Child Health) was created to co-ordinate maternal and child health services during the current expansion and diversification of activities. The Service also supervises 32 special schools catering for handicapped children of various types. The first ten day training centres for the more severely handicapped children, transferred to the Education Department during 1976, became special developmental schools for which medical supervision has been provided.

School health services are designed to promote healthy child development from infancy to the completion of secondary education. To achieve this objective, further development is necessary in infant welfare services, play and child minding facilities, and the provision of support and health education for parents, nurses, play leaders, and teachers.

During the year before entering primary school, all available children undergo overall developmental assessment by school medical officers and, where appropriate, by other professions. In 1975, Department of Health doctors examined children attending 639 subsidised pre-school centres, municipal council child welfare medical officers examined those attending 30 other centres, and private doctors examined those at another 20 centres. No medical examination was made at 330 pre-school centres. Department of Health doctors examined 30,486 children, which represented 96.55 per cent of enrolments at these centres. For most children it was their first medical appraisal, with only 3.45 per cent presenting for the second time. Department of Health doctors also examined children attending sixteen day nurseries. The other eight nurseries were covered by municipal council doctors.

Children not seen at pre-school centres are examined on entering primary schools. Supervision of health and development by school nurses continues throughout school life.

School medical officers provide support and consultative facilities for parents and staff of infant welfare services, pre-schools, play centres, and day nurseries. They monitor and assess the health and development of the pre-school child; assess potential and actual handicaps of school children of all ages, and advise on management, including referral to other agencies; undertake health education where appropriate with parents, teachers, nurses, and other child care workers; act as consultants to school nurses and other professional officers in primary and secondary schools; and co-ordinate medical activities in schools with community medical, hospital, and other health services. School medical officers are also involved in the health assessment of teachers and in their medical examinations for superannuation purposes; provide medical assessment of children with hearing loss, partial sight, learning and behavioural disorders, intellectual or physical handicaps requiring special management or placement in special schools; and contribute to survey and research projects in association with the Education Department and other agencies. School medical officers are undertaking further education in developmental paediatrics and are encouraged to develop their consultative and educational activities.

The number of school nursing officers has been increased in accordance with their expanding roles and responsibilities. More time is being allocated to developing the proficiency of nursing staff, enabling them to supervise and assess normal development, detect and refer significant variations from the norm, and support the child and family in the wider community setting. In areas of comparative

socio-economic deprivation, nurse to child ratios are increased with certain groups of metropolitan schools receiving a full-time nursing service.

Medical and nursing staff are being joined in professional teams by physiotherapists, psychologists, occupational and speech therapists, pre-school advisers, sociologists, audiologists, and other specialists.

School medical, nursing, administrative staff, and records have been deployed progressively in metropolitan and country areas to incorporate local resources, to give continuity of service, and to facilitate integration with other disciplines working in the areas of health, education, and welfare. Medical, nursing, and administrative components are provided for early childhood development complexes according to local needs and available facilities. In some areas, local doctors and nurses are employed on a contract basis, while in other areas, community centres supply services to schools, subject to co-ordination and supervision by school medical staff.

The following table shows details of school medical examinations conducted in Victoria during the year 1975:

VICTORIA—SCHOOL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1975

Particulars	Number of examinations
Children examined at schools—	
Vision screening	179,490
Audiometry screening	77,936
Medical examinations upon school entry	58,827
Reviews and referrals (a)	51,527
Total children seen	250,126
Referred for further action	16,999
Parent contacts	48,558
Children examined at headquarters clinic (by referral)—	
Speech and hearing	922
Metropolitan and country speech therapy clinics	1,280
Visual handicap	124
Learning difficulties	121
Education Department teaching staff examined	11,046
School Medical Service staff—	
Medical officers (b)	40
Nursing officers (b)	58
Administrative staff	24

(a) For reasons other than vision screening, audiometry screening, or medical examinations upon school entry.

(b) Full-time and part-time officers.

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Victorian Education Department, the School Dental Service began functioning in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic in South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care, the Service was extended to country areas by obtaining portable equipment which could be carried in dental vans. Priority was given to areas of scattered population remote from dental facilities.

Under the *Ministry of Health Act* 1945, the School Dental Service was transferred to the Victorian Department of Health. In 1951, when the Service became a separate division of the Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch, moves were made to revive and expand the considerable reduction in operations experienced during the Second World War, because of a loss of staff to the defence forces. The obsolete pre-war dental vans were replaced and new mobile units added. Country itineraries were resumed and the areas visited extended, with an emphasis being placed on the remoter country districts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, the South Melbourne dental centre was moved to larger premises, and additional centres were opened at North Fitzroy in

1953 and at Footscray in 1959. Currently, each of these centres has a district allotted to it and children are brought by contract bus from their schools under the control of an escort teacher provided by the Education Department. Non-government schools in all districts are also included in the scheme. Dental officers visit and treat children in institutions, special schools for the physically handicapped, and day training centres for the mentally handicapped. For the Dental School Service, staff increased from 9 in number in 1921 to 89 in 1976.

In 1973, the Victorian Government agreed to join with the Commonwealth Government in the School Dental Service scheme. Initially, treatment will be concentrated on the 5 years of age to 11 years of age group, with complete coverage anticipated by 1983. When fully developed, the scheme will offer free dental care to all children under 15 years of age, and will be staffed by school dental therapists. Working under the general direction and supervision of dentists, therapists will provide dental health education, regular review, and minor reparative work.

Construction of the first dental therapy school in Melbourne began early in 1974. The first intake of 60 students commenced the two year course in February 1976. After graduation, school dental therapists will work in dental clinics to be established in school grounds where practical. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. An extensive building programme in metropolitan and country areas has been developed to accommodate dental therapists as they complete their course at the dental therapy school.

Child maltreatment

The maltreatment of children, a phenomenon present in ancient as well as modern societies, is currently a subject of serious concern in many places.

The current interest in child maltreatment stems from the immediate post-Second World War period, when radiologists began to draw attention to the presence of unexplained fractures together with subdural haematoma in young children. Following the radiologists came the paediatricians, who used the technical knowledge of the radiologists together with their own expertise to demonstrate that child maltreatment was neither uncommon nor sporadic, and subsequently the term "battered child syndrome" was formulated to describe children who have received serious physical abuse.

In Victoria, attention was drawn to this phenomenon and, on 18 September 1972, the Victorian Government made funds available for research, and a steering committee was formed. The research project linked the Department of Health, Mental Health Authority, Social Welfare Department, Children's Protection Society, and the Royal Children's Hospital. A research sub-committee was appointed by the steering committee and a voluntary reporting scheme introduced to assess the incidence of child maltreatment in Victoria, and to obtain information about the nature of child maltreatment including the medical, sociological, and psycho-pathological features. This was to be achieved by the establishment of a voluntary reporting system and the establishment of a pilot assessment centre at the Royal Children's Hospital.

In September 1973, information on the reporting system was posted to approximately 10,000 potential reporting agents, and the system commenced on 1 October 1973. Members of particular occupational groups likely to observe cases of maltreatment were encouraged to report suspected cases. Co-operation was sought from medical practitioners, social workers, welfare officers, pre-school teachers, teachers, infant welfare sisters, district nurses, bush nurses, and members of the Victoria Police. During the two years ending 30 September 1975, reports concerning 292 children were received, with 66 meeting the definition of a case of maltreatment being used for the purpose of the reporting system.

A pilot assessment centre was set up at the Royal Children's Hospital for the purpose of evaluating methods of assessment. This centre was staffed by a

psychiatrist, social worker, and secretary, and is funded from the research grant. The Mental Health Research Institute provided a senior research psychologist to assist with the pilot project and also played a major role in the design of the project and the analysis of data.

In conjunction with the incidence survey based on the voluntary reporting system and the pilot project at the Royal Children's Hospital other research has been undertaken. This included a retrospective study of some Royal Children's Hospital records.

Parallel to the research, a two day seminar on child maltreatment was held in February 1975, which sought to involve many inter-disciplinary groups in an educational process aimed at exchanging and ultimately disseminating information. As a result of the seminar, a workshop was set up in June 1975 to develop programmes for prevention, management, and treatment. The final report of the workshop was prepared following the combined meeting of the workshop parties in June 1976.

Childhood accident research

To examine Victoria's requirements for the prevention of children's accidents, a research unit was established in January 1976 within the Victorian Department of Health. The research is to be undertaken as a three year pilot study, with the aim of determining at the end of twelve months the areas requiring most attention.

The initial methodology is to survey a sample of young children admitted to hospital and to evaluate the factors which have led to the accident. The major objective of the survey will be to determine the "vulnerability" factors and their contribution to the accident. If common factors can be extracted, then the guidelines for prevention of a given accident can be more precisely determined in establishing a State-wide prevention programme. The value of the measure will be tested by following up the children after their discharge from hospital and instituting preventive means to see if the total number of subsequent accidents decreases.

The research aims to gather accurate statistical information concerning accidents severe enough to cause death or admission to hospital. Other accidents will highlight potentially dangerous situations and could be important in accident prevention programmes. However, not all accidents will be investigated as such a course would prove to be too costly.

The research unit plans to identify, co-ordinate, and evaluate all preventative work being conducted from the point of view of education, improved design, and legislation. At present there are numerous unrelated organisations ranging from government departments to voluntary organisations who are interested, and play a part in, accident prevention. Exchange of information between these bodies should be encouraged, and possibly help to establish more clearly the role which each organisation should play. An early task of the unit is to ascertain the role safety education should play in schools and in the training of professional persons such as doctors, architects, engineers, and all persons concerned with the housing, building, and construction industry.

Family services

Family planning services

Family planning services in Victoria are provided by general practitioners, the Victorian Department of Health, and voluntary organisations. The Department of Health currently sponsors 37 municipal family planning clinics in infant welfare centres, five of which were established during 1975-76.

The Commonwealth Department of Health first assisted in the provision of family planning services during 1972-73, when annual grants on a national basis were made to the Family Planning Association of Australia and the National

Catholic Welfare Committee. With the introduction of Medibank in 1975, a community health programme grant has provided financial assistance to the following bodies:

(1) The Family Planning Association in Victoria, one of the principal training and health education bodies in the field of family planning. The Association provides a free medical service, nurse training courses, and community educator courses. Doctors and student doctors are invited to participate in clinic observation and supervision, to gain further experience in family planning.

(2) Family Planning and Interpreter Services Project. Interpreters are provided for clinics in areas with a significant migrant concentration where medical practitioners and trained nurses work on a sessional basis.

(3) Social Biology Resource Centre at the University of Melbourne. The Victorian Government participates in paying for the centre which conducts courses in health education and inter-disciplinary teamwork for community health workers.

A family planning programme, designed to train young doctors and retrain general practitioners, has been prepared by the Medical Education Committee, Victorian Faculty of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners in conjunction with the Family Medicine Programme (see page 755). An educational, training, and clinical service programme has been provided by special clinics in public hospitals and the Catholic Family Planning Association.

The Victorian Department of Health has convened a Family Planning Co-ordinating Committee consisting of representatives from all organisations interested in family planning in Victoria. The Committee's purpose is to examine the various roles of the represented organisations, to attempt to co-ordinate the various avenues of funding, and to enable the development of an integrated programme throughout Victoria.

Dental health

During 1974, a new Division of Dental Health Services was established within the Victorian Department of Health. With the increasing community awareness of preventative rather than reparative dentistry, the standard of dental health has become a matter for public concern. Experts emphasise three elements basic to preventative dentistry. These are fluoridation (now Victorian Government policy), personal attention to hygiene, and regular dental attendance for review, plaque removal, application of topical fluoride, and repairs.

The Dental Standards Laboratory, originally the Bureau of Dental Standards, became part of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1947 and is located in Melbourne. It continues to play a major role in dental health through its services to the dental profession and to technicians, laboratories, and the dental trade generally. The Laboratory has a wide range of facilities for testing dental materials and instruments and allied medical instruments. Equipment includes a field emission scanning electron microscope installed in 1974, which has proved extremely useful in the examination of dental materials.

National audiological services

The National Acoustic Laboratories were established under the *Acoustic Laboratories Act* 1948, and incorporated into the Commonwealth Department of Health. The principal functions of the Laboratories' Victorian Branch are to provide free audiological services, evaluate hearing disorders, provide and maintain hearing aids, batteries, and post-bearing and rehabilitative care as required, for all persons under 21 years of age, ex-servicemen referred by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs, and pensioners. The Victorian Branch assists the Central Laboratory in Sydney with scientific investigations into hearing and problems associated with noise as it affects individuals.

Audiological services provided on behalf of other Commonwealth Government departments include Commonwealth Government compensation assessments

and related therapies. Advice on hearing conservation and reduction of noise is available to the defence forces, Commonwealth Government departments, and instrumentalities.

The Laboratories' services are decentralised into city, suburban, and country visiting centres. The hearing centres are located in Melbourne, St Kilda Road, Moonee Ponds, and Dandenong. Visiting facilities are available at Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Mildura, while visits are also made to Shepparton, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, Beechworth, and Morwell. Schools and centres for deaf children are visited by the Laboratories' audiologists and technicians who keep in touch with other professional and support services for the hearing handicapped in the community.

A wide range of modifications are available for the different hearing aid types selected by the Laboratories' audiologists for their clients. Post-auricular hearing aids are now the most commonly fitted, supplemented by in-the-ear, body, and other aids. Binaural hearing aids are provided for all children, unless otherwise indicated.

The following table shows details of the activities of the National Acoustic Laboratories in Victoria during the year 1974-75:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL ACOUSTIC LABORATORIES, 1974-75

Clients	New cases examined	Calaid hearing aids fitted	Calaid hearing aids on loan
Persons under 21 years of age	3,830	628	5,551
Pensioners	3,753	3,115	12,969
Veterans' affairs	1,446	689	6,800
Defence forces	165	5	57
Civil aviation	205	..	..
Commonwealth Government departments	82	5	58
Other	34	..	..
Total	9,515	4,442	25,435

Occupational health

The prevention of industrial disease is the primary function of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Victorian Department of Health. With this aim, services are provided for investigating work environments to determine whether or not they are in a healthy state. Testing air in the work environment is an important routine function of the Division, since many industrial diseases arise from inhalation of harmful substances, such as lead, mercury, solvent vapour, asbestos dust, silica dust, and others. Tests for harmful levels of noise, X-rays, and gamma rays as well as excessive heat stress are carried out.

The Division has provided an expert diagnostic service for the commonly occurring industrial diseases primarily for doctors in hospitals and private practice, but also for individuals who cannot be encouraged to obtain a doctor's referral. In most cases, the patient attends the Division as an outpatient where he is examined by a medical officer and samples taken for testing. Where attendance is impossible, because of hospitalisation or for other reasons, arrangements are made for the patient's specimens to be sent for analysis.

For respiratory disease resulting from dust, a medical officer is available to examine a patient and his radiograph. The officer is usually in a position to test or assess the dust exposure of the patient at his workplace, and thereby give an expert opinion on whether or not the respiratory disease was occupational in origin. Tests are also conducted for the diagnosis of lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and arsenical poisoning.

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

There are various facilities in Victoria for the provision of accommodation, care, and services for older people.

Nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals total approximately 11,000, while hostels accommodate approximately 5,000 persons. Many new geriatric and long-term care wards have been added to geriatric, base and district hospitals since 1973. More than 300 beds were made available as a result of major additions to Mount Royal, Greenvale Geriatric Centre, Grace McKellar House, and Caulfield Hospital. The Henry Pride Centre, Kew, was opened in 1976 with 76 beds. Nursing home units of 40 to 50 beds have been added to Mooroopna, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool Base Hospitals. Projects are in hand for more than 1,000 additional nursing home beds, mainly in small units attached to country hospitals. Organisations planning some 2,700 beds are awaiting capital grants to commence building under the Commonwealth *Aged Persons Hostels Act* 1972.

Planning for the Melbourne metropolitan area is directed towards the establishment of geriatric complexes at Sunshine, Bundoora, and in the eastern suburbs. These centres should provide a wide range of accommodation and services. In country areas, there are plans to develop geriatric facilities and services encompassing various regions.

Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly people, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals are being established. Seventy-seven day hospitals for elderly and handicapped people are in operation, under construction, or in the planning stage. Day hospital attendances approximated 220,000 during 1975-76, while district nursing services made approximately 1,062,000 visits, the majority of which were to persons over 60 years of age.

"Meals-on-wheels" services at 30 June 1976 were supplied by 90 hospitals in co-operation with a number of other organisations. Elderly people in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in twelve major country centres and in geriatric centres.

Because of the urgent need in Victoria to recruit and train doctors in geriatric medicine, a two year course was established in February 1975 and conducted at the Mount Royal Special Hospital for the Aged. Eight doctors have completed the first year, and ten more have commenced the first year of the second course. A Chair in Geriatrics and Gerontology was established at the University of Melbourne in conjunction with Mount Royal, and the first professor took up the appointment in July 1976.

Welfare services

To assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible constitutes the aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens clubs, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged. Administrative responsibility for these community welfare services lies within the province of the General Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, and the relevant subsidies refer either totally or partially to the well-being of aged persons over 60 years of age.

The Home Help Service, subsidised through the Department of Health, is made available to municipal councils which establish, maintain, or financially assist this service in order to preserve the health of the elderly and their autonomy. This service is available to elderly persons on the basis of their medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are

to maintain the household's routine, assist with heavier household chores which may be beyond the capabilities of the elderly, do the shopping, or prepare a meal. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Regular visits are made by assistant advisers to discuss any problems which might arise, and organisers of the service are encouraged to seek the Department of Health's advice in order to ensure that the conditions of the subsidy are met.

The purpose of elderly citizens' clubs is to provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and to supply the surroundings for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Department of Health to establish and maintain these clubs, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while "meals-on-wheels" are confined to those housebound elderly persons who are unable to attend a club because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by the assistant advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing clubs, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new clubs. Regular discussions are conducted with club members in an effort to broaden the scope of club activities and instil in members a sense of responsibility.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Department of Health, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, to supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within elderly citizens' clubs, and create an awareness among the elderly that there is a source of help available to them.

The following table shows the amount of accommodation available for the aged in Victoria during the year 1974-75:

VICTORIA—ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR THE AGED, 1974-75

Institution	Housing units		Hostel beds	Nursing home beds	Approved hospital beds (a)	Total
	Single (beds)	Double (beds)				
Hospitals for the aged	88	98	729	3,251	391	4,557
Church organisations	951	623	2,317	1,117	128	5,136
Voluntary organisations	848	479	1,084	401	..	2,812
Geriatric units	..	..	60	247	433	740
Hostels for the aged	..	..	28	80	..	108
Sub-total	1,887	1,200	4,218	5,096	952	13,353
People of pensionable age in private hospitals and nursing homes						5,568
Total						18,921

(a) Allocated for geriatric rehabilitation purposes.

Care of the aged, 1965; Care of the elderly, 1969

Community services

Community Health Program

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The two major objectives of the Community Health Program are the provision of improved community health services to people living in areas lacking adequate health services, and the promotion of aspects of health care, prevention, maintenance, and rehabilitation services previously neglected.

To fulfil these objectives it is necessary to have high quality services which are accessible and equitably distributed. There is also particular emphasis on attitude changes, preventative health care, a multi-disciplinary team approach to patient care, improvement in professional standards and the use of scarce manpower, and community participation in decision-making processes affecting community health care. The Program hopes to foster health promotion, and thus reduce levels of dependence on the more expensive institutional care. It has been largely initiated and funded by the Commonwealth Government's Hospitals and Health Services Commission, as well as the Victorian Department of Health, Mental Health Authority, and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Since the Program began in 1974, the Hospitals and Charities Commission has approved and funded 87 projects.

Community health centres vary in size and scope. They range from a community nurse and social worker operating from rented or temporary premises, through units providing a range of health and/or welfare services, to centres providing primary medical care and having a full allied professional health team working in self-contained premises with administrative and clerical assistance. New buildings have been constructed where needed, but in many places it has been possible to buy or rent available premises such as shops, houses, or church halls, with structural alterations being carried out as necessary.

Most centres are under the control of autonomous, community-based committees of management. Before registration of a centre, a public meeting must be held to elect the committee. Accountability to the community and its contributors is maintained through a statutory annual general meeting.

The day hospitals, in association with established hospitals, provide outpatient rehabilitative and supportive services to both the old and the young disabled. Several bush nursing centres have been funded under the programme to provide support staff and needed items of capital equipment (see page 776). The special projects consist mainly of specialist workers in aspects of community health, attached to existing agencies. In particular, three medical record librarians have been made available to centres to assist in the installation of health centre records. A new records system has been produced especially for the needs of the community health centres, and can be processed by the Hospitals Computer Services. There is also a Health Services Research Group to assist the Hospitals and Charities Commission and the centres to evaluate aspects of the Program.

New submissions from communities and groups seeking various project types are continually being received and assessed.

The following table shows details of the Community Health Program for the year ended 30 June 1976:

VICTORIA—COMMUNITY HEALTH, PROGRAM :
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION, 30 JUNE 1976

Item	Melbourne and suburbs	Geelong area	Other country	Total
Community health centres	22	3	20	45
Day hospitals/rehabilitation centres	11	2	1	14
Community health nurses at country hospitals	..	..	5	5
Special projects	9	2	..	11
Additional funds for bush nursing centres	..	1	11	12
Total	42	8	37	87

Mental Health Authority

The Mental Health Authority is at present administering fourteen community mental health projects. Three of these projects are servicing country areas and

the staff, consisting mainly of community psychiatric nurses, are primarily concerned with initial contact, domiciliary work, and the follow-up of discharged patients. They also liaise with general practitioners, social workers, and district nurses so that people at risk are not denied assistance.

The other eleven projects consist of community mental health clinics situated in various parts of the Melbourne metropolitan area. The function of these clinics is to provide a variety of psychiatric services including outpatient facilities, day hospital activities, and home visits. They also provide psychiatric consultancy services for health care workers in other fields of activity.

Community care centres, 1974

Aboriginal health care

The Special Health Services Section of the Victorian Department of Health was established to cater for the health needs of the Aboriginal community in Victoria. During its two years of operation the Section has developed some knowledge of the needs of the Aboriginal community and increased its staff to 25.

The nurses work in teams with two or three community health aides, covering seven districts in Victoria. The nurse team visits approximately 24 to 36 families each week. The number depends on the density of families living in the various areas; the term "family" often refers more correctly to addresses where as many as four families may live, with each family comprising up to six members. The number of persons visited each week approaches 180.

The duties of the team are to establish and maintain contact with Aboriginal families throughout the area, to assess their health needs and the ways in which these can be met by medical and para-medical services, to promote health education where appropriate, and to encourage the use of health services. Many agencies have referred Aboriginal people to the Section for help, and the Section has been able to co-ordinate services to the Aboriginal community from these many referring agencies.

Of the many cases seen, the majority involve family breakdown caused by poor mental health, alcoholism and drug dependence, malnutrition, poor hygiene, accidents, and chronic physical disorders (e.g., heart, chest, and liver complaints, diabetes, venereal disease, and parasitic infestation). These ailments may result in the mismanagement of children, resulting in neglected ear, nose, throat, and chest conditions, obesity, and poor dental health. Other cases require education and guidance in pre-natal and post-natal care, family planning and sex education, routine cervical smears, dental hygiene, baby care and breast feeding, immunisation, nutrition theory and practice, safety in the home, and first aid.

Fourteen Aboriginal community health aides were first employed in 1976. During the three months in which they were employed, they helped the health programmes because of their ability to communicate both with their own communities and with service personnel. At the same time, these aides are undergoing an in-service training programme which will enable them to provide counselling support and health education to Aboriginals in their area.

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Various government and community resources exist to provide care and assistance to those suffering from varying physical and mental disabilities in Victoria.

Physically disabled

The physically handicapped receive specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important expanding health care area, and programmes designed to meet individual needs are offered at public hospitals, including the

Royal Talbot General Rehabilitation, Caulfield, Hampton, St Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the para-medical services in these hospitals to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

Further rehabilitation services are offered by the Kingston Centre and the Mt Eliza Geriatric Centre; by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Rehabilitation Unit in Heidelberg and by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security through rehabilitation centres at Glen Waverley, Toorak, Ballarat, and Geelong, and by the Mental Health Authority through the Willsmere Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffer from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury.

Many hospitals provide nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Department of Health provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped to obtain medical care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations also provide medical and para-medical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions. These include the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria, Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Multiple Sclerosis Society, and Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Most have medical panels and/or honorary medical consultants advising the particular organisation.

Intellectually handicapped

The care and training of the intellectually handicapped, apart from educational services for the mildly retarded, is the responsibility of the Mental Health Authority.

The Authority has a centralised diagnostic and assessment service at St Nicholas Hospital, where the headquarters of the Mental Deficiency Services are also situated. Currently, there are 3,656 beds in residential training centres for the retarded. In the Melbourne metropolitan area these are located at Kew Cottages, St Nicholas, Janefield, Kingsbury, and Sunbury, and in the country at Beechworth and Ararat, Bendigo, Stawell, Warrnambool, and Colac. The full utilisation of stage one of the Colac Training Centre will provide a further 204 beds, and the opening of a fourth ward at the Kingsbury Centre a further 30 beds.

Under the auspices of the Authority, 62 day training centres, four private residential training centres, and two autistic children's centres have been developed throughout Victoria during the last 25 years and subsidised from government funds. In addition, the Authority purchased a small 30 bed hospital for severely retarded children, which is leased at nominal rent to a local day training centre and managed by the centre's own committee.

Since the passage of the *Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1973*, the Education Department has accepted responsibility in principle for educating children irrespective of the type and degree of handicap. At the beginning of 1976, nine educational components of day training centres chose to be taken over by the Department, while others were expected to follow. The Department is also placing teachers and teachers' aides in the Authority's residential institutions to complement the roles of the clinical staff.

To ensure a continuous supply of teachers for day training centres, the Authority has been conducting two year courses since 1955 leading to a Certificate of Competency for teachers of the intellectually handicapped. This course was taken over in 1976 by the State College of Victoria, Burwood.

The Authority has adopted a policy of regionalising its facilities for the retarded and providing local accommodation as close as possible to a domestic setting. It envisages a range of professional and support services to provide for the total needs of the retarded and their families, based on the policy of normalisation. This involves making available to the mentally retarded circumstances which are as close as possible to the normal patterns of society.

Ambulance services

Road ambulance service

Over the years ambulance services have been rationalised on a regional basis. In 1976, there were sixteen regions, each with a headquarters station and a total of 122 stations, the majority of which are staffed by full-time ambulance officers. Autonomous regional committees elected by contributors are responsible for the provision of service to their regions.

The main benefits of this development are the provision of a 24 hour service by trained ambulance officers throughout Victoria, including areas of sparse population; co-ordination with the hospital and medical services of the State; co-ordination of movement of patients in each region; control of staff; in-service training of staff; and adequate backing up of service when men or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of action.

The Victorian Government has supported the regionalisation development by providing substantial funds for capital and maintenance purposes, including maintenance funds to make possible free transport of pensioners, and a full-time ambulance officers training school established at Mayfield Centre, Malvern.

For some time there has been a need for a standard general purpose ambulance, designed for Australian road and climatic conditions, and able to perform with efficiency and convenience to patients the basic tasks required of an ambulance. The Hospitals and Charities Commission appointed an honorary advisory Ambulance Design Committee consisting of automotive engineers, doctors, and ambulance administrators to prepare designs for a standard vehicle. The resulting ambulance provides for the comfort, convenience, and safety of both patient and crew.

The Commission has also assisted in improving radio communication, and the ambulance service's two-way radio systems have been converted to frequency modulation.

Air ambulance service

During 1975-76, the Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service-Melbourne, flew 3,255 hours transporting 2,692 patients, mainly from country hospitals to the teaching hospitals in Melbourne and return. The air service provides a more comfortable means of transport than long road journeys and reduces the time that a patient is not under direct medical care.

Neonatal transport service

A committee of two doctors, nurses specialising in neonatal care, and ambulance management has formulated a plan which enables doctors at peripheral hospitals to obtain specialist advice about the immediate care of neonates. If it is decided that a specialist neonatal medical nursing team is required, the ambulance service will transport this team and its equipment to the peripheral hospital. If it is then further decided that the neonate could be best cared for at the central hospital, the ambulance will convey the team, the baby, and the equipment to that hospital. The service has been introduced in Melbourne on a trial basis.

Summary

The following table shows details of ambulance services in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Ambulances	346	368	400
Other vehicles	56	76	80
Ambulance officers	795	730	803
Patients carried	341,822	366,579	421,743

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society Blood Transfusion Service was founded in 1929 when it was suggested to the divisional executive that they should set up a panel of blood donors willing to attend hospitals as required to give blood donations. Subsequently, blood storage was introduced in 1938 and the discovery of the Rh factor and other blood group systems was applied to problems of blood transfusion and obstetrics during the 1940s. During the Second World War the logistics of blood procurement were developed for the defence forces: this involved the introduction of blood fractions, and in later years the use of plastic equipment instead of glass for blood collection, and the establishment of regional and district blood banks.

Currently, the administrative headquarters, the laboratories, and the main blood collecting centre of the Service are situated at 114 Flinders Street, Melbourne. In addition, two mobile blood collecting units visit various suburban locations and blood is collected at the Royal Women's Hospital, Royal Melbourne Hospital, and St Vincent's Hospital. In country centres, a system of regional and district blood banks has been set up to collect blood for local use.

In 1976, 109,569 blood donors were enrolled at the central blood bank and, during 1975-76, approximately 170,000 donations were collected throughout Victoria.

In modern transfusion practice, the emphasis is on the use, where possible, of blood components rather than whole blood, with the object of obtaining the maximum benefit from each donation. At the central blood bank, the biochemistry laboratory carries out the first stages in the separation of the components and prepares packed red blood cells, blood platelets, fresh frozen plasma, and cryoprecipitate (for the treatment of haemophilia). Plasma is also sent in considerable quantities to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories for processing into other components including fibrinogen, coagulation factors, albumen, stable plasma protein solution, and various immunoglobulins. The distribution of these products is the responsibility of the blood transfusion services in the various States.

Modern discoveries in fractionation and blood grouping, together with the need for hepatitis testing by sensitive techniques, necessitate the development of sophisticated technology and have added considerably to the complexity of the work of a modern blood transfusion service.

Further reference, 1971

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

Pharmacy Board of Victoria

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria is constituted under the *Pharmacists Act* 1974. It is a quasi-judicial body answerable to the Minister of Health and responsible for the registration of pharmacists and the control of the practice of pharmacy.

The Board consists of five elected and five nominated pharmacists and has the function of acting in the public interest by protecting the public from unqualified

pharmaceutical practice and ensuring that adequate standards of pharmaceutical services are provided. It meets and has its administrative offices on the premises of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Under the Pharmacists Act, the Board is empowered to control the registration of pharmacists, to be responsible for the control and direction of all examinations leading to registration, to determine educational requirements for persons wishing to enter pharmacy courses, to determine the course of study and subjects for examination, to supervise the practical training of pharmacy students and graduates, to conduct inquiries into cases of alleged misconduct, to approve premises of pharmacies and pharmacy departments, and to administer regulations for all these purposes.

The first legislation establishing a Pharmacy Board in Victoria was assented to on 27 December 1876, and the first meeting of the Board was held on 14 February 1877.

Pharmacy practice

At 30 June 1976, there were more than 1,500 retail pharmacies, 50 friendly society dispensaries, and 40 pharmacy departments in hospitals, mental institutions, and other premises approved to operate in Victoria. These pharmacies and pharmacy departments are the major employers of the 3,900 registered pharmacists in the State. Pharmacists are also engaged in the pharmaceutical manufacturing and wholesaling industries, in education and research, government and private administration, and the defence forces.

Under the Pharmacists Act it is mandatory for pharmacists to be registered to practise, and only a registered pharmacist may own or have a proprietary or pecuniary interest in a retail pharmacy. The majority of such pharmacies are owned and operated by sole proprietors, but partnership arrangements are not uncommon. Approximately 2,600 pharmacists depend for their livelihood on retail pharmacy practice, while another 200 are employed in hospital and institutional practice.

The pharmacy work force comprises about two thirds males and one third females. The average age of registered pharmacists is 40 years of age, the average female age being slightly lower, and the average male age slightly higher than this. The working lifespan of pharmacists is about forty years, but a relatively high proportion of registered female pharmacists are recorded as occupied on home duties.

In professional practice the pharmacist's major function is to supply specified drugs and medicines to the public on a doctor's prescription. With the exception of prescribers, the pharmacist is the only person authorised by law to sell such scheduled drugs and medicines. He is also the only person legally permitted to supply certain non-prescription medicines to the public.

Other professional roles for which pharmacists are trained include advising on the use of drugs, monitoring dosage, strength and incompatibilities, checking and advising on drug interactions, and advising on the treatment of minor ailments. Pharmacists in hospital practice are trained to supply information on medicines for treatment of illness, advise on reactions to and interactions between medications, recommend optimum drug usage for patients, and provide other specialised services.

Pharmacies and pharmacy departments are supplied by a number of wholesalers as well as directly by some pharmaceutical manufacturers. Under Victorian law, proprietary medicines for sale in the State must be registered through the Department of Health. Strict control over the wholesaling of drugs is exercised under the *Poisons Act* 1962 by officers of the Department, and high standards of practice and security are applied by drug manufacturers.

Pharmacy education

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is the only school of drug technology in Victoria. It has been owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria since 1882, and receives support from the Victoria Institute of Colleges which awards degrees in pharmacy and supervises academic standards.

The College teaches in three main areas: the structure of drugs (chemistry), the action of drugs (pharmacology), and the preparation, presentation, and delivery of drugs to the appropriate site in the patient's body (pharmaceutics). Teaching is also offered in the law relating to the supply and control of drugs within the community. All subjects in the course are taught within the College.

There are approximately 360 students enrolled in the course and about 90 graduate each year. After graduation, practical training is obtained under supervision in approved pharmacies and related areas, and a final examination must be taken before registration to practise is granted.

The College has developed a significant research faculty, and maintains strong links with the profession, industry, and other schools around the world. With assistance from the College, the Pharmaceutical Society conducts series of continuing education lectures and symposia from year to year.

Therapeutic substances legislation

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the *Therapeutic Goods Act* 1966 and Regulations, and in conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs administers the requirements of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations.

Samples of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies are collected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Health, from various sources throughout Victoria, and tested at the National Biological Standards Laboratory in Canberra. Where a therapeutic substance fails to conform to standards, and where it has been distributed, there is a recall procedure laid down involving notification, supervision, and follow-up.

The national committees functioning in this area are the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee, and the National Therapeutic Goods Committee.

Adverse drug reactions

For reports of suspected adverse drug reactions, the Drug Evaluation Committee issues business reply post envelopes and publishes cumulative lists of suspected drug reactions in pharmacological groups and reaction categories. The *Adverse Drug Reactions Bulletin* began as a monthly publication in November 1974, and was incorporated in the *Australian Prescriber* in October 1975.

The following table shows details of adverse drug reaction notifications in Victoria for the years 1974 and 1975:

Source	1974	1975
Hospital	128	211
General practitioner	67	252
Specialist	75	121
Pharmacist	11	13
Other	..	18
Total	281	615

Poisons control

The *Poisons Act* 1962 is the principal Act of the Victorian Parliament controlling the manufacture, sale, and possession of dangerous drugs and poisons, and

is designed to protect the public and occupationally exposed persons against the dangers of toxic substances used for domestic, industrial, agricultural, and medical purposes. Poisons Division officers are responsible to the Chief Health Officer for most matters relating to this Act.

The *Pharmacy Act* 1876 established the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, which originally exercised control over poisons. The Board administered the *Sale and Use of Poisons Act* 1876, since most poisons which came into the hands of the general public were pharmaceutical. However, during the ensuing eighty years more domestic, horticultural, and industrial poisons appeared in use and their manufacture in large quantities produced a need for a different administration from that available to the Board. Consequently, in 1962, the Victorian Government transferred the function of poisons control to the Chief Health Officer of the Department of Health.

The Chief Health Officer is advised on matters relating to the possession, sale, and use of poisons by officers of the Poisons Division, the General Health Branch, and a specially established Poisons Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the professions of medicine, pharmacology, pharmacy, veterinary science, and persons in key positions in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, together with nominees of various commercial interests.

Decisions made by the Chief Health Officer relating to the Poisons Act and Regulations are implemented by officers of the Division. The Division's staff currently consists of the senior poisons control officer, one scientific officer, six poisons control inspectors, one health inspector, the secretary of the Poisons Advisory Committee, and three other administrative officers.

Poisons used in Victoria are subjected to continuous scrutiny by the Division. In fact, most hours of work are absorbed in field inspections and the administration of a complex system of licences and permits required by law, for which prescribed fees are payable. The range includes industrial poisons, household poisons sold retail, and poisons used in agriculture, scientific research, education, and medicine. Regulations require all such poisons to be suitably packaged and labelled, and only available to persons competent to handle them safely.

Medicines which can be poisonous if misformulated or misused are subject to special attention. Generally, they are not available to the public except on medical prescription, or in certain cases on the advice of a pharmacist in business. Drugs of addiction require even tighter controls, and sometimes registered medical practitioners are required to apply to the Chief Health Officer before commencing or continuing a patient's treatment.

At present, occupational and accidental poisonings are relatively unimportant causes of mortality in Victoria. The fact that this position has improved in recent decades, despite an ever increasing array of dangerous poisons, is the best evidence available of the continuing importance of poisons control to community health in the State.

Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965; Poisons Information Centre, 1969; Drug and poison control, 1970

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Pollution control

The Environment Protection Authority is a three member body having the ultimate responsibility for the protection of the environment throughout Victoria. The Authority was created by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1970 and commenced operating in July 1971.

The Authority's major influence on the environment is through its waste licensing system. Licensing must be in accordance with State Environment Protection Policy, or if such a Policy has not been declared for the segment in question, the permitted or licenced discharge shall not cause a condition of

pollution. Where the issue of a licence may be detrimental to public health, the Commission of Public Health may direct that a licence shall not be issued. Comment on licence application may be solicited by the Authority from other interested parties, at its discretion. The licensing process is outlined in considerable detail in the Act and includes provision for transfer, revocation, suspension, or amendment of a licence or any of its conditions at any time. (See also pages 49-50.)

Public health engineering, 1969; Environment protection, 1972

Air pollution control

Air licence conditions cannot exceed the concentration limits set down in the Clean Air Regulations (Legal Constraint) and Environment Protection Policy is being established for all segments of the environment in Victoria. A draft Policy is initiated by the agency administering the Act in the area being considered; the draft becomes State Policy through a process of public review and adoption into regulation. Such Policies are made known to all concerned and clearly express the quality for a particular segment of the State's environment.

Paramount in the considerations in arriving at air pollution Policies are the necessary air quality standards for the maintenance of conditions which are not prejudicial to public health. The modern definition of health suggests that aesthetics which may also influence health shall be taken into consideration. In establishing air Policies, it is necessary to establish the datum levels which currently exist in the atmosphere, and considerable progress has been made in this regard for the Melbourne airshed. Guides to national air quality standards are currently being considered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, and the Environment Protection Authority is participating in this work.

Any person aggrieved by the issue of a licence may appeal to the Authority sitting as a third party tribunal. The final appeal on licensing matters where they are brought by either second or third parties is to the Environment Protection Appeals Board—the exception being that matters of law may be referred to the Supreme Court. The Environment Protection Appeals Board is a three member independent body having no connection with either the Authority or its advisory seventeen member council.

Matters which are not readily amendable to the licensing procedures can be covered by regulation. The Act provides regulation-making powers for prescribing air quality and emission standards; standards or policy regarding fuels, equipment, facilities, vehicles, or ships causing or contributing to air pollution; and air pollution episodes and the control of open burning, e.g., Environment Protection (Prohibited Fuels) Regulations were introduced in 1975 to contain the emission of lead into the environment. The latter give effect to a recommendation of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Environmental noise pollution

Environmental noise pollution may be considered under a number of categories which include noise from motor vehicles, industry, residential premises, construction and demolition sites, aircraft, railways, motor boats, advertising, sporting and recreational activities, and road repair and maintenance activities.

Under the provisions of the *Environment Protection Act 1970* and subsequent amendments, the Environment Protection Authority is responsible for all activities relating to the emission of noise and for preventing or controlling noise. The Authority has assumed the central co-ordinating and policy-making role, while other agencies such as the Victoria Police and local municipal councils continue to assist in the Victorian noise control programme. General advice on noise pollution, such as the noise aspects of traffic routing and road design, is provided to other government agencies, private organisations, and members of the public. The Authority has identified noise from motor vehicles, industry,

and residential premises as priority areas for concern, and noise control programmes have been initiated.

Motor vehicle noise

The primary objective here is the reduction of the noise emission level of vehicles at the source. The Authority was involved in formulating design rules to be met by manufacturers, and prepared regulations requiring vehicle owners and users to ensure that noise emissions did not increase substantially above those made by the vehicle when it was new.

Noise from industry

Standards are being developed which will enable the specification of acceptable levels for noise emissions from industrial, trade, and business premises to be established, since these affect various land-uses in the community. The levels and assessment criteria will be based on experience gained from noise surveys being undertaken and the draft Noise Control Policy for the City of Richmond, published by the Authority in 1973. The standards will include acceptable levels which vary according to the time of day and type of area in which the noise is received and include an evaluation of the various noise characteristics involved. These standards will be implemented by the Authority.

Domestic noise

The control of noises transmitted between residences is carried out locally by the Victoria Police, municipal councils, or aggrieved residents, acting under an amendment to the Environment Protection Act. This amendment applies general restrictions on the operation of all equipment used on residential premises, with time restrictions on selected items. Provision is also made for the introduction of design rules for certain intrinsically noisy domestic appliances.

Water supply and pollution

Water supplies

The Department of Health is responsible for the general surveillance of reticulated water supplies throughout Victoria to safeguard the health of consumers. The Health Act does not specifically empower the Commission of Public Health to require improvement of a water supply, but rather enables closure if a medical practitioner certifies that a supply is so polluted that the water is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

In practice, the bacteriological quality of water supplies is kept under observation through liaison with water testing laboratories. On receipt of reports indicating significant contamination, catchment surveys are undertaken and possible sources of pollution traced. If the contamination is a result of agricultural sources there usually follows a recommendation to install an effective chlorination system to ensure the safety of the supply.

Chlorination of a clear water supply is a relatively straightforward procedure, provided attention is given to the design of the system in order that a suitable chlorine contact period is available to allow completion of the disinfection process before consumption. However, chlorination of a small water supply having turbid water is a complex process and Departmental officers provide close supervision to ensure that the adjustment of chlorine dosage rates is commensurate with variations in the water quality.

During 1975, major fluoridation plants, designed and installed following promulgation of the Health (Fluoridation) Act in 1974, were commissioned for service. Up to 60 per cent reduction in dental caries has been reported in areas where fluoride has been added to drinking water. The fluoridation of the Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula water supply systems during 1976 ensured that the greater proportion of young children in Victoria receive this

benefit in the future. Existing plants at Bacchus Marsh, Boort, Melton, Tongala, and Yallourn have been modified to conform to the standard required by legislation, which provides for the protection of operating personnel as well as consumers.

To ensure a high degree of control, plants are required to be operated by fully trained licensed personnel under the close guidance of a local technical supervisor, and subject to overall supervision by Departmental officers. As the Act provides for the reimbursement of all capital costs for fluoridation schemes that satisfy the Commission, it has been possible to introduce a high standard of plant, incorporating full recording and analytical equipment, thus ensuring efficiency and safety in the Victorian fluoridation programme.

The Commission has adopted World Health Organisation recommendations with regard to the optimum fluoride concentrations, and accordingly, permitted concentrations are varied slightly to compensate for variations in personal water consumption because of changing climatic conditions in different areas of Victoria.

Water pollution

The Commission of Public Health has responsibilities in the area of water pollution through the *Health Act* 1958 or through its veto powers under the *Environment Protection Act* 1970. Its accepted standard for potable water is that set by the World Health Organisation. Many reticulated supplies in Victoria cannot reach this standard, yet provide no health risk. A working document showing toxic levels is being considered as a second standard, after recommendation by the National Health and Medical Research Council. In the case of more acute water supply pollution, an immediate investigation is carried out by district staff, with the aid of the Microbiological Diagnostic Unit and the health laboratories.

Results of all bacteriological water testing are reported to the Commission, from which profiles of the supply systems are made. Where necessary, advice on problem rectification is given to supply authorities and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Re-use of waste water is encouraged and is gaining importance as a means of saving diminishing resources. The strict conditions previously imposed are now becoming more in keeping with modern knowledge. Further economic uses, other than irrigating pastures with treated sewerage effluent, have been approved. These include watering golf courses and similar recreation areas, as well as grape vines. Sewage effluent re-use, including that of grazing cattle, is under review.

As food grown in polluted waters may pose health problems, mainly as a result of the presence of enteric pathogenic organisms, mercury, lead, arsenic, and cadmium, the Commission is conducting research into the effects of these elements in fish and in the humans who eat the fish.

Sewerage

Approximately 85 per cent of Victorians are served by water-borne sewerage systems, all of which are designed as self-contained systems to exclude storm water from sewers. Under trade waste agreements, most sewerage authorities accept trade wastes into the sewerage system, and fifteen such authorities discharge into sea water.

The Commission of Public Health has advisory powers concerning treatment of sewage effluents, and strictly controls the removal and future use of any materials from these works. The quality of treatment varies from no treatment other than comminution and coarse-screening, to tertiary treatment including chlorination. A number of authorities employ the conventional sewage treatment systems of preliminary screening, primary sedimentation and digestion, secondary biological filtration and sedimentation, and tertiary filtration and chlorination.

There are no longer any sand filter units because of the excessive operating time required.

The pond system of treatment has been employed in approximately 70 per cent of schemes installed in country areas since 1960. The activated sludge process is proving to be a popular system as it utilises temporary, package-type plants. These are being installed in outlying areas until permanent sewers of larger schemes are available.

Waste and garbage disposal

The constraints placed on solid and other waste management involve aspects of public health, land-use, aesthetics, air and water pollution, political, legal, and economic considerations. Management of garbage, night soil, industrial sludge and other waste includes storage, collection, and disposal on an individual, corporate, and municipal basis. In Victoria this has always been subject to strict control by the Commission of Public Health under the Health Act, with the actual operations being carried out by municipal councils. The disposal of dangerous substances and private refuse tips also comes under the control of the Health Act. Almost all garbage disposal in Victoria uses the sanitary landfill method, whereby wastes other than liquid fit for discharge into sewers or water courses are disposed of in or on land.

Environmental health problems are controlled by proper land waste management, in order to prevent the:

- (1) Poisoning of soil, making it directly or indirectly harmful to man, animals, or vegetation;
- (2) pollution of groundwater, making it unfit for its present or anticipated use;
- (3) spoiling of land through water logging or destruction of vegetation, thus detrimentally affecting its future use as a waste assimilation site;
- (4) aesthetic damage to the land and its surroundings; and
- (5) discharge of wastes and affected rain-water run-off onto adjacent land and streams.

Practically all activities relating to waste and garbage disposal became licensable on 1 March 1973, under a further provision of the *Environment Protection Act* 1970. This amendment provides protection against nuisances, and control of conditions dangerous to health or offensive in nature.

Radiation

High radiation dosage can produce severe or fatal effects, and possibly cause detrimental genetic effects on future generations. The basic concept of radiation protection is to keep all doses as low as practicable. Control of the hazards from ionising radiation (widely used in the medical, industrial, and research fields), is achieved in the Irradiating Apparatus and Radioactive Substances Regulations by:

- (1) The incorporated licensing system, whereby intending users of radiation devices must seek the approval of the Commission of Public Health; and
- (2) the requirement that users adopt certain safety procedures. These include the posting of appropriate warning labels and notices, the provision of adequately shielded storage containers and installations, and transportation of radioactive materials and disposal of radioactive waste in accordance with procedures and conditions approved by the Commission.

The Australian Radiation Laboratory of the Commonwealth Department of Health gives scientific expertise and advice to the Commission of Public Health in the control of the use of ionising radiations, radioactive materials, microwaves, and lasers. The national laboratory, established in 1929, has responsibilities for public health and safety with respect to the increasing uses of the above fields. The laboratory's functions, with respect to ionising radiations, radioactive materials, microwaves, and lasers, are to:

(1) Conduct research into and development on national standards of radiation doses, as well as provide scientific advisory services on the public health hazards to Australians, surveillance of the dosage levels from different sources to which workers and members of the public are exposed, and scientific services on the physical aspects of their use in medical diagnosis or treatment;

(2) establish radiation protection standards for occupational and public health;

(3) regulate and enforce compliance with radiation safety regulations; and

(4) procure and distribute radiopharmaceuticals, radiobiologicals, and radiochemicals for medical diagnosis and treatment issued at no charge for all classes of patient. From 1 July 1976, the free issue of radioisotope kits for *in vitro* medical diagnosis has been discontinued, and their entry regulated through the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations.

During 1976-77, the construction of consolidated new premises for the Australian Radiation Laboratory is to commence at the Watsonia Army Camp site at Yallambie, Victoria.

Imported and infectious disease

Imported disease

Imported disease is becoming more frequent as modern air transport converts the world into one ecological unit.

Quarantine in Australia was a State function until 1 July 1909, when power to make laws for quarantine was transferred to the Commonwealth Government. Victoria had quarantine powers in 1841 under the Public Health Act, and the sanitary station established at Portsea in 1853 is still maintained for the treatment of quarantenable diseases. Under the *Australian Quarantine Act* 1908, quarantenable disease has three main divisions—human, animal, and plant—and includes smallpox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, or any other disease declared by proclamation. Foot and mouth disease was proclaimed in 1952, and Lassa fever and Marburg Virus diseases were proclaimed in June 1975.

Australian quarantine is now the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. Apart from preventing the introduction and spread of the diseases, arrangements are made for further effective isolation of other infectious disease cases occurring on air and sea vessels from overseas. In Victoria, the proclaimed sea ports are Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and Western Port, and the proclaimed airport is Tullamarine.

In 1975-76, 522 ships with 22,381 crew and 71,640 passengers, and 617 aircraft with 8,589 crew and 96,528 passengers, were subjected to quarantine surveillance in Victoria.

Smallpox is the disease of major concern to the General Quarantine Section. As a result of the success of the World Health Organisation's eradication campaign, the threat of arrivals from overseas within the disease's incubation period is now decreasing.

Vaccination certificates for cholera are no longer required for entry into Australia. Experience has shown that cholera is not prevented by vaccination and is not further transmitted in a country where standards of personal hygiene and sanitation are satisfactory.

Yellow fever international certificates (valid for ten years) are required for travellers from yellow fever endemic areas, namely, parts of Africa, South America, and Central America. Unvaccinated persons are detained for six days—the incubation period of yellow fever.

To prevent the introduction of exotic insects into Australia, all overseas aircraft, including those from Papua-New Guinea and New Zealand, require spraying prior and subsequent to the disembarkation of crew and passengers.

Foodstuffs or garbage from overseas aircraft are not allowed to enter Australia, but are removed at the various ports and incinerated under quarantine supervision.

Infectious disease

The history of communicable disease in Victoria bears a close relation to that experienced in all developed countries. At the beginning of the twentieth century, infections accounted for much morbidity, and mortality, but the current situation is different as a result of social change and medical science.

Gastro-intestinal illness is maintained at a low level largely because of sanitary practice, personal hygiene, and a multi-level health education programme.

The main emphasis of Victorian health authorities in controlling vectorborne illness is by attacking the mosquito vector *Culex annulirostris*, a carrier of Australian Encephalitis. The early warning of this disease is being investigated with a view to improving the reliability of meteorological and other indicators.

Victoria has a soundly established municipal-based immunisation programme constituting a simple and valuable means of protecting the individual and the community against certain infectious diseases, namely, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, rubella, and tetanus. Schedules are reviewed regularly to incorporate modern developments.

The prevalence of tuberculosis has been reduced as a result of successful chemotherapy, and treatment is now directed to reducing the risk of future relapse. Screening for early cases by tuberculin testing and mass X-ray surveys is a continuing commitment of the Tuberculosis Branch of the Victorian Department of Health (see pages 780-1).

Communicable diseases, 1964; Epidemics, 1967

Food standards and hygiene

Standards

Standards for the composition and labelling of food are laid down in the Food and Drug Standards Regulations, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Food Standards Committee. This Committee is an expert body appointed under the Health Act with Departmental, academic, and industrial representation and the Chief Health Officer as chairman. Since the Committee's inauguration in 1906, regular meetings have been held and the Regulations now contain specifications for all the major items of the diet, together with requirements for many special products. The standards are continually subject to extension and amendment, with the aim of ensuring the safety, nutritive value, genuineness, and quality of foods sold to the public.

The National Health and Medical Research Council established a scheme for the unification of food standards throughout Australia. These standards are developed by the Commonwealth Food Standards Committee and, after approval by the National Health and Medical Research Council, forwarded to the States. Victoria, an international pioneer in the establishment of food standards, is participating in the scheme and amendments to State standards are well advanced. An important aspect of the Committee's activities has been the approval of food additives. Before consideration is given to any proposal for a new additive, complete documentation on all relevant aspects, including technological need, effectiveness, and safety must be supplied by the applicant.

Hygiene

The hygienic state of food supply is controlled by the Food Cleanliness, Food Premises, Eating House, and Food Vending Machine Regulations. Consideration is being given to amalgamating the first two regulations into a single Food Establishment Regulation, and to introducing specific Food Transport Regulations.

The Food Cleanliness Regulations 1975 embrace the protection of food from contamination and the maintenance of safe handling conditions. During the

eighteen months of their extensive revision, consultation was held with municipal authorities, industry groups, and experts both in Australia and overseas.

Implementation of this legislation is a local government responsibility, and in addition to registration and surveillance of food premises, municipal inspectors are required to take at least three samples per 1,000 of the population in their district each year. Analysis of these samples is at present shared between the health laboratory and several private consulting companies. Approximately 10,000 samples are examined annually for compliance with the Regulations, and many offenders subsequently prosecuted. In addition to its municipal work, the health laboratory undertakes many special food hygienic investigations, including those related to consumer complaints. Of particular importance during recent years has been the testing of pesticide residues in commodities.

Industrial hygiene, 1964; Food standards and pure food control, 1964

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

The chairman of the Council is the Director-General of the Commonwealth Department of Health. There are twelve members representing medical and dental professional organisations, colleges and universities, ten appointees representing various Commonwealth and State Government departments, and two lay persons.

The Council operates through a four tier system of some 50 committees which inquire into and advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, universities and other educational institutions, various medical organisations, and industry, thus exercising a considerable effect on national policy in the fields of health and the medical sciences. Currently, more than 400 persons serve on National Health and Medical Research Council committees, many of whom are from Victoria. Members normally serve for a term of three years and are appointed on the basis of their suitability to committees or sub-committees as individuals and not as representatives of particular groups or organisations.

The secretariat of the Council is staffed by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Council's administrative expenses are provided through the budget of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Regular publications include the bi-annual reports of the Council sessions, and the annual report of work done under the *Medical Research Endowment Act* 1937. The Council also publishes a number of special medical and scientific reports, two of the more significant of which are the National Health and Medical Research Council's *Maternal mortality surveys* and the reference book *Chemotherapy with antibiotics and allied drugs*.

National Health and Medical Research Council awards and grants, recommended annually, form the major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia, and include:

- (1) *National Health and Medical Research Council travelling fellowships*. These are essentially individual awards which pay stipends, travel, family allowances, and fares to enable graduates to study overseas for periods of up to two years in the fields of medical research, the clinical sciences, and occupational health.
- (2) *National Health and Medical Research Council scholarships*. These are awarded to university departments and individuals engaged in research and

training in medical or dental specialties. The majority of scholars have completed basic professional studies, but need additional training to gain research skills. In recent years, the medical schools of the University of Melbourne and Monash University have had a number of students studying under these scholarships.

(3) *National Health and Medical Research Council research fellowships in special areas.* This is a recent development to encourage areas of research considered by the Council to be in need of preferential support, notably in the fields of cardiovascular, psychiatric, arthritic, and renal disease. The latter two are located in Melbourne.

(4) *Block grants to research institutes.* Financial support for two Victorian research institutes, namely, the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research and the Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, both of international standing, has been placed on a stable basis. National Health and Medical Research Council support for these institutes is contingent on the Council exercising a measure of control over the institutes' activities, including the appointment of senior staff. In 1976, grants to these institutes totalled approximately \$1.6m.

(5) *Other grants.* Grants have been made to the regular national public health surveys, undertaken in association with the Victorian health authorities. In addition, the National Health and Medical Research Council is financing a multi-disciplinary clinical trial concerning acupuncture at the Monash University medical school, Alfred Hospital, Prahran.

The following two tables show details of grants awarded by the National Health and Medical Research Council in Australia and Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—NATIONAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL
RESEARCH COUNCIL: GRANTS AWARDED (a)
(\$)

State	1974	1975	1976
New South Wales	1,512,709	1,137,162	1,319,942
Victoria	2,423,329	2,426,100	2,788,093
Queensland	441,653	352,592	392,512
South Australia	337,507	297,429	342,384
Western Australia	242,569	185,241	209,533
Tasmania	95,685	54,341	29,082
Australian Capital Territory	4,500	32,603	17,170
Special grants	64,000	330,487	144,900
Total	5,121,952	4,815,955	5,243,616

(a) From the Medical Research Endowment Fund.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL
RESEARCH COUNCIL: GRANTS AWARDED, 1976
(\$)

Recipients	Amount
Universities	940,137
Hospitals	311,782
Research institutes	1,332,560
Research scholarships	203,614
Total	2,788,093

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and anti-toxins, previously imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on

an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They have become the official World Health Organisation reference centres in the Pacific region for influenza and brucellosis, and participate in world-wide monitoring of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories, which have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922, penicillin since 1943, and poliomyelitis vaccine since 1956.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions, has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend, near Kyneton, runs many hyper-immunised Pecheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

The accelerated growth and demand in human and veterinary medical fields has made necessary a re-building and re-equipping programme for the Laboratories at Parkville, which has an anticipated completion date of the mid-1980s.

Further references, 1971, 1975

Victorian Government

Victorian Department of Health

Research activities within the Victorian Department of Health are conducted in the four main areas of road accident research, maltreatment of children (see pages 788-9), early childhood development programme (see page 785), and child accident research (see page 789).

The Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality uses a full-time research staff of medical, sociological, and engineering personnel, together with administrative and secretarial support staff. The function of the Road Accident Research Unit is to design and test a study of road accidents, within the terms of reference of the Council, in an attempt to determine the most appropriate form of accident after-care and preventative programmes as well as the relationships of design, alcohol, drugs, physical, and psychological factors to road deaths.

The first stage of the study examined a random sample of all injury crashes and 50 per cent of all fatal crashes in the area serviced by the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service, for a period of one year. The second stage sets up a control study of injury crashes by attending, at the same times, the site of all the injury crashes that the unit attended in the first year. The third stage will consist of looking at each accident investigated as a separate case study and subsequently as a part of a general data collection for further analysis.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956, and renamed in 1970 the Institute of Mental Health Research and Post-graduate Training. The Institute's director, who is also the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Health Authority, is responsible for carrying out research in mental illness and intellectual defectiveness, training medical officers in the Branch, and co-ordinating psychiatric treatment.

The Institute has a research wing under the director of research, and a training wing under the director of post-graduate studies, who is also the clinical head of the Parkville Psychiatric Unit which constitutes the Institute's immediate clinical base. In addition, the Institute includes the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre at Mont Park, the Melville Clinic, the Central Library, and the Charles Brothers Museum. Epidemiological research carried out in the field of social psychiatry was recognised during the Pre-Congress Workshop on Psychiatric Epidemiology held at the Institute in October 1973 in conjunction with the World Mental Health Congress of the World Federation for Mental Health.

The Institute's computerised cumulative patients register, in operation since 1 July 1961, allows collation and linkage of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus proving useful in the long-term evaluation of psychiatric care. A five year follow-up of all schizophrenic patients admitted for hospitalisation for the first time between 1961 and 1967 was carried out. It showed that the mean total length of hospital stay for all patients dropped from fifteen months for those admitted in 1961, to six months for those admitted in 1967. A corollary study examined changes in psychiatric hospitalisation patterns during the last fifty years.

Following the Heyfield and Prahran surveys, another community health and social survey was completed in the north-western region of Melbourne, covering physical and psychological disorders and relating these to health service utilisation.

Drug use by Melbourne youth was also surveyed. The 4,000 person sample comprised students in fifth form, and first and third tertiary years, and drug users under 30 years of age. The results of a similar survey of Ballarat youth showed no significant difference, but indicated that alcohol was the main drug problem in both communities.

The Institute is participating in various investigations, such as the study sponsored by the Australian Commission of Inquiry into Poverty to determine the effect of psychiatric hospitalisation of either parent on the health of their children; an ongoing study of child maltreatment to determine the social and psychological factors involved; the continuing evaluation and monitoring of an experimental community mental health centre; comparative studies of attempted suicides in a metropolitan and rural city; and investigation of psychiatric disorders in immigrants with special emphasis on Second World War refugees and those living in ethnic communities. Clinical studies in progress include a series of comparative studies of psychotropic drugs and an investigation into psychosexual disorders, namely, the psychological, biological, and clinical psychiatric aspects.

The main neuro-physiological research projects carried out at the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre include investigations of cerebro-spinal fluid dynamics with special studies regarding normal pressure hydrocephalus; new methods of neuro-psychiatric problem assessment from a clinical viewpoint; and various particular

studies using electroencephalographs, including problems relating to transvestites and transsexuals.

Further reference, 1972

Bio-medical research institutes

Introduction

Bio-medical research is designed to advance the knowledge of human living organisms, with a view to understanding the nature and cause of human disease and thereby to open the way for its prevention and cure. In Victoria, this type of research is carried out in various research institutes, teaching hospitals, and university departments.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, established in 1916, constitutes the Medical Biology Department of the University of Melbourne, and is located in a building adjoining the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

In the 1920s, the Institute worked on parasitic illness, especially the hydatid disease, and subsequently investigated snake venom and bacterial toxins. The study between 1935 and 1957 of virus-induced disease and development of effective vaccines, with particular emphasis on the influenza virus, its surface structure, mode of infectivity, and propensity to genetic change led to international recognition of the Institute.

Since 1967, detailed study of the immune system and cancer has formed the central research interest of the Institute. The scope of immunology research has developed rapidly to the extent that immunological techniques are being exploited in the diagnosis of cancer, in the application of organ transplantation to clinical medicine, and in the treatment of an increasing immunity.

Currently, the Institute's six units, consisting of 51 scientists, apply a diverse range of techniques and scientific disciplines to studying the immune system and cancer. They are investigating the events which govern the activation of the immune system, through basic research at the level of individual specialised white blood cells, the lymphocytes. Studying the means by which an interaction between separate classes of lymphocytes occurs, led to the discovery that lymphocytes capable of recognising and destroying cancer cells exist in animal bearing tumors, and currently the possibility that these cells may be exploited in the treatment of cancer in man is being evaluated. Another active area of the Institute's research is in gaining insight into the causes of multiple sclerosis.

Other interests of the Institute include postgraduate education, inpatient and outpatient care for a small body of patients with auto-immune diseases by the Clinical Research Unit ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and analyses of all changes in patients with leukemia and allied conditions by the Cancer Research Unit ward.

Further references, 1972, 1975

Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine

The Institute came into existence in April 1971. It is associated with the University of Melbourne but controlled by its own board and director, and is entirely concerned with basic research.

The Institute's policy is to develop research projects with a team of workers, comprising both scientific and technical staff with a variety of analytic and surgical skills. Hence, groups of a dozen or more scientists and assistants work closely together in several areas, i.e., high blood pressure, salt balance, and fertility control. A few projects are undertaken by individual scientists working essentially on their own.

High blood pressure, which affects one in six adults in the Australian community, is under intensive investigation in the Institute through two animal models

that have been devised for study. The first model measures the effects on blood pressure of slow constriction of the blood supply to the kidney. Results indicate that the known factors, i.e., an increase in renin levels and cardiac output, are not consistent and thus other mechanisms are being sought, with promising results. The second model is based upon the administration of a hormone from the pituitary which stimulates the adrenal gland. The significant elevation of blood pressure occurring within two to three days cannot be explained by known adrenal hormone effects, and the identification of new hormones is being pursued. Another factor indirectly influencing blood pressure is aldosterone, the major hormone from the adrenal gland regulating the salt balance of the body.

Systems and behavioural patterns regulating salt appetite, a fundamental instinctive drive, are just as crucial for survival of the individual and the species as are the mechanisms for regulation of salt loss. Various factors are being investigated through a multi-disciplinary approach taking into account both innate and acquired behavioural factors, together with their hormonal modulation.

Recently, the importance of adrenal hormones to the developing foetus has been demonstrated through a programme directed at an improved understanding of the functioning of the foetal adrenal gland, crucial to immediate post-natal survival. Study has shown that a relative deficiency of cortisol leads to severe respiratory distress, a common cause of neonatal death.

The Institute has undertaken various studies of peptides, since many hormones and biologically important substances are peptide in nature. Projects include the synthesis of hormones affecting the bone, hormones for use in the high blood pressure programme, analysis of the structure of human prolactin (a hormone involved in up to one third of human breast cancers), study of hormones important in reproduction, and the development of a contraceptive vaccine. The latter project has the support of the World Health Organisation.

The World Health Organisation also supports the programme directed at achieving an improved understanding of the causes of male infertility and advancing its treatment. Both basic and clinical studies have in some cases led to the diagnosis of a treatable cause of infertility, but in about two thirds of cases the basic cause of infertility cannot be established. Another aspect of the programme is the study of seasonal breeding animals which have marked cyclic changes in fertility. In a relatively new development, an intensive effort has been made to characterise a new hormone involved in the regulation of spermatogenesis.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Baker Medical Research Institute, established in 1926, and situated in the grounds of the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, originally conducted a wide range of research in many of the newly developing areas of medicine, including cardiovascular medicine, cardiac surgery, diabetes and other metabolic disorders, blood coagulation, gastro-enterology, and cancer research. In all areas there was considerable emphasis on close association between basic and clinical research, and the Institute helped in establishing many of the Alfred Hospital's diagnostic departments, for example, the Ewen Downie Metabolic Unit and the Cardiac Diagnostic Service.

At the beginning of 1975 it was decided that instead of being active in several markedly different fields of medical science, the entire effort of the Baker Institute and of the hospital's Clinical Research Unit would be in the area of cardiovascular medicine. This development satisfies an important national need and is the first comprehensive cardiovascular research institute at present operating in Australia.

The three major research units currently working in the Institute are the Circulatory Control and Hypertension Research Units, the Cardiovascular Metabolism and Nutrition Research Unit, and the Developmental Biology Research Unit. The work of these three research groups is internationally regarded, and

the groups employ several scientists from overseas. At June 1976, the total scientific staff numbered 23 with a support staff of 25.

The Institute's work is directed towards discovering the fundamental causes of hypertension and the control of blood pressure, coronary artery disease, and the special hazards and disorders of the newborn.

Basic research topics under study include investigation of how the different brain centres control the circulation through the autonomic nervous system and various hormones, how long-term stresses can influence blood pressure control; the metabolism of cholesterol, fat, and lipoprotein; and the relative importance of genetic and nutritional factors in determining abnormalities occurring in patients. A considerable amount of pharmacological work is also being undertaken.

In addition, the Institute is establishing a population screening programme to determine special at-risk candidates for coronary heart disease, namely, those with disordered cholesterol and fat metabolism.

Further references, 1970, 1976

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute was established under the *Cancer Institute Act 1949* for the purpose of research and investigation into the cause, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer; providing inpatient and outpatient hospital treatment for cancer cases; and providing undergraduate training and post-graduate training in various medical and scientific disciplines relating to cancer. Most of the work is carried out at the Peter MacCallum Clinic's headquarters in Melbourne, but consulting and some treatment services are provided under the aegis of the Clinic in other metropolitan and country hospitals.

The building programme developed by the Institute's planning committee has progressed to the extent that the first half of the new extension to the Clinic is due for commissioning in 1977. This new section will provide 170 beds, and with the completion of the multi-storey block in 1979, there will be nearly 300 beds and eight linear accelerators (high voltage X-ray treatment equipment). Projections indicate that progressive increases of a further 300 beds and four accelerators will be required during the early 1980s to meet Victoria's needs for radiotherapy requirements and associated surgical and chemotherapy needs. Thus, consideration is being given to developing the area behind the Royal Mint.

The following table shows particulars of the Cancer Institute for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Inpatients—					
Beds available (incl. hostel)	116	116	116	116	116
Admissions (incl. hostel)	3,136	3,317	3,771	3,564	4,071
Daily average (incl. hostel)	79.3	84.0	81.0	79.0	87.0
Outpatients—					
Patients treated	10,046	10,059	10,141	10,619	10,773
Attendances (a)	33,135	34,805	36,704	45,526	43,808
Radiotherapy treatment—					
New patients	n.a.	4,397	4,457	6,797	7,656
Attendances	n.a.	54,099	58,197	59,163	59,853
Treatments (b)	n.a.	107,887	112,039	115,830	120,412
Staff—					
Medical	67	83	85	97	99
Nursing	126	164	166	178	183
Scientific and technical	176	186	196	203	229
Other	393	396	440	438	442

(a) Attending for consultation, review, diagnostic investigation, drug therapy, or radiotherapy treatment, at city and country clinics.

(b) Includes those treated at the Alfred and Austin Hospitals, and country centres.

Further reference, 1975

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council, a body corporate governed by the *Cancer Act* 1958, has the role of caring for the general aspects of cancer control in terms of education, prevention, research, and welfare, while leaving the control and treatment of cancer patients to the Cancer Institute and general hospitals. In order to carry out its role, the Council is empowered to raise money by means of grants, subscriptions, gifts, bequests, or by other means.

Following the Council's successful appeal for funds in 1958, it began a major research programme, especially as medical research generally had been at a low level in the universities because of post-Second World War overcrowding and lack of funds. To establish a group of trained research workers, the Council initially funded research which could be broadly considered to be relating to cancer. As more workers were trained, research was focused on more specific forms of cancer and, by the early 1960s, some tenure research fellows had been appointed.

Between 1965 and 1970 government expenditure on the Council increased, and consequently pressure on voluntary funds decreased. Although a number of diverse projects have been supported in various university departments, the major emphasis of funds for Victorian cancer research has been towards leukaemia and experimental carcinogenesis. The largest commitment has been to the Cancer Research Unit at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research.

The following table shows details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76:

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Research	205,976	237,561	255,859	329,790	408,223
Education (a)	63,388	71,907	65,754	82,223	115,662
National warning campaign against smoking			56,309	54,209	62,660
Patient aid	39,875	35,490	58,957	93,723	110,786
Central Cancer Registry	25,209	33,865	34,153	50,910	71,990
Other	126,094	96,991	110,774	142,900	232,830
Total expenditure	460,542	475,814	581,806	753,755	1,002,151

(a) Professional and public education.

The following table shows cancer registrations with the Anti-Cancer Council, Central Cancer Registry, by age group, during 1971:

VICTORIA—CANCER REGISTRATIONS (a), 1971

I.C.D. number (b)	Site of primary growth (malignant neoplasms)	Age groups									
		0-39		40-59		60-69		70 and over		All ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
140-149	Buccal cavity and pharynx	7	3	49	14	39	15	20	21	115	53
150-159	Digestive organs and peritoneum	13	12	116	78	112	84	158	177	399	351
160-163	Respiratory system	3	6	173	34	190	17	143	27	509	84
170	Bone	6	7	2	1	..	2	3	..	11	10
171	Connective tissue	9	4	3	2	3	5	2	5	17	16
172,173	Skin	44	23	345	224	317	226	372	385	1,078	858
174	Breast	..	21	3	163	2	122	..	134	5	440
180-184	Female genital organs	n.a.	94	n.a.	203	n.a.	115	n.a.	111	n.a.	523
185-187	Male genital organs	15	n.a.	18	n.a.	49	n.a.	103	n.a.	185	n.a.
188,189	Urinary organs	5	9	25	11	52	22	55	36	137	78
190-199	Other and unspecified sites	41	48	58	45	53	29	33	49	185	171
200-209	Lymphatic and Haematopoietic tissues	68	51	56	48	45	33	46	48	215	180
Total		211	278	848	823	862	670	935	993	2,856	2,764

(a) With the Anti-Cancer Council, Central Cancer Registry.

(b) International Classification of Diseases.

M: Male; F: Female.

Further reference, 1976

National Heart Foundation of Australia

The National Heart Foundation of Australia is an independent voluntary organisation formed in 1961 attempting to reduce deaths and disabilities from cardiovascular diseases in Australia. The Foundation is not subsidised on any regular basis by government grants, but has occasionally received donations from State Governments, with support from the Commonwealth Government for some specific projects. Approximately \$1.3m is spent annually in Australia (of which \$657,000 is expended in Victoria) in three main spheres of activity—research, rehabilitation, and education.

Research is conducted in all major hospitals, many university departments, and research institutes, all of which apply and are awarded grants for specific projects. The grants cover salaries, running expenses, materials, and occasionally specialised equipment. The main research emphasis is on coronary heart disease, with the long-term aim of prevention, and thus concentrates on the discovery of various cardiovascular disease causes, earlier and more accurate diagnosis, and improved treatment. The object of the current major study—hypertension in the Australian community—is to ascertain the extent of the hypertension problem, and to document the value of treatment in moderate hypertension. More than 100,000 Australians have been screened; between 4,000 and 5,000 of these have agreed to enter a long-term trial of five years during which time they will be regularly medically examined and all relevant details recorded.

Rehabilitation units are set up in all capital cities and some country areas to cater for those persons who have suffered a heart attack and have problems in returning to employment or coping with every day living. Patients are referred by their own doctors, and after thorough medical examination by cardiologists, psychiatrists, and physiotherapists, are given any necessary rehabilitation and found suitable employment.

A continuing education programme is carried out at both professional and community levels. It is essential to ensure that hospitals and doctors in practice are aware of changing methods of diagnosis and treatment, including surgery, and of any developments arising from Australian and overseas research. The community is also being provided with increased knowledge of cardiovascular diseases, emphasising the known risk factors in coronary heart disease. Specialised booklets are available to assist an earlier, more complete recovery and return to normal life. All services provided by the National Heart Foundation are free of charge.

Further references, 1964, 1976

Hospitals*Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation*

In 1960, all research within the Royal Children's Hospital was amalgamated into a Research Foundation and projects in various aspects of disease continued. However, with the appointment of the first director in 1972, it was realised that the Foundation would have to restrict its interests and establish depth in research.

In 1976, the Foundation comprised a group of scientists working on growth and nutrition, a group studying genetics and intermediate metabolism, and a smaller group researching immunology and cancer. In addition, there are three clinical units within the Royal Children's Hospital which spend some of their time in research. Their activities, while outside the Foundation, are controlled by a scientific board which awards funds for significant projects, and are co-ordinated by a professional member of the Foundation.

The work of the Growth and Nutrition Unit in recent years has been devoted to foetal growth in the rhesus monkey from mid-gestation until birth, and during the first four months of post-natal life. The study of restricted protein and calorie intake in pregnant monkeys has been of interest as has the demonstration of

minimal changes in the growth of the foetal brain. Documentation of normal and abnormal brain growth has been of central importance.

Current work also relates to human malnutrition and over-nutrition. The growth standards of Aboriginal children are significantly below those of Caucasian children, and efforts are being made to assess their growth, to study their hormonal status, to assess levels of trace metals in small quantities of blood plasma, and to accelerate their development by the use of hormones known to be deficient in protein calorie malnutrition. By contrast, obese patients are being studied to assess their hormonal status by analyses of their sex hormone excretion. Some female patients show an abnormal muscle growth pattern, reminiscent of the male. In addition, work is in progress concerning the role of insulin as a growth hormone, and on peptides responsible for cell multiplication.

The Genetics Research Unit is involved in the development and application of methods of detecting genetic metabolic diseases in babies and young children. Medical members of the Unit also provide counselling on a wide range of genetic diseases and organise intra-uterine diagnostic tests. Diagnosis of metabolic disease rests upon clinical suspicion plus testing blood and urine. The diseases detected are studied by further tests on the patients and by manipulation of cells cultivated in the laboratory.

Certain metabolic diseases have been singled out for very detailed study. Phenylketonuria (PKU), studied since 1968, has recently been discovered by the Unit to have new variant forms. The diet, previously proven so effective in preventing mental retardation in most children with PKU, must be replaced by a different treatment in these exceptional patients. Another topic under detailed investigation is the handling of copper within body cells and tissues. As metabolism is very complex, these studies involve collaboration with other chemists in universities and scientific institutions in Melbourne, Wollongong, and Sydney.

The work of the Cancer and Immunology Unit centres around the detection of changes in cell membrane structures that have become malignant. The abnormal proteins (antibodies) formed during the change aids cancer diagnosis, and the induction of antibody antigen reactions appears to increase body resistance to cancer. Stimulation of the antibody antigen reaction, carried out by the use of vaccines such as B.C.G., is important also to the successful use of chemotherapy in leukemia.

Further references, 1970, 1976

Royal Melbourne Hospital

Associated with the Royal Melbourne Hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research and the University of Melbourne's Departments of Medicine, Psychiatry, Radiology, and Surgery. Over the last twenty years the Hospital has increasingly invested in specialised services to develop research directly bearing on patient care. For example, the Cardiac Department has pioneered the development of coronary care units in Australia. Research carried out by the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research is described on page 812.

The Clinical Research Unit of the Institute, long interested in auto-immune disease, has recently begun to contribute in the area of medical computing. Many of the Institute's interests, especially those concerned with immunology, overlap with the transplantation programme developed by the Department of Surgery at the University of Melbourne. Work within this Department is continuing on transplant immunology as well as on cancer. Recently, a research programme into anaesthesia and anaesthetic agents was developed.

The Department of Medicine at the University of Melbourne has a wide range of interests including epidemiological and pharmacological studies of high blood pressure and biochemical studies of bone disease, asthma, obesity, and

diabetes mellitus. Arthritis is being studied at both the biochemical and morphological levels and by viral investigations. One outcome of the research programme into kidney disease has been a new hospital building to house a Department of Nephrology.

The Department of Psychiatry at the University of Melbourne has a long-standing interest in the causes, effects, and management of depressive states and is a focal point of research on the effect of drugs upon the mind. The Department investigates aspects of medical psychology, both pure and applied, and their application to patient care and abnormal social behaviour.

In the Department of Radiology at the University of Melbourne, the diagnosis of analgesic nephropathy by X-ray has been studied and the Department has a special interest in the causes and methods of investigation of skeletal pain. The recent acquisition by this Department of a computerised axial tomography scanner has stimulated considerable interest in the early diagnosis of brain disease.

St Vincent's Hospital

The major impetus to research came to St Vincent's Hospital with the establishment of the St Vincent's School of Medical Research in 1952, and the University of Melbourne's Departments of Medicine and Surgery in 1957 and 1966, respectively.

Recognised advances have been made in basic research on protein structure, vaso-active compounds, insulin and glucagon interactions, platelet functions, and the surgery of small vessel nerves and bones.

Much of the clinical research effort directly affects patients and most is performed by workers with other teaching, clinical, and administrative responsibilities. Studies are progressing in the fields of cancer, transplantation, blood clotting, health needs and utilisation, and alcoholism and its effects. The cytogenetic techniques developed are important in the diagnosis of relapse in leukaemic patients, and isotope studies are helping to predict the benefit of therapy for patients with low white cell counts. Research workers study a variety of drugs in disease states, including anti-leukaemic agents, sedatives, and antibiotics, and observe protocols with strict patient supervision and safety in mind. The drug monitoring survey plays an important role in the recognition of drug side-effects and in staff education.

Several units are preparing assessments of techniques aimed at establishing a more accurate disease diagnosis. The Cardiac Unit, an internationally recognised pioneer in the development of echo-cardiography, which is safer and cheaper than cardiac catheterisation and angiography, is assessing the role of this technique in heart disease diagnosis. In patients with chest pain, the assessment of the roles of exercise testing is being performed by the Cardiac Unit, and the oesophageal function tests by the Gastroenterology Unit. Projects are under way in the Microbiology Department involving more rapid identification of bacteria, and in the Haematology Department concerning *in vitro* marrow culture techniques to investigate drugs depressing bone marrow.

Many co-operative studies are carried out in the hospital. The work of the Microsurgery Unit on plastic and reconstructive surgery has involved contributions by forty surgeons from some twenty countries, in addition to workers from within the hospitals, and from the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The School of Medical Research has co-operative projects with the Department of Surgery concerning hormone receptors in breast cancer cells, and with the Department of Medicine involving the structure of proteins released during blood coagulation. The Endocrinology Unit is performing co-operative research with one Sydney and four Melbourne hospital groups into the clinical application of new techniques in the functioning of the thyroid and other glands.

St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1969

Universities

Introduction

To indicate the range of medical research taking place in the universities, the various projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals are listed in the following section.

As it is frequently necessary, for the sake of accuracy, to use technical language to describe the research, a less technical description indicating the general line of investigation is added where appropriate to make the meaning clearer to non-medical readers.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Medicine

Research performed within the Faculty is listed alphabetically by departments.

Anatomy

1. Nervous system :
 - (i) Fibre localisation on the human optic chiasma.
 - (ii) Functions of the pineal gland in the human reproductive process.
2. Nerve supply of structures concerned with backache.
3. Studies of the rates of growth in height and weight of children.
4. Assessment of abnormalities found in placental tissues, and investigation of the movement of embryonic cells.
5. Electron and light microscopy to study the cells and cell chemistry of selected tissues.

Biochemistry

1. Studies of the mechanism of a dangerous rise in body temperature which develops in some people under anaesthesia.
2. A study of glucose, fat, and amino acid metabolism in various species.
3. Accounting for biochemical processes in man.
4. Synthesis and secretion of protein and nucleic acids in normal and regenerating liver.
5. Regulation of intracellular concentrations of constituents of the nuclei and of their metabolism in cancer cells.
6. Study of metabolic pathways of carbohydrates and proteins using various bacteria as models.
7. The development of antibody formation in staphylococcal toxin.
8. Study of the structure of leghaemoglobins (plant proteins).
9. Chemistry of nuclear proteins.
10. Studies of the biological and physical properties of lectins (substances which bind specific carbohydrate groups) and of their production by certain bacteria and viruses.
11. Synthesis and metabolism of nuclear proteins in red cells of birds.
12. Structure and function of proteins surrounding nerve fibres.
13. Studies on the proteins of the human lens.
14. Construction of molecular models.
15. Nitrogen metabolism in marine algae, and the study of phytoplankton growth in Port Phillip and Hobsons Bays, and of the metabolism of chloroplasts (vesicles containing chlorophyll) of marine algae.
16. Investigation of the properties of cytochrome *c* (an important enzyme in oxidation reactions in the body).
17. Studies of selective uptake by tumour tissue of pigment compounds.
18. The essential fatty acids.

Medicine (Austin and Repatriation General Hospitals)

1. Research into the causes and treatment of high blood pressure.
2. Clinical aspects of liver disease and on bile acid metabolism.

3. Development and evaluation of home dialysis training programmes.
4. Studies of the metabolic disturbances in kidney failure, and of the changes produced in the metabolism of distribution of drugs.
5. Studies of kidney function by micropuncture techniques.
6. Correlation between behaviour and levels of amines (certain chemical substances) in the brain.
7. Studies in the nature of the adrenalin receptor in heart muscle.
8. Studies on the mechanisms of action of antihypertensive drugs.
9. Evaluation of psychophysiological correlates of various indices of mood.
10. Studies in mother and child interaction during breast feeding.
11. Development of a sleep laboratory.
12. Transplantation immunology, lymphocyte surface antigens, and the genetics of susceptibility to bacterial infection.
13. Study of the relationship of antibodies to DNA in systemic lupus erythematosus (an autoimmune disease).
14. Studies on plasma and tissue responses of cyclic A.M.P. (an intracellular messenger) to glucagon (a hormone which raises blood sugar) administration.
15. Chemotherapy of leukaemia.
16. Mechanisms of fibrinolysis, blood clotting, and platelet function.

Medicine (Royal Melbourne Hospital)

1. Studies to examine the treatment of mild hypertension on the quality of life of the recipients.
2. Studies of blood pressure in whole communities leading to re-evaluation of methods of measurement.
3. Study of the properties of cells cultured from the lining of human joints.
4. The pathology of joint tissues in rheumatoid disease.
5. Measurements of the strength of the neck of femur.
6. Studies on the composition of human bone.
7. Study of mechanisms contributing to the late failure of transplanted kidneys.
8. The incidence of cancer in the recipients of renal transplants.
9. Chronic infections of the kidneys and urinary tract.
10. Studies of immune complex nephritis and hypertension using rabbit ear chambers.
11. Study of psychological and social implications of stroke.
12. Glucose insulin and obesity.
13. Mechanisms involved in asthma.
14. The effect of diet in obese (NZO) mice.

Medicine (St Vincent's Hospital)

1. Ultrastructure of megakaryocytes (parent cells of platelets) and its relation to platelet production.
2. Variations in the type of circulating platelets and in their function in diseases such as diabetes.
3. Sustained culture of red and white cell lines from normal and abnormal bone marrow.
4. Hypertransfusion in severe bone marrow depression.
5. The effect of removal of the spleen on the regulation of granulocytes (white cell types).
6. Chromosome studies in human leukaemia.
7. Hepatic transport mechanisms.
8. Vitamin B absorption: normal kinetics and the effect of alcohol.
9. A prospective evaluation of histological criteria for the diagnosis of inflammation produced in the oesophagus by displacement of acid from the stomach.
10. Proinsulin in disease states.

11. Immunological assay of glucagon (a hormone of the pancreas) which raises blood sugar.
12. Blood levels of drugs.
13. Use of ultrasound in diagnosing abnormalities of heart valves.
14. Exercise testing in the evaluation of patients with chest pain.
15. The study of drinking drivers.
16. A study of the health needs of a defined community.

Medical microbiology (Austin Hospital)

1. Assay of blood levels of anti-cancer drugs.
2. A rapid method for assaying gentamicin (an antibiotic) in serum.
3. Research into a reliable measure of 'T' cell activity (an immunological cell) in intracellular infections.
4. Studies on the application of Hepatitis B antibody to the diagnosis and epidemiology of the disease.
5. Studies on urinary tract infection in patients with spinal injury.

Microbiology

1. Transferable resistance to antibodies among strains of Enterobacteriaceae (bowel organisms).
2. Regulation of amino acid biosynthesis in *E. coli*.
3. Theoretical immunology and human biology.
4. Cell mediated resistance to bacterial infections.
5. The immune response of allografted rats and the mechanism of enhancement.
6. Study of the responsiveness of lymphocytes (types of white blood cells) to antigens (foreign proteins) and the mechanism by which they destroy the cells bearing these antigens.
7. Sterilisation, disinfection, and infection control.
8. Metabolism of eucalyptus and pine oils by micro-organisms.
9. Spoilage of stored, pelleted paper pulp by micro-organisms.
10. Marine bacteria in Port Phillip Bay.
11. Survey of the faecal bacteria at inner Melbourne bathing beaches and Hobsons Bay.
12. Studies of the bacteriophage-like particles (particles which destroy bacteria) and of spore formation by various bacteria.
13. Diagnostic microbiology and epidemiology.
14. Studies on the metabolic properties and antibiotic sensitivity of anaerobic organisms (which grow in the absence of oxygen).
15. Mechanisms of recovery from viral infections.
16. Studies of viruses in infants with recurrent wheezing and with acute enteritis.
17. Characterisation of arboviruses (viruses carried by insects).
18. Studies on the molecular biology and immunology of *Chlamydia trachomatis* agents (organisms which cause trachoma and other diseases).

Obstetrics and gynaecology (Royal Women's Hospital)

1. Statistics of stillbirths, neonatal deaths, and foetal malformations in Victoria.
2. Investigating methods to detect foetal malformations during early pregnancy.
3. Research into the Rh problem.
4. Studies on the immediate effects of foetal distress during labour on the levels of oestrogens and progesterone in the maternal blood.
5. Accumulation of a bank of plasma to obtain values for plasma oestrogens and progesterone.
6. A prospective study of the intellectual and physical performance of infants with low birth weight, or from mothers with various diseases.
7. Evaluation of a modified treatment of cancer of the cervix.
8. Studies on infertility and the induction of ovulation.

9. A study of oestrogen and ovulation profiles in Asian versus Caucasian groups in relation to their incidence of breast cancer.
10. A study of hormone profiles of patients with uterine cancer or with endometriosis (a disorder of the cells lining the uterus).
11. Studies on the most relevant plasma oestrogen during pregnancy.
12. Rapid method for measuring ovarian and pituitary hormones in blood and urine.

Obstetrics and gynaecology (Mercy and Austin Hospitals)

1. Evaluation of the significance of low blood glucose levels in pregnancy, and of the effects of glucose given to mothers with persistently low oestriol excretion.
2. Placental weight and growth in the early years of life.
3. Foetoplacental function in smoking mothers.
4. Significance of weight loss in late pregnancy.
5. Natural methods of family planning.
6. A study of the special gynaecological problems encountered in paraplegics.
7. Evaluation of uterine lavage in early diagnosis of uterine malignancy and detection of infection in the presence of intrauterine devices.
8. A long-term study of infants of very low birth weight or born to mothers with low oestriol excretion.
9. Improvements in techniques of feeding very small infants.
10. Urinary tract infection in newborn infants.
11. New method of measuring cellular activity of placental tissue.

Ophthalmology

1. Trial of catalin (a synthetic agent) in cataract.
2. Diabetic eye disease in pregnancy.
3. Experimental corneal grafting.
4. Evaluation of the effect of urokinase (an enzyme which dissolves clots) on blood clots in the eye.
5. The structural changes in the eye following prostaglandin E₁ (a cellular hormone).
6. Microsurgical approach to surgery for glaucoma.
7. Studies using the scanning electron microscope of iris and of retinal tissue.
8. Instrument design and development.

Otolaryngology

1. Development of an artificial inner ear, including the surgical anatomy of the inner ear; the development of a miniature receiving and stimulating device; the properties of the electronic connections and their tolerance by tissues; and the detailed analysis of the perception of speech.
2. Tactile vocoder (a sensory substitution device for the severely deaf).
3. Correlations between some intelligence tests and the sensitivity of hearing in children.
4. Electronmicroscopic changes in acoustic trauma.
5. An epidemiological study of deafness in industry.
6. Detailed study of laryngeal anatomy.

Paediatrics

1. A study of the normal development of fat tissues.
2. Development of antibodies to insulin in insulin-dependent diabetic children.
3. Renin and calcium metabolism in renal disease.
4. Investigation into a neurological disease associated with acute asthma.
5. Relationship of electrical impulses from the retina to visual stimuli.
6. A long-term study of infants weighing less than 1,500 grams at birth.

7. Neonatal jaundice in relation to Greek parentage.
8. Growth and development of premature and underweight infants.
9. Aspects of neonatal liver disease.

Pathology

1. Mechanism of movement of proteins through the walls of blood vessels.
2. Blood vessels in areas of chronic inflammation.
3. Mechanism of swelling induced by certain chemicals (pyrrole derivatives of pyrrolizidine alkaloids).
4. Comparative study of peripheral nerve disease.
5. Study of toxic amino acids, some of which occur in pastures.
6. Studies in human and experimental liver disease.
7. Regulation of nucleoprotein synthesis and of cell division in rat liver during the stimulation and inhibition of cancer by chemicals.
8. Primary tumour in the heart of inbred rats.
9. Effects of hormones on experimental cancers of the breast in rats.
10. Studies of the structure of the kidney in health and disease using various techniques including microdissection.

Pathology (Austin Hospital)

1. Experimental studies of obstruction of lung blood vessels by amniotic fluids.
2. Effects of cigarette smoke on liver and lung of the rat.
3. Preliminary studies on hybridisation of mouse cancer cells with human white cells.
4. Measurement of prothrombin and other coagulation factors.
5. Studies on clotting caused by immune complexes.
6. Subtyping of muscle fibres.
7. Assessment of abnormalities in bone in patients with renal disease.

Pharmacology

1. Investigation of the transmission of messages across nerve cells by adrenalin and effects of drugs on this.
2. Studies on distribution and actions of nicotine.
3. Nervous control of the calibre of blood vessels.
4. Studies on drugs of dependence.
5. Intensive monitoring of drug use in a hospital.
6. Pharmacology of peptides (small proteins) which act on blood vessels.

Physiology

1. Fat metabolism by normal and abnormal arterial wall.
2. The metabolism of dietary cholesterol.
3. The sensory processes laboratory.
4. Studies on the control by the brain of the integration of movement.
5. A computerised mathematical technique (differential variance analysis) for studying the spinal cord.
6. Physiology of the renin-angiotensin system (a hormone system concerned with the regulation of blood pressure).
7. Investigations into a satisfactory pre-clinical model for studying control of uterine blood flow during pregnancy.
8. Studies of regional mechanisms which dilate blood vessels.
9. Comparisons of direct and indirect methods of measuring maximum oxygen consumption in leading athletes.
10. Modification of ECG to demonstrate details of transmission of the cardiac impulse.
11. Studies in the rat of ventricular fibrillation (ineffective contraction of the ventricle of the heart).

12. Investigations of the growth of blood cells in the laboratory.
13. Hormonal aspects of pregnancy.
14. Development of an assay for luteinising hormone-releasing hormone (LH-RH) (a hormone produced by the brain).

Psychiatry

1. The effects of drugs on depression and anxiety.
2. Studies of patients suffering from Parkinson's disease.
3. Effects of smoking.
4. Test for measuring 'cerebral function'.
5. Methods of treatment of patients with sexual disorders.
6. Investigations in areas of philosophical psychology having particular relevance to practice and theory in psychiatry.
7. A study to establish a manner of rating repressive traits in an individual.
8. Psychological measurement in the irritable bowel syndrome.
9. Studies of the relationship between anxiety and pregnancy and post-partum depression.
10. Comparison of the number and severity of life events before hospital admission of patients with cardiac infarction.
11. A physiological model of mother-child interaction.
12. Studies of pain, including control by hypnotherapy and relaxation techniques, and pain in routine dental practice.
13. Huntington's chorea. Genetic mental deterioration and abnormal movements.
14. Studies on schizophrenia and depression.
15. Examination of self-mutilating behaviour.
16. A technique for the treatment of exhibitionism.
17. An investigation into sexual attitudes of male and female university students.
18. A study of delay in presenting for treatment for breast cancer.

Radiology

1. Study of radiological appearances of the kidney in various diseases.
2. A survey of outpatients with sciatica studied by myelography (injection of radio-opaque dye into the spinal canal).
3. Diagnosis of lung cancer by bronchial brushing.
4. A technique for removing stones remaining in the common bile duct following surgery.
5. Investigations into the use of radio-opaque dye injected into arteries to diagnose the cause of bleeding into the bowel.

Surgery (Austin and Repatriation General Hospitals)

1. Research into fundamental problems of liver and gastric function.
2. The cellular response to hormones and their influence on gastric secretion.
3. Investigations into the clinical problems relating to the use of the colonoscope.
4. Studies on clinical problems in arterial disease.
5. Studies of wound infection.

Surgery (St Vincent's Hospital)

1. Studies on problems relating to diagnosis and management of early and late breast carcinoma.
2. Studies on diagnosis and prevention of clotting in veins.
3. Investigations on the detection and characterisation of circulating cancer cells.
4. Studies on the prolongation of rat renal allograft survival.
5. Microsurgery.
6. Studies into the detailed blood supply of bone, particularly relating to the subchondral regions in arthritic joints.
7. Evaluation of different types of heart-lung machines and of lung problems in patients after their use.

8. Conservative surgery of the larynx.

Surgery (Royal Melbourne Hospital)

1. Studies of problems associated with liver and kidney transplants.
2. Immuno-suppressive drugs and cancer—skin tumours in immuno-suppressed patients.
3. Differences in tissue antibodies between mother and child.
4. Cellular immunity in bronchial carcinoma.
5. Clinical studies of peripheral vascular disease.
6. Factors affecting the intensity and duration of action of muscle relaxants.
7. Oxygen analysis during anaesthesia.
8. Investigation of the metabolic disturbance seen after injury.

Monash University—Faculty of Medicine

Research performed with the Faculty is listed alphabetically by departments.

Anatomy

1. Anatomy of the testis of the seasonally-breeding bush rat, *Rattus fuscipes*.
2. The effects of hormones and chemicals on the growth of both normal and malignant cells of the intestine.
3. Development of the structure and function of cells lining the stomach.
4. Scanning electron microscopy of tumours in the rat induced by chemicals.
5. Structure and distribution of the vessels in the walls of blood vessels.
6. Growth and ultrastructure of connective tissue fibres.
7. Analysis of structural and functional components of the cartilage of joints.
8. Selective suppression of follicle-stimulating hormone (pituitary hormone concerned with reproduction) by testicular extracts.
9. Nerve fibre relationships in the median eminence (part of the brain).
10. Study of the types of cells grown in culture of isolated normal and diseased renal glomeruli (kidney filters).
11. Biochemical and ultrastructural studies on elastic tendons.
12. The structure and biochemistry of high density cultures of cartilage cells.
13. Effects of mechanical and pharmacological lesions on the hypothalamus (part of the brain).
14. Retinal structure in *Notomys Alexis* (a marsupial desert rat).

Biochemistry

1. Control mechanisms in mammalian metabolism with special reference to diabetes mellitus.
2. Chemistry and physical chemistry of connective tissues.
3. Mechanisms of control of alterations in shape during development.
4. Growth and development of mitochondria (intracellular particles) and their relationship to the mechanisms of action of antibiotics.
5. Information transfer in nervous tissues.
6. Molecular pharmacology.

Medicine

1. Clinical and experimental hypertension.
2. Studies on hormones of the posterior pituitary gland.
3. Study of the receptors on cells of adrenalin and related substances.
4. Assay of gastrin and secretin (gastric and intestinal hormones) in health and disease.
5. Duodenal ulcer disease: natural history and efficacy of treatment.
6. Metabolism of bile acids.
7. Control mechanisms of the oesophagus and lower oesophageal sphincter (muscular ring at lower end of gullet which excludes gastric contents).

8. Synthesis of DNA in cells treated with drugs which affect growth of cells.
9. Assay of cytosine arabinoside, an antiviral agent.
10. Cardiac metabolism and its relationship to ischaemic heart disease.
11. Development of techniques of computer managed instruction.

Microbiology

1. Study of the structure, morphology, and chemical nature of a spiral bacterium (*Leptospira*) and the immune response to infection.
2. The metabolism and biological significance of some pigments of staphylococcus.
3. Genetic control of enzyme synthesis and regulatory mechanisms.
4. Biosynthetic pathways in amino acid metabolism by *Pseudomonas*.
5. Gas chromatography by bacterial metabolic products.
6. Infection by Mycoplasma of cells grown in the laboratory.
7. Rapid biochemical changes in bacterial cultures and their precise measurement.
8. Hepatitis.

Obstetrics and gynaecology

1. Measurement of foetal movements in utero throughout pregnancy.
2. Studies on the work of the heart and circulatory changes in normal and hypertensive pregnancy.
3. The role of prostaglandins (hormonal substances) in function of the human corpus luteum (part of the ovary).
4. Repair of human and animal oviducts by microsurgery.
5. Laboratory fertilisation of human eggs and the development of embryos in tissue culture.
6. Studies on the maturation of mammalian eggs using the light and electron microscopes.
7. Psychological and hormonal effects of sex steroids on sexual behaviour.
8. Development of a method for assessing female sexual response.
9. Screening for psycho-social disturbance among gynaecology patients.
10. Development of self-rating scales to aid gynaecological diagnosis.
11. A study of lay persons' opinions about contraception.
12. Investigations of the maternal image of the foetus.
13. Perceived differences in pain of induced and spontaneous labour.

Paediatrics

1. Studies of the control of red blood cells in the newborn.
2. Red cell enzyme defects and neonatal jaundice.
3. Studies of teaching techniques in clinical paediatrics.
4. Intravenous feeding of infants of very low birth weight.
5. Studies of respiratory control mechanisms in the newborn.
6. The cellular constituents of human breast milk.
7. Pathology of renal malformations.

Pathology and immunology

1. Clinical and experimental tumour immunology. In particular, anti-tumour immunoreactivity is being studied in bowel, breast and skin cancers, and leukaemia.
2. Immunopathology of renal, skin, respiratory, and gastrointestinal diseases in these organs.
3. Immunochemistry of cell membranes, particularly lymphocytes and tumour cells.
4. Development of improved methods in immunodiagnosis and immunofluorescence.

Pharmacology

1. The actions of drugs within the central nervous system.
2. Pharmacology of the autonomic nervous system.
3. The effects of drugs on the microcirculation.
4. The modes of action of antihypertensive agents.
5. Pharmacology of the intestinal and reproductive tracts.

Physiology

1. Physiology of sense organs and sensory pathways.
2. Physiology and pharmacology of central nervous synapses (connections between nerve cells).
3. Control of movement by the central nervous system.
4. Physiology and pharmacology of autonomic nervous system.
5. Physiology and pharmacology of smooth muscle.
6. Studies of the central nervous system and of the function of nerve and tissue using electron microscopy.
7. Biophysics of excitation and contraction of muscle.
8. Comparative adrenal function.
9. Endocrine factors in reproduction.
10. Renal function in marsupials.
11. Physiology of the microcirculation.
12. Transport across the walls of small blood vessels.

Psychological medicine

The main areas of research in this area include the influence of the mother-infant relationship on the development of the infant, particularly when the infant displays shortly after birth evidence of distress behaviour which the mother is unable to cope with: medical students' perception of the medical student; and acupuncture and the relief of pain.

Social and preventive medicine

1. Alcohol and road safety—social characteristics and drinking habits of persons involved in road crashes.
2. Epidemiology :
 - (i) A clinical trial of the effectiveness of acupuncture.
 - (ii) A study of the characteristics and needs of arthritis victims in the outer eastern region of Melbourne.
 - (iii) A study of death rates by local government area in Victoria.
3. Health behaviour—contraceptive methods used by migrants.
4. Health manpower—a study of the distribution of general practitioners and of the characteristics of general practice in Victoria.

Surgery

1. Diseases of the large bowel, particularly cancer and ulcerative colitis.
2. Vascular disease.
3. The effects of alcohol on accidents and injuries.
4. Burns.

Further reference, 1966**BIBLIOGRAPHY****Central Office**

- 16.1 Hospital and nursing home statistics
- 17.2 Child care
- 17.3 Illnesses, chronic, injuries and impairments
- 17.10 Persons covered by hospital and medical expenditure assistance schemes
- 17.16 Illnesses, chronic, injuries and impairments (preliminary)

SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty

The terms of reference of an independent, non-parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in Australia were announced on 29 August 1972 by the Prime Minister. Professor R. F. Henderson, Director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne, was appointed to undertake the Inquiry on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The terms of reference of the Commission as announced were to investigate:

- (1) The extent of poverty in Australia, including changes in its level;
- (2) the incidence of poverty in Australia upon special categories of persons or localities;
- (3) factors which cause poverty in Australia;
- (4) the ways in which the Commonwealth and State Governments, local government bodies, and other bodies and persons currently assist the alleviation of poverty in Australia; the extent and effectiveness of existing measures and services; and the differences between and within States in the efforts of State Governments, local government bodies, and other bodies and persons to alleviate aspects of poverty in Australia;
- (5) any desirable changes that would contribute to the reduction of poverty in Australia; and
- (6) any associated matters relevant to the general objects of the Inquiry.

Subsequently, on 6 March 1973, the Prime Minister announced the broadening of the Commission by the appointment of four additional commissioners to concentrate on specialised areas.

The reports presented to the Commonwealth Government included an interim report, tabled on 3 April 1974; the first main report, tabled on 27 August 1975; volume 2 containing technical material not included in the first report, tabled on 18 February 1976; law and poverty, tabled on 30 October 1975; and social/medical aspects of poverty, tabled on 4 June 1976. Other commissioners were to report later in 1976. In addition to the main reports, 24 research reports have been published.

Social welfare programmes*

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by this Department range from direct transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare services production.

* The information contained in this section was accurate as of 30 June 1976. As the details of programmes often change quite rapidly, the information can only be vouched for as a record until this date.

The Department of Social Security was established in 1972 from an amalgamation of the former Department of Social Services and the Health Insurance and Benefits Division of the Department of Health. The Department's role then became one of servicing the needs of people in the areas of social security, welfare services, and health insurance. In January 1976, the health insurance function was transferred back to the Department of Health. In March 1975, most of the Social Welfare Section of the former Department of Immigration was transferred to the Department of Social Security.

The Department of Social Security offers its services at a number of decentralised locations. This decentralisation programme, which was begun in 1947, has continued steadily and in 1976 there were twenty-four regional and district offices located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Box Hill, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Glenroy, Greensborough, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Moonee Ponds, Morwell, Oakleigh, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Sale, Shepparton, Sunshine, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Werribee.

Summary details for expenditure under the various Acts and experimental programmes (i.e., those without a specific legislative base) can be found on pages 840-1.

The various programmes administered and developed by the Department of Social Security can be divided into the following three categories:

- (1) Transfer payments to individual citizens;
- (2) grants to organisations to produce welfare services; and
- (3) welfare service production.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The transfer payments to individuals provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are: age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), funeral benefits (1943), unemployment, sickness, and special benefits (1945), and supporting mother's benefits (1973), all of which are now subject to an income test; and maternity allowances (1912), family allowances (1941), orphan's pensions (1973), and handicapped child's allowances (1975), which are not subject to a means test. Payments through the State Government to individuals are made under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act (1968).

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

From 1 July 1976 all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pension paid to a person under age pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under age pension age, are taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income.

With the introduction of the Medibank levy from 1 October 1976 the payments above are included with taxable income in deciding whether a levy or what amount of levy is payable. However, pensioners who have a Health Benefits Card (PMS2) do not have to pay a levy.

If individuals are dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department on pensions, benefits, or allowances they have claimed, they may appeal to the

Social Security Appeals Tribunal. The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals should be allowed. The Tribunal officially commenced operating in Victoria on 10 February 1975 and consists of two part-time members, who are not public servants, and a representative of the Department. During 1975-76 the Tribunal had received 5,811 appeals from clients, and of these appeals 4,516 have been finalised. Of these, 3,760 appeals resulted in the Department voluntarily reviewing its decision, 239 appeals were determined by the Tribunal in favour of the appellant, and 1,718 against the appellant. All recommendations made by the Tribunal have been accepted by the Department.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. The main essentials for 1976 are that pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements, and a means test on income and property on people up to and including 69 years of age and not blind.

Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been free of the means test. In 1975 the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over. Pensions were increased twice in 1975-76 and again in November 1976. From 25 November 1976 an income only test applies and the value of property is no longer taken into account. Also, in future, pensions will be adjusted twice yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

On 30 June 1976, there were 1,158,657 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 316,950), of whom 67.6 per cent were women. The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at 60 years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men.

992,300 age pensioners in Australia (85.6 per cent of total age pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged people has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32.0 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 842-3).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, income, and property. Abolition of the means test in 1973 for residentially qualified persons over 75 years of age, and in 1975 for persons of 70 years of age and over, does not apply to invalid pensioners. Increases for 1975-76 were as for age pensions. Also, the new income test applied from 25 November 1976.

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension of an equivalent rate to her husband if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. However, if the husband receives an age pension

free of the new income test, the wife's pension may be less as it remains subject to the income test.

On 30 June 1976, there were 183,787 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 116,118 were men. The Victorian component was 42,044, of whom 27,107 were men. 78,800 invalid pensioners in Australia (42.9 per cent of total invalid pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital, and a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. Increases during 1975-76 and changeover to the new income test are as for the age pension. The rate of supplementary assistance was also increased in 1974. On 30 June 1976, there were 120,791 widow pensioners in Australia.

Concessions for pensioners

In addition to the normal payments, there are a number of other concessions and services available to the types of pensioners already mentioned, who qualify under a separate means test. Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, and South Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting those States or Territory.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children or his non-pensioner spouse, he may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40.

Where a person other than a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during the year 1975-76 was \$1,526,000 for Australia, and \$395,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation in the following year. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or domestic, or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work. Unemployed persons need not have suffered a loss of income. However, a person claiming sickness benefits must have suffered a loss of income as a direct result of his/her incapacity to work.

There is a means test on income, but none on property. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. Liberalisation of the means test in 1960 provided for the recovery of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks.

In March 1962 the additional benefit for one dependant child was extended to all dependent children under 16 years of age in the family of the beneficiary. The rate of benefit was increased again in 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976. From March 1973 the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. A married rate was also introduced and an additional benefit was extended to include student children over 16 years of age. From 13 January 1975 for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another, according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1975-76 a total of 891,904 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1976 there were 188,423 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 187,393 and 43,638, respectively.

Altogether 153,869 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1975-76 (31,623 in Victoria), and there were 30,468 persons on benefit at the end of this period (8,942 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1975-76 was \$622,884,000, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$158,642,000.

States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children where the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted de facto wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government widow's pension.

During the year ended 30 June 1976, payments to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$9,720,800. The Victorian total was \$2,016,280.

Supporting mother's benefit

The supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who are not eligible for the widow's pension. These include unmarried mothers, deserted de facto wives, women whose de facto husbands are in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualify for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During the year ended 30 June 1976, payments under the supporting mother's benefit totalled \$127,230,000, the Victorian total being \$25,678,000.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$7.50 a week for each dependent child. Age, invalid, and widow pensioners, and supporting mother's beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$6.00 a week guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. Up to \$5.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, supporting mother's beneficiaries, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit.

Maternity allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under 16 years of age in the mother's custody, care, and control. The maternity allowance is additional to any Commonwealth Government health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually in Australia increased steadily following the end of the Second World War, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until a peak of 240,481 allowances was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number declined gradually to 224,311 for 1966, then rose during the next six years to 272,006 for 1972. However, during the next four years the number of maternity allowances paid decreased to 226,841 for 1976, involving expenditure of \$7,211,000.

Family allowances

Family allowances constitute a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students 16 to 24 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other children under 16 years of age. Student children aged from 16 but under 25 years of age are treated on the same basis as other children.

When it was introduced in 1941 this scheme provided for family allowances to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for each child under 16 years of age, other than the first child, in a family. The rates and conditions have changed over the years, and in October 1967 a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 years of age in families, so that for each such child the rate is 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 family allowances were increased by 50 cents for the third and later children.

On 20 May 1976 the Minister for Social Security announced a major re-structuring of the family allowances system. The rates for family allowances were increased for the first child from 50 cents a week to \$3.50 a week, for the second child from \$1.00 to \$5.00, for the third child from \$2.00 to \$6.00, for the fourth child from \$2.25 to \$6.00, and for the fifth child from \$2.50 to \$7.00. The rate of allowance for children after the fifth child is also \$7.00 a week.

The previous "flat rate" of \$1.50 a week for each student child was abolished, and the age limit for student children was extended from 21 years of age to under 25 years of age. The rate for student family allowances now ranges

from \$3.50 to \$7.00 a week, depending on how many other children there are in the family and the student child's position in the family. The new rates became effective from the first family allowances pay day after 15 June 1976.

A new section has been inserted in the Social Services Act to enable family allowances to be granted to a person not otherwise eligible but who is a taxpayer and who will lose the taxation rebates for children. The classes of persons who will benefit from this initiative are a taxpayer who is resident in Australia and supporting a child who is outside Australia, and a person who is temporarily in Australia and pays Australian tax.

In relation to children under 16 years of age the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1976 was 1,935,596, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,997,148. There were also 17,972 endowed children under 16 years of age and 646 students aged 16 years but less than 21 years of age in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1975-76 was \$265,463,000.

Orphan's pensions

An orphan's pension of \$11 a week is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Handicapped child's allowances

A handicapped child's allowance of \$10 a week is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind were operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom at 30 June 1976.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and women receiving a supporting mother's benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to produce welfare services

The Commonwealth Government also provides financial assistance to eligible organisations such as other levels of government and non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations in

turn conduct welfare services with specialised target groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes, (2) personal care subsidy, (3) delivered meals subsidy, (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act, (5) handicapped persons assistance, (6) sheltered employment allowances, (7) homeless persons assistance, (8) welfare rights, (9) Australian Assistance Plan, (10) social worker grant-in-aid scheme, (11) community information centres, and (12) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged people.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974 a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976 the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1 but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased to \$10,200 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed and further increased to \$10,480 from 1 October 1976.

An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the residents.

Since the original legislation was enacted in 1954, grants amounting to \$235,332,044 had been approved to 30 June 1976. The projects gave accommodation to 56,752 aged and later disabled persons. In Victoria, 762 grants had been approved amounting to \$52,451,140. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 13,163 persons.

The Commonwealth Government has announced that it proposes to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the next three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act. Grants will be approved on a priority needs basis. Details concerning those organisations which have received a priority appeared in the Commonwealth Parliament's *Hansard* on 8 September 1976.

The Commonwealth Government has set up a Committee of Inquiry into Care of the Aged and Infirm and has also appointed a task force to examine welfare services and community based programmes in the health/welfare/community development area. Future policy decisions may be made in the light of the recommendations received from these inquiries.

Aged Persons Hostels Act

This legislation is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved. Twelve grants totalling \$11,630,889 were approved in 1975-76. In Victoria, the number of grants was six, totalling \$3,389,587.

Details concerning priorities and the future programme, are set out in the previous section on the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all

meals and where staff is employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is required to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$15 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age who are receiving personal care services because they are all permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1976, 507 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$9,493,208. In Victoria, the number of homes was 134, and the subsidy paid was \$2,514,124.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, assented to in April 1970, assists organisations to establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 25 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1976 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 501, the number of meals served was 5,992,799 during the year, and the amounts granted totalled \$1,799,253. The Victorian totals were 152 approved organisations, 1,886,505 meals, and the amounts granted totalled \$584,894.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1975-76, payments of \$9,877,098 were made to the States under the Act, of which \$3,647,321 was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation, recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent for the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those who would become qualified for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment; the means test is the same as for invalid pensions. A means test free special incentive allowance of \$5 per week is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances, in lieu of supplementary assistance.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an advisory committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of purchasing a building or land and the erection of a building for use as a homeless persons centre. Where the centre is on rented premises, the grant may cover the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

Welfare rights

The welfare rights programme is designed to assist disadvantaged sections of the community to become aware of and to attain their social welfare rights and entitlements. Five community-based welfare organisations are participating in a trial programme in Victoria, which commenced in September 1974. These organisations until June 1976 were the Council for the Single Mother and Her Child, the Australian-Greek Welfare Society, F.I.L.E.F. (Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Emigranti Famiglia), the Australian-Turkish Cultural Association, and CO.AS.IT (Comitato Assistenza Italiani).

The Department of Social Security is subsidising such organisations to employ welfare rights officers to disseminate information on rights and entitlements and to act as advocates and representatives of people unaware of their rights or unable to exercise them adequately. The activities of the welfare rights officers vary according to what is most appropriate in each of the communities they represent and their involvement is not confined to social security matters but encompasses educational, legal, health, industrial, and other issues in the general social welfare field.

The welfare rights officers are selected by and accountable to the organisations through which they work. An evaluation of the project is being undertaken to determine the effectiveness of a welfare rights approach to social welfare and whether the programme is to continue. In the trial twelve months programme, \$10,000 per year is being provided to each of the five organisations involved.

Australian Assistance Plan

Since its inception in July 1973 as a trial three year programme, the Australian Assistance Plan has played a significant role in the planning and development of welfare services in Victoria. Originally conceived by the National Social Welfare Commission and then administered by the Department of Social Security, the scheme was designed to bring people together to improve their own community in the way they wished, through the formation of Regional Councils for Social Development.

While only an experiment, the Australian Assistance Plan generated such interest that nineteen Regional Councils for Social Development now encompass every part of Victoria. Ten of these regions received an initiating grant of \$2,000 only, which enabled them to meet basic organisational costs. The other nine regions received a grant of \$40,000 per year to enable them to set up their social planning secretariat and to cover necessary administrative costs. In addition, these nine latter regions received grants to employ community development officers, whose responsibility it was to bring people together in groups or organisations in order to take action on social programmes and issues affecting their communities. A grant of \$12,000 was provided for each community development officer, and 44 such officers were employed in Victoria.

Four of these nine regions have also received grants for paying community welfare programmes on the basis of \$2 per head of population. The Regional Council determines priorities and makes recommendations to the Department of Social Security. In 1975-76 the Barwon Regional Council for Social Development, centred in Geelong, received \$332,000, the Loddon-Campaspe Regional Council for Social Development (Bendigo) received \$264,000, the Western Regional Council for Social Development (Footscray) received \$705,000, and the Outer-Eastern Regional Council for Social Development (Ringwood) received \$754,000.

As the pilot programme culminated on 30 June 1976, the Commonwealth Government has looked closely at the Australian Assistance Plan to evaluate its effectiveness. This evaluation process included reports from the Social Welfare Commission, reports from independently engaged evaluators, consultants with voluntary agencies, local government, and State Governments, and a national conference of Regional Councils for Social Development held on 1-2 May 1976.

Following this evaluation process, the Commonwealth Government announced plans to shift responsibility for the programme to State Governments.

Social worker grant-in-aid scheme

This scheme was introduced in 1968 by the then Department of Immigration to extend welfare services to migrants. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to selected community welfare agencies to enable them to employ qualified social workers to help migrants with major settlement problems.

The scheme complements the services of the Department of Social Security by taking assistance to metropolitan areas where migrants are concentrated. The scheme also recognises the increasing involvement of voluntary and ethnic agencies (the majority of which have limited financial resources) in providing for the welfare of migrants.

There are currently sixteen such grants to thirteen organisations in Victoria.

Community information centres

This programme was introduced on a trial basis in December 1974. Only one organisation in Victoria, the Ballarat Citizens Advice Bureau, received the initial grant of \$3,500.

The objective of the programme is to provide funds to support innovative community information centres whose prime role is community information and referral services. The funds are only part of the total required for the operations of the centre.

Financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need

This scheme was introduced in 1974 to provide assistance to community inspired and supported, non-profit, charitable, benevolent, and religious welfare organisations experiencing marked financial difficulties as a result of the economic situation. The scheme directs assistance to agencies providing counselling, information, and advisory services to people in need. However, those which provide both a counselling service with incidental material relief are also eligible. Organisations providing primarily institutional care or material relief are excluded, as are regional, State, or national organisations. Finance is given as once only aid to enable agencies to make their own adjustments in difficult circumstances, and is not meant to replace other government and non-government funding.

In 1975-76 the amount of grants made in Victoria totalled \$38,190 to five organisations.

Welfare service production

As well as giving individual persons money for their personal allocation, or providing money to organisations to produce welfare services, the Department of Social Security also engages in the production of the following welfare services: (1) the Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service, (2) individual and group welfare work, (3) interpreter services, and (4) information services.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Rehabilitation is provided free of charge to: (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension, (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit, (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, (4) discharged regular servicemen who are disabled but ineligible for repatriation assistance, (5) boys and girls of 14 or 15 years of age who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at 16 years of age, and (6) those who become disabled while working for the Commonwealth Government and who are covered by the Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remedial, and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work on the completion of treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free of charge.

During 1975-76, 2,937 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 872 of whom were in Victoria, while 1,376 were placed in employment, 385 of whom were in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$3,981,851.

Individual and group welfare work

Through its State headquarters and twenty-four regional and district offices throughout Victoria, the Department of Social Security makes available welfare work assistance to the beneficiaries of the previously mentioned Departmental

programmes and specific groups such as migrants. The roles of the welfare workers engaged in giving assistance include the provision of services to:

(1) Individual clients. This includes psycho-social counselling, and helping clients to obtain benefits from other Departmental programmes. Of particular note is the extensive service provided to migrants where language skills and ethnic-cultural knowledge are relevant to providing assistance to an individual. Approximately 80,000 contacts are made with welfare staff each year.

(2) Groups or organisations. This includes aiding community groups and organisations to plan and develop services which either remedy problems common to many people, or are designed to prevent their occurrence in the first place. Basically it means helping people to develop their own resources.

Interpreter services

The Telephone Interpreter Service is a 24 hour service which migrants can ring to obtain advice or information in their own language or interpreting assistance by telephone. Also available through the Telephone Interpreter Service is a support staff of more than 270 on-call (part-time) interpreters, who are allocated by the Service to situations where interpreting is needed for a person to gain access to services in the private and public sectors.

Currently, the Telephone Interpreter Service receives more than 3,400 calls per month; 75 per cent of these calls are in five main languages (Greek, Yugoslav, Spanish, Italian, and Turkish); 50 per cent of these calls are initiated by individuals and the remainder by organisations. Approximately 550 individual interpreting services are provided per month by the on-call interpreters.

Information services

Through its Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to meet three objectives: servicing the planning and operating information needs within the Department itself, ensuring that the community at large is aware of its rights and entitlements to the various social security payments and services, and creating a dialogue which will enable the community to participate in welfare programmes.

To achieve these objectives, activities include arranging for Departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular advice columns on social security matters for publication in country and suburban newspapers, conducting surveys among welfare organisations on the suitability of Departmental leaflets and applications, providing a liaison service for different areas within the Department to publicise new developments, and answering inquiries by the public concerning Departmental programmes.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	221,704	250,982	277,502	300,839	316,950
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	n.a.	n.a.	306,714	432,555	576,850
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	32,575	34,244	35,392	38,257	42,044
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	n.a.	n.a.	50,201	68,190	90,906
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	25,787	29,744	32,232	34,056	36,664
Amount paid (\$'000)	28,689	39,071	50,064	66,474	90,491
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,184	13,227
Amount paid (\$'000)	418	409	416	417	395

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	62,890	67,401	54,213	175,596	187,393
Amount paid (\$'000)	6,721	12,074	14,635	66,361	128,634
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	21,333	26,013	29,180	31,569	31,623
Amount paid (\$'000)	4,435	7,923	12,271	18,193	25,976
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	3,080	2,706	2,679	3,470	7,350
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	641	1,010	1,606	2,560	4,032
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,256	2,016
Supporting mother's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	..	..	5,638	7,511	9,275
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	8,964	15,786	25,678
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	75,082	68,190	67,252	62,955	62,197
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,376	2,150	2,138	1,978	1,953
Family allowances—					
Children less than 16 years of age—					
Number of endowed families	511,947	517,152	520,542	525,211	528,017
Number of approved institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	128	128
Number of endowed children in—					
Families	1,106,485	1,105,834	1,104,434	1,100,830	1,092,892
Institutions	5,673	5,756	5,617	4,651	4,302
Total amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,129	66,696
Students aged 16 to 21 years—					
Number of endowed families	69,910	64,846	69,778	75,296	77,700
Number of approved institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	32
Number of endowed children in—					
Families	78,216	72,054	78,491	85,581	88,800
Institutions	138	137	150	104	106
Total amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,756	7,216
Orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	..	..	n.a.	368	453
Number of institutions	..	..	n.a.	15	15
Number of orphans	..	..	691	687	810
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	107	291	415
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	..	..	..	4,118	1,748
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	248	2,155
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	55	35	34	45	38
Amount of grants (\$'000)	4,664	2,804	3,337	7,743	1,064
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	525	994	1,440	2,283	2,514
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	102	188	440	480	585
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	148	630	568	642	3,647
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	..	..	..	274	476
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	1,741	2,248
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	142	491

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

Further reference, 1976; History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

National health benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 760-3.

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs*Introduction*

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Veterans' Affairs Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any means test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the Special Rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 498,861 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1976, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$340,838,904. Of these pensions, 129,851 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$89,449,235.

Service pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for service-related incapacity and death, service pensions were introduced in 1936. This type of pension is paid to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It is subject to a means test unless the pensioner has attained 70 years of age. A service pension may also be paid to a veteran suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a means test pension from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same means test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 773-4.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated, or receive the Special Rate disability pension for pulmonary tuberculosis and are likely to receive that rate of pension for a period of three years.

Re-establishment benefits for national servicemen and former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those former national servicemen who before call-up were engaged in business practice or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000. Similar benefits are provided for former regular servicemen, subject to prescribed conditions.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
					\$'000
DISABILITY PENSIONS					
1971-72	57,056	73,676	16,868	147,600	57,464
1972-73	55,635	73,199	16,560	145,394	60,863
1973-74	53,823	70,647	16,328	140,798	67,458
1974-75	52,113	67,251	15,865	135,229	83,837
1975-76	50,422	63,904	15,525	129,851	89,249
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1971-72	14,822	3,685	687	19,194	12,075
1972-73	17,197	6,302	755	24,254	18,033
1973-74	19,874	7,707	743	28,324	26,532
1974-75	21,593	9,244	738	31,575	40,181
1975-76	24,165	11,418	715	36,298	55,141

Further reference, 1976

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Victorian Ministry of Social Welfare

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Department is administered by a Director-General. It comprises seven divisions each administered by a Director: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Regional Services, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Research and Statistics, and Training.

Family Welfare Division

The Family Welfare Division is responsible for the care of children needing to live apart from their parents, for family counselling, and for other services to prevent family breakdown.

Children may be admitted to the care of the Department by an order of the Children's Court. Grounds for such an order may be that a child is in need of care and protection, is uncontrolled, or has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through application by a parent or guardian to the Director-General. He must be satisfied that this will be in the best interests of the child.

Children are usually received in one of the four Departmental reception centres: Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne, Warrabee in Ballarat, and Miralee in Mildura. Normally the children are placed away from these centres after a short stay. Many of them are released to their parents or relatives, either immediately or at a later date.

Children may be placed in one of seven children's homes administered by the Department, each of which cares for about thirty children, in one of the sixty Departmental family group homes, in which four to eight children live in a family situation, in approved children's homes administered by voluntary agencies, or in foster care with private families. The Department's homes take account of the individual needs of each child and attempt to avoid an institutional atmosphere.

The development of foster family care has continued, with children going to foster homes for shorter periods while a family establishes itself, and returning home when this has been achieved. Two voluntary agencies have been approved by the Department to provide foster care for children.

While the children may be placed away from the Department, the Division still supervises their progress and interests. Social workers gain a thorough knowledge of individual children and their families and plan constructive programmes for them. After-care for children released to their own homes is an important part of the work.

The Family Counselling Section deals with the many diverse problems facing families who approach the Department, either by close contact for varying periods of time or by referral to an appropriate welfare agency.

Problems during 1976 included an increase in family accommodation difficulties, the difficulties faced by lone fathers caring for children, and a shortage of private placements for children.

The Family Assistance Section gives financial help to deserted wives, wives of prisoners, and unmarried mothers with dependent children in their care, who are waiting to become eligible for Commonwealth Government benefits. The Department also pays a subsidy to non-parents caring for children.

Family supportive grants are used to prevent children from coming into care for economic reasons and to facilitate the return to parents of children already in the care of the Department. Other supportive services being developed in the regions include financial counselling, family support units, homemaker services, and accommodation services.

The Department handles the adoption of children in its care and of children whose parent or guardian nominates the Director-General to arrange the adoption, or fails to nominate a private adoption agency. The number of couples seeking to become adoptive parents continues to markedly exceed the number of available children. Inter-country adoptions are mainly handled by the Child Care Service of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The Department acts as a second agency for applicants rejected by this Service.

Other responsibilities of the Department include the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents;

regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading and entertainment; and the recovery of maintenance payments from parents of children in its care.

Legal guardianship of all migrant children up to 18 years of age who enter Victoria not in the care of a parent or adult relative has been delegated by the Commonwealth Minister of Social Security to the Victorian Director-General of Social Welfare.

The Family Welfare Division convenes several standing conferences for the general exchange of views between Departmental staff and voluntary agencies concerned with child care, for example, an Adoption Agencies Conference, a Conference of Approved Fostering Agencies, and a Conference on Scattered Family Group Homes. Officers of the Division are also members of a number of community liaison committees on welfare programmes.

Youth Welfare Division

The Youth Welfare Division deals with the social welfare problems of young people in the 15 to 21 years age group. The Division provides care and supervision for boys and girls in the care of the Department and for young people who have committed offences and were sentenced to detention in a youth training centre or directed to attend a youth welfare service.

The Division maintains five youth training centres: Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre at Bayswater, managed by the Salvation Army, for boys.

The Social Work Section of the Division classifies teenagers entering Turana and Winlaton Youth Training Centres, assessing their individual problems and planning programmes in the institution and in the community which can help the boy or girl concerned.

In each youth training centre there are a number of programmes to suit the needs of the individual. These programmes aim at bringing about a more satisfactory adjustment to community living by encouraging social growth and by providing opportunities for education and training which are geared to individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain family relations; visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave is granted to the trainees.

The Division maintains two hostels at Sunshine and Ivanhoe for the accommodation of young persons coming from Turana and Winlaton. The boys and girls are encouraged to become self-reliant and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave the hostel. The division also maintains five community-based youth welfare services. The Youth Welfare Service, Hawthorn, provides short-term non-residential care for boys between 14 and 17 years of age. They take part in group discussions and community service projects, and are individually assisted by counselling or in other ways to help them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Youth Welfare Service, Brunswick, is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic philosophy, but also provides residential accommodation and caters for boys who experience problems at home, at school, or in their employment. The staff from Brunswick work closely with parents, teachers, and employers. The Youth Welfare Service, Windsor, is for girls and also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service, Ascot Vale, serves young people from the west and north-west of the Melbourne metropolitan area. It conducts special programmes for the younger and older age groups, including an educational and employment programme for young people experiencing problems at school and work.

Regional Services Division

The Regional Services Division aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community, to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs, and to improve the co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at regional level.

The programme has been progressively implemented over the last five years and is due to be completed in the next two years. Regional centres have now been opened in ten rural regions of Victoria and these centres are supported by sub-offices and regular visiting services to outlying towns and shires. Three regional centres have been opened in the Melbourne metropolitan area and serve the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, and the outer-eastern suburbs. It is planned to open centres in the western suburbs and the Westernport region early in 1977, and to establish services in the remaining three metropolitan regions as quickly as possible.

The development of this programme is consistent with the Victorian Government's overall policy of regionalisation and with the world-wide trend towards localisation of the delivery of welfare services.

Prisons Division

The Prisons Division controls and supervises all persons detained in Victorian prisons. It aims to assist the rehabilitation of prisoners and provides training and welfare services operated by qualified staff. Work release schemes and attendance centres are recent innovations in the Division.

The Prisons Division maintains eleven prisons for men and one for women. Pentridge, at Coburg, is the main prison and holds more than half the number of male prisoners in Victoria. The Classification Centre is located there. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or of at least six months if they are under 21 years of age) and all those who are eligible to be released on parole undergo testing and selection procedures and then appear before the Classification Committee which places them in the most appropriate institution.

Pentridge is divided into three separate prisons (Southern, Central, and Northern) which share general administrative and supply services. The Southern Prison holds those awaiting court hearing, short-term prisoners, and those receiving medical and psychiatric attention. The Central Prison is mainly for longer term prisoners. The Northern Prison has a division holding youths under 21 years of age and a division for longer term prisoners who are interested in educational activities. The Northern Prison also contains the school, and H Division which holds prisoners for security reasons.

Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for motor vehicles, brushes and brooms, a bakery, a textile mill for making denim and shirt material, tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, carpentry, laundry, boot-making, and repairs, and an engineering shop for maintenance work. Many of these trades supply outside customers as well as the prison itself.

Ararat is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It has tubular steel furniture, signwriting, and silkscreen printing industries. Prisoners are also employed in farming and reforestation. Beechworth has a carpenter's shop making a variety of timber products, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo has a sheet-metal industry. Castlemaine has a large matmaking industry and a vegetable garden for the prison's own use. At Coorimungle the prisoners are employed in farming and a tree nursery. The prison has an accredited Guernsey cattle stud. At Dhurringile prisoners work on the farm and in the orchard. Geelong has garment and matmaking industries. Morwell River and Won Wron are reforestation prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree-felling. Sale is a local reception centre and short-term prison where prisoners are occupied in matmaking or gardening. At Fairlea the women prisoners participate in arts and crafts, cooking, laundry, and sewing.

The Victorian Education Department appoints teachers for registered schools within the prison system that provide general education up to Higher School Certificate level. The main school is at Pentridge with others at Ararat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong, and Fairlea, while a teacher visits Castlemaine weekly. Prisoners are also encouraged to take correspondence courses up to tertiary education level.

Prisoners may be given temporary leave when family circumstances require it. Each convicted prisoner is allowed two visits each month, and the Governor may grant extra visits. Rail vouchers for members of prisoners' families to visit the prison may be supplied by the Division, which aims to help the prisoner and his family in co-operation with voluntary and government organisations concerned with the welfare and after-care of prisoners. Chaplains are nominated by the major religious denominations and are appointed by the Victorian Government to the various prisons on either a full-time or part-time basis.

Probation and Parole Division

The functions of the Probation and Parole Division are to supervise persons subject to probation or supervision orders from the courts, or released on parole from youth training centres and prisons; and to provide, when requested by a court, reports and information on any person appearing before that court. The Division also reports annually on prisoners awaiting the Governor's pleasure, and on any other prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment when so requested in writing by the Minister of Social Welfare.

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one and five years, he consents to comply with certain conditions: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of being sentenced, not to break the law, to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer, to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer, and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, requiring abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or place. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a probation officer, and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time an attempt is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live fruitfully in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer to the Director of Probation and Parole who decides whether any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These bodies have power to release on parole those who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention but are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young

persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence, while the Adult Parole Board may not consider release of a prisoner on parole until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole service and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is a major consideration. The Board can either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole.

In the main, parole procedures are similar to probation procedures. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer helps the parolee to carry out these conditions and also assists with some of his problems, such as finding employment.

Most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court normally expires. If the parolee is sentenced to another term of imprisonment, his parole as a rule is cancelled. In addition, the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee breach a condition or should his behaviour be unsatisfactory.

The Division employs the services of men and women officers—stipendiary and honorary. Stipendiary officers are required to have an appropriate university or welfare qualification, while the honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise less difficult cases, usually first offenders, in their neighbourhood. Honorary probation officers discuss problems and treatment methods with stipendiary officers and are encouraged to attend a course of training at the Institute of Social Welfare.

Research and Statistics Division

The Research and Statistics Division conducts research into problems of social welfare and compiles statistics from all divisions of the Department. It co-operates in private research projects carried out by qualified people and supplies information where appropriate.

Statistics are collected for Divisional and Departmental use and for publication in works of reference. The Division includes a research library holding material relevant to the work of the Department.

Training Division

The Training Division operates as the Institute of Social Welfare and provides training courses covering the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for the Diploma in Youth Leadership, Diploma and Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers, welfare volunteers, and for welfare officers to become field teachers of welfare students. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free. Students undertaking a diploma or certificate course are eligible to apply for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for Social Welfare also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help.

A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses. Among its members are the Directors of Training, Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, and Prisons. The other members are appointed by the Minister for Social Welfare for terms not exceeding three years.

*Ministry of Social Welfare statistics*VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Revenue	753	768	940	812	938
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division	781	(a)3,091	3,962	(b)88,999	(c)71,602
Regional Services Division	..	(a)	850	1,472	2,313
Family Welfare Division	9,000	10,427	8,958	13,886	17,983
Youth Welfare Division	3,257	3,290	4,059	5,281	6,477
Prisons Division	4,954	5,485	6,617	8,576	10,825
Probation and Parole Division	549	512	555	729	915
Training Division	201	277	313	425	672
Total expenditure	18,742	23,082	25,314	119,368	110,788
Net expenditure	17,989	22,314	24,374	118,555	109,850

- (a) For 1972-73, the Regional Services Division was accounted for under Central Administration expenditures.
 (b) 1974-75 figures include \$81,500,000 from the Hospital and Charities Fund and \$171,625 from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.
 (c) 1975-76 figures include a reduced contribution from the Hospital and Charities Fund, from \$81,500,000 in 1974-75 to \$59,000,000 in 1975-76. No race meeting was held on Anzac Day and, therefore, no funds were made available from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of case	Families receiving assistance		Children involved	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—				
Deserted wives	1,065	1,104	2,363	2,407
Wives of prisoners	48	41	121	107
Single mothers	369	345	389	348
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	237	263	343	390
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	19	9	31	18
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	..	3	..	7
Cases not subject to Commonwealth Government reimbursement—				
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—				
Are deceased	124	137	143	161
Have deserted the child	386	427	597	650
Are in prison	21	28	48	62
Special benefits (a)	1	1	3	2
Total	2,270	2,358	4,038	4,152

(a) A deserted father receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Social Welfare Department—					
Children placed during year	375	349	185	211	101
Legally finalised adoptions	445	302	250	209	173
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	1,154	944	642	523	426
Legally finalised adoptions	1,043	1,101	915	537	460

**VICTORIA—FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION AND YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION:
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Admissions during year	1,623	1,697	1,382	1,396	1,055
Discharges during year	1,644	1,977	1,661	1,687	1,001
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	4,265	4,121	3,994	3,832	4,009
Females	2,971	2,835	2,683	2,554	2,592

**VICTORIA—PRISONS DIVISION : RECEPTIONS AND
DISCHARGES OF PRISONERS**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Receptions during year	16,695	17,508	11,245	9,857	9,591
Discharges during year	16,733	17,730	11,570	10,047	9,568
In prison at end of year—					
Males	2,287	2,063	1,741	1,561	1,566
Females	31	33	30	20	38
Number of prisons for—					
Males	12	12	12	12	(a)11
Females	1	1	1	1	1

(a) In addition, there were two attendance centres.

**VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE DIVISION : PERSONS
ON PROBATION AND PAROLE**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Placed on probation or supervision during year	4,692	4,951	4,637	4,563	4,438
Completed probation or supervision during year	3,499	4,127	4,612	4,320	3,946
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	535	422	406	400	481
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	5,026	5,291	4,930	4,704	4,725
Females	1,349	1,486	1,466	1,535	1,525
Released on parole during year	1,179	1,241	1,224	1,071	983
Completed parole during year	807	972	795	830	705
Parole cancelled during year	323	324	299	233	244
On parole at end of year—					
Males	1,018	968	1,106	1,111	1,145
Females	26	21	13	16	16

Further reference, 1976

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society

Activities

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. The primary objects of the Society are: furnishing of aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality; rendering of assistance in the case of large-scale public disaster, calamity, or need; improvement of health; prevention of disease; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all persons in need of them. Further details of this service can be found on page 798.

(2) *Transport.* Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly people on outings, etc.

(3) *Disaster and emergency relief services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.

(4) *Social work service.* A family counselling agency is available in both city and country areas to advise individuals and families with personal or social problems. Approximately 2,000 families are assisted each year.

(5) *Handcrafts.* All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria to handicapped people.

(6) *Inquiry and Tracing Bureau.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of people in Victoria, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.

(7) *Home nursing equipment.* Items required for nursing patients at home, including wheelchairs and walking aids, are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made each year.

(8) *Community services.* Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of "meals-on-wheels".

Hospital services

Red Cross carries out a wide range of services in various types of hospitals throughout Victoria.

The Hospitals Visiting Service provides personal services to patients where families are not in a position to help. This service includes letter writing for incapacitated patients, spending time with the aged and lonely, and carrying out personal tasks, for example, banking and shopping. In a ward, such as in the respirator unit at Fairfield Hospital, such services are extensive.

In the repatriation hospitals, the Red Cross maintains centres with recreation and afternoon tea facilities. At the Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, a next-of-kin flat provides accommodation for relatives of dangerously ill patients. Similar accommodation is provided at the Red Cross centres at Ballarat and Geelong and at the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Book libraries are established at 124 hospitals. These are constantly renewed and volunteers take the books and magazines around the wards. Because of the increase in the number of geriatric wards, large print books have been added and are in constant demand. Red Cross also provides reading aids from simple book and magazine rests to automatic page turners.

A different type of library is the picture library of approximately 3,000 prints representing all schools of art. This service is designed for the relief of tedium for long-term patients in tuberculosis sanatoria and geriatric units of public hospitals and homes and hospitals for the aged.

Frames of a set type are made and provided to the hospital or home and volunteers assist the patients in choosing the prints they themselves like. These are changed regularly.

A specialised service carried out in mental hospitals, psychiatric clinics, and selected geriatric hospitals is the Music Therapy Service. From a library of 3,500 records representing a wide range of music, programmes are compiled and annotations provided for use by the occupational therapists and other hospital staff for various patient activities. At the hospitals nearer Melbourne, the four professional Red Cross music therapists present annotated and special programmes. Percussion groups, using tuned and untuned instruments, are conducted with selected patients at eleven hospitals, while music discussion groups are also conducted. A recent extension of this service has been the

sending of boxes of records and annotations to G Division at Pentridge Prison.

At Larundel Hospital, a beauty therapy service for women assists in their rehabilitation, imparts confidence, and raises morale. The service also includes talks on make-up and manicures.

At some hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas, trained volunteers work in the casualty and outpatients departments or assist in the wards or special clinics.

Referred patients from overseas or interstate needing assistance are met on arrival by air, rail, or sea.

The following two tables show details of the activities of Red Cross in Victoria during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75.

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Blood donors on Metropolitan rolls	number	58,727	63,727	78,633	88,008	97,230
Blood donations collected	number	125,409	132,404	149,924	151,901	163,840
Blood distributed	units	86,261	88,323	99,829	103,367	103,178
Stable plasma protein solution (S.P.P.S.)	units	14,302	16,131	14,981	11,704	13,953

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government Grants	957,009	1,157,343	1,321,407	1,697,913	2,216,104
Annual appeal and fund raising	220,294	252,901	284,981	294,365	343,731
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	393,138	407,789	457,892	490,877	588,972
Other	285,492	239,940	221,100	252,914	469,939
Total income	1,855,933	2,057,973	2,285,380	2,736,069	3,618,746
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	866,526	1,067,140	1,221,611	1,496,519	1,976,103
Hospital services	116,343	117,396	113,715	129,180	161,642
Handcraft therapy	73,320	82,000	85,060	104,723	129,916
Red Cross homes	202,899	210,171	232,558	304,869	353,723
Relief activities	28,642	32,895	50,822	37,909	45,820
Social work service	111,930	108,225	106,055	130,552	149,475
Other community services	80,696	86,086	96,308	151,009	183,579
Other	360,055	352,183	356,087	379,858	457,289
Total expenditure	1,840,411	2,056,096	2,262,216	2,734,619	3,457,547

Further reference, 1976; Blood Transfusion Service, 1971; Youth activities, 1972; Red Cross service corps, 1972; Music Therapy Service, 1974; Disaster relief services, 1975; Social work service, 1976

Citizens' Advice Bureaux

In the last decade Victoria has witnessed the establishment and rapid growth of the voluntary Citizens' Advice Bureau service. The purpose of this service is to make available accurate information and skilled advice on the many problems which people encounter in their daily lives, and to refer inquirers whom it cannot help to other organisations better able to do so. It is a service which operates independently of government at any level, is available to all, and is confidential and free.

Although the Citizens' Advice Bureaux are not a welfare service, a large proportion of the inquiries they receive concern welfare matters. People come to them seeking legal aid, advice on social security pensions or benefits, assistance with serious family and personal problems, emergency accommodation, and other similar problems.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau service had its origins in the United Kingdom early in the Second World War. The first Victorian bureau, modelled on the British service, was established on a pilot basis in the City of Melbourne in 1967, on the initiative of the Victorian Council of Social Service and the Victorian Family Council. Soon afterwards, Citizens' Advice Bureaux opened up in other municipalities, in every case as a result of local initiatives arising out of a concern for the needs of the area. Nine years later there were forty bureaux in operation, all but twelve of which were situated in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Between them they employed 1,392 volunteers and handled 42,000 inquiries during the year 1974-75.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau Service in Victoria is organised and staffed almost entirely by volunteers. Only in rare instances is any paid staff employed. Each bureau is run by an autonomous committee of local people who either represent local groups or serve in their own right. This committee is responsible for securing premises and funds, recruiting staff, publicising the service, and organising the work of the bureau. Such funds as the Citizens' Advice Bureaux have—and these are very limited—come mainly from voluntary donations, although the Social Welfare Department makes occasional small grants for special purposes and municipal councils frequently provide rent-free premises. The Social Welfare Department also makes premises available free of charge to the co-ordinating body, the Victorian Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, and since 1975 has made an annual grant of \$10,000 to the Association to enable it to maintain a small headquarters.

The volunteers who staff the Citizens' Advice Bureaux are carefully selected for the work they will perform and are required to attend both an intensive initial training course and subsequent in-service training sessions within the Citizens' Advice Bureau of their choice. Most volunteers are women with children of school age, or retired men. Consequently, Citizens' Advice Bureaux are usually open by day during school hours only, although many also provide one or two evening sessions a week and a few are open on Saturday mornings. Many have an out-of-hours automatic telephone answering service, which refers callers to the Personal Emergency Service, a 24-hour service under the auspices of the Mental Health Authority.

Most Citizens' Advice Bureaux find that they receive far more inquiries by telephone than from people who come to the bureau in person, but the reverse is true in a few bureaux with prominent and central premises.

Citizens' Advice Bureaux have fairly uniform procedures for helping their clients. A trained volunteer listens carefully to a client's inquiry or problem, if necessary in a private room. If, after reference to the bureau's information files, an answer cannot be given or some course of action suggested, the trained volunteer advises the client where to go for the required information or service; if there is more than one available alternative, the options are explained. If there are a number of aspects to the client's problem, advice is given on how best to combine the assistance available from different services so as to reach an effective overall solution.

About half of the Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Victoria offer not only an information and referral service, but also a range of "community aid" or "neighbour care" services. Some of the more usual services are friendly visiting of the housebound; house and garden maintenance and shopping for the sick, widowed, and frail aged; transport (to hospitals, day care centres, or elderly citizens' clubs); and child minding. A few Citizens' Advice Bureaux provide more specialised services: a register of recommended tradesmen for all kinds of repairs and maintenance; English language classes for migrants; and a migrant hosting scheme, in which newly-arrived migrants are looked after during their first year in Australia either by an Australian family or by a well-established family from their own country of origin.

Many Citizens' Advice Bureaux also offer professional consultancy services such as legal aid (the most common as well as the most widely used) ; personal counselling; a migrant welfare service; and marriage or education counselling. Usually outside groups or consultants provide these services, using Citizens' Advice Bureaux premises and assisted by Citizens' Advice Bureaux volunteers, who make appointments and act as receptionists.

In many municipalities Citizens' Advice Bureau staff work closely with the municipal welfare officer and staff, to the benefit of both. The bureau is able to deal with many requests for information or assistance which might otherwise be directed to the welfare officer. Its community aid services supplement other services—such as “meals-on-wheels” and home help—which the municipal council provides, thus enabling the welfare officer to draw on a wider range of services to help clients. The welfare officer, in turn, is available for consultation and advice to volunteers who may be uncertain where to refer clients, and accepts referrals from the Citizens' Advice Bureau when social worker intervention is called for.

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected indigent children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, and audiometrists. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as Specially Authorised Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets, are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: FUNDS (\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Ordinary societies (a)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	19,173	19,429	19,984	20,719	21,040
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	6,705	8,444	10,722	13,095	15,238
Medical services funds	4,617	3,735	1,571	(b)15	935
Hospital benefit funds	7,430	8,370	8,781	9,539	10,145
Medicine, management, and other funds	6,378	6,883	7,651	8,059	8,944
Dividing and other societies	1,534	1,786	1,926	2,117	2,442
Total funds	45,837	48,647	50,635	53,544	58,744

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

(b) Medical funds decreased substantially in 1972-73.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)					
Number of societies	20	21	21	20	20
Number of branches	1,086	1,075	1,046	1,034	1,023
Number of members contributing for—					
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	100,629	100,124	99,155	98,986	97,911
Medical services (b)	266,074	272,999	278,251	297,468	310,302
Hospital benefits (b)	287,034	292,596	288,847	305,824	321,764
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	8,216	8,888	9,515	9,273	10,349
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	26,799	29,954	34,148	37,952	39,318
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES					
Number of societies	102	102	94	89	84
Number of members	50,558	48,699	47,960	48,458	47,712
ALL SOCIETIES					
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	364,766	370,555	354,374	343,533	312,887
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,405	2,439	2,328	2,340	2,208
Number of deaths of wives and widows	654	753	647	666	675

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

(b) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(a)	1973-74(a)
RECEIPTS					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	1,440	1,427	1,554	1,619	1,608
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	2,212	2,580	3,572	4,102	4,412
Medical services funds	9,152	11,301	15,147	17,303	22,939
Hospital benefit funds	10,728	10,592	16,740	18,851	24,358
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,866	1,857	2,761	2,711	3,517
Dividing and other societies	779	822	903	759	922
Less inter-fund transfers	287	429	288	458	625
Total receipts	25,890	28,150	40,389	44,887	57,131
EXPENDITURE					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	955	1,165	998	884	1,117
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	813	896	1,350	1,747	2,269
Medical services funds	8,584	12,550	16,770	18,831	22,019
Hospital benefit funds	9,685	10,270	15,829	18,082	23,751
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,429	1,498	2,031	2,280	2,608
Dividing and other societies	725	641	748	725	778
Less inter-fund transfers	287	429	288	458	625
Total expenditure	21,904	26,591	37,438	42,091	51,917
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,986	1,559	2,951	2,796	5,214

(a) Figures since the year 1970-71 have been compiled on a "revenue" basis of "income and expenditure" whereas previous years were compiled on a "cash" basis of "receipts and expenditure (payments)".

(b) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Sick pay	590	580	567	580	558
Funeral benefits	248	262	270	280	278
Non-contributory endowment benefits	109	233	254	95	138
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	641	596	863	1,200	1,730
Medical services—					
Society benefit	4,178	6,230	7,743	8,348	9,987
Government subsidy	3,537	5,390	7,921	9,256	10,256
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	7,270	8,093	13,191	15,270	20,546
Government subsidy	1,192	1,169	1,335	1,414	1,487
Medicine	246	(b)44	(b)34	(b)39	(b)44

(a) Excludes specially authorised societies.

(b) Represents society benefits only, exclusive of medicine assessments paid to dispensaries, which had been included in previous years' figures for "Medicine".

Dispensaries

At the end of 1973-74, thirty United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries were registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1973-74 was 72,896. During 1973-74 the income of the dispensaries was \$4,640,938 and their expenditure was \$4,575,267. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1973-74 amounted to \$4,072,353 and \$771,455, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1973-74 there were four societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1973-74 was 155 and their funds amounted to \$319,574.

Co-operative organisations

Information on co-operative organisations, previously set out in this section of the *Year Book*, can now be found on pages 615-7.

Voluntary social services, 1965; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966; Voluntary child welfare, 1967; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rehabilitation, 1970; Employment of the handicapped, 1970; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971; Volunteer services for the mentally handicapped, 1972; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975; Life Line, 1976; Youth Line, 1976

RECREATION*

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

General

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation came into existence with the proclamation of the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act on 19 December 1972.

*It is intended to publish a separate chapter in the *Victorian Year Book* on sport and recreation in Victoria beginning with the 1978 edition.

Broadly, the objects of the Department are to :

- (1) Assist in the growth of the individuality and character of the youth of Victoria by encouraging the involvement of youth in community life and assisting and co-ordinating youth services and activities affecting youth ;
- (2) promote the fitness and general health of the people of Victoria by encouraging participation in sport and assisting and co-ordinating the activities of government agencies, municipalities, and any other persons or bodies concerned with sport ; and
- (3) improve the facilities available to people for their leisure-time pursuits by encouraging and assisting with the provision of additional opportunities for recreation for individuals and family units.

Sports and Recreation Fund

Subsidies are available to municipal councils for the development of sporting and recreational facilities. Projects are subsidised on a \$1 for \$1 basis, except for swimming pools which are subsidised on a \$3 for \$1 basis up to \$36,000 subsidy and thereafter \$1 for \$1. Councils are requested to determine the priorities for development of sporting and recreational facilities within their boundaries and the Department endeavours to assist each council with the first priority at the earliest opportunity.

Councils must show evidence that they have consulted the local community for which they are responsible and have planned their developments in accordance with the actual need for the facilities concerned. It is essential that applications for such subsidies show sound planning for the management and operation of the facilities proposed. Subsidies, once approved, are allocated over a period of years depending on the nature of the project and the amount of subsidy involved.

Subsidies are available to councils outside the normal priorities for walking tracks, fun and fitness trails, and cycling paths. A grant of \$7,500 per annum is also available to municipalities towards the employment of a municipal recreation officer.

Youth Fund

In addition to general grants available to recognised youth organisations, the Department also makes subsidies available for the construction, extension, remodelling, repair, and renovation of buildings and property used or to be used essentially for youth work. Subsidies are available on a \$1 for \$1 basis up to a maximum of \$10,000. It is an essential criterion for such subsidies that the facilities constructed are to be available for general community use where practicable and that they be utilised on a full-time basis in accordance with the needs of the local communities in which they are constructed.

Australian Rules Football Fund

The Australian Rules Football Fund has been established to promote junior football. The Fund is used to finance programmes recommended by the Junior Football Council.

Racing

The Department is responsible for the administration of the *Racing Act* 1958. All matters affecting racing, trotting, greyhound racing, or the conduct of any sports gathering with betting facilities are handled by the Racing Division. The supervision of totalisator operations both on course and through the Totalizator Agency Board system is a key function of this Division. The Racecourses Licences Board and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board, both statutory bodies established under the Racing Act, provide financial assistance to race clubs for permanent improvements at racecourses and greyhound tracks.

Boxing

The *Professional Boxing Act* 1975 came into operation on 1 March 1976 to regulate and control the conduct of professional boxing contests. All professional boxers and promoters of these contests are required to be registered with the Department.

Further reference, 1976

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Victorian Office

- 3 Victorian monthly statistical review

Central Office

- 5.23 Public authority pension and superannuation schemes
- 5.37 Public authority finance : State Governments : social services
- 6.4 Employment and unemployment
- 6.7 Labour report
- 6.42 Survey of superannuation
- 16.1 Hospital and nursing home statistics
- 17.2 Child care
- 17.10 Persons covered by hospital and medical expenditure assistance schemes

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections :

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession ;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police ; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (company law in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 1 JANUARY 1977

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir Oliver Gillard
 The Hon. Sir John Starke
 The Hon. Sir Esler Barber
 The Hon. Mr Justice Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Mr Justice Clifford Inch Menhennitt
 The Hon. Mr Justice Hibbert Richard Newton
 The Hon. Mr Justice Francis Robert Nelson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Benjamin James Dunn, O.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Oliver Harris
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 1 JANUARY 1977*Chief Judge*

Desmond Patrick Whelan

Judges

Trevor George Rapke
 Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.
 Arthur Charles Adams
 Dermot William Corson
 James Herbert Forrest
 Clive William Harris
 Eric Edgar Hewitt
 Gordon Just
 Roland John Leckie
 Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
 Thomas Bernard Shillito
 John Philip Somerville
 William Joseph Martin
 Ian Gray
 Alec James Southwell

Joseph Raymond O'Shea
 James Galvin Gorman
 Robert John Davern Wright
 Geoffrey Michael Byrne
 Harold George Ogden
 Nubert Solomon Stabey
 Bruce Finlay McNab
 Gordon Henry Spence
 John William Mornane
 Stanley George Hogg
 Martin Charles Ravech
 John Frederick Bernard Howse
 Leo Sydney Lazarus
 Victor Herbert Belson

*Courts**High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903 the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933 the number was reduced to six and in 1946 the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life[†] as is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the High Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (before 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

† A referendum was approved in May 1977 allowing legislation for a retirement age for judges.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903-1969 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
- (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act, and the Life Insurance Act. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court have been, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that the question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968 the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has been further restricted by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968-1973 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975. The commencement date of the latter Act has not yet been proclaimed.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926 section 10 of the Judiciary Act was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. Since 13 August 1973, the principal seat of the High Court has been located at Sydney.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 31 July 1976. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited four times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1976), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant

who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In most cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 861.)

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In 1976 the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in April 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 27 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the four divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 9 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 4 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 4 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of

Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT : CIVIL BUSINESS

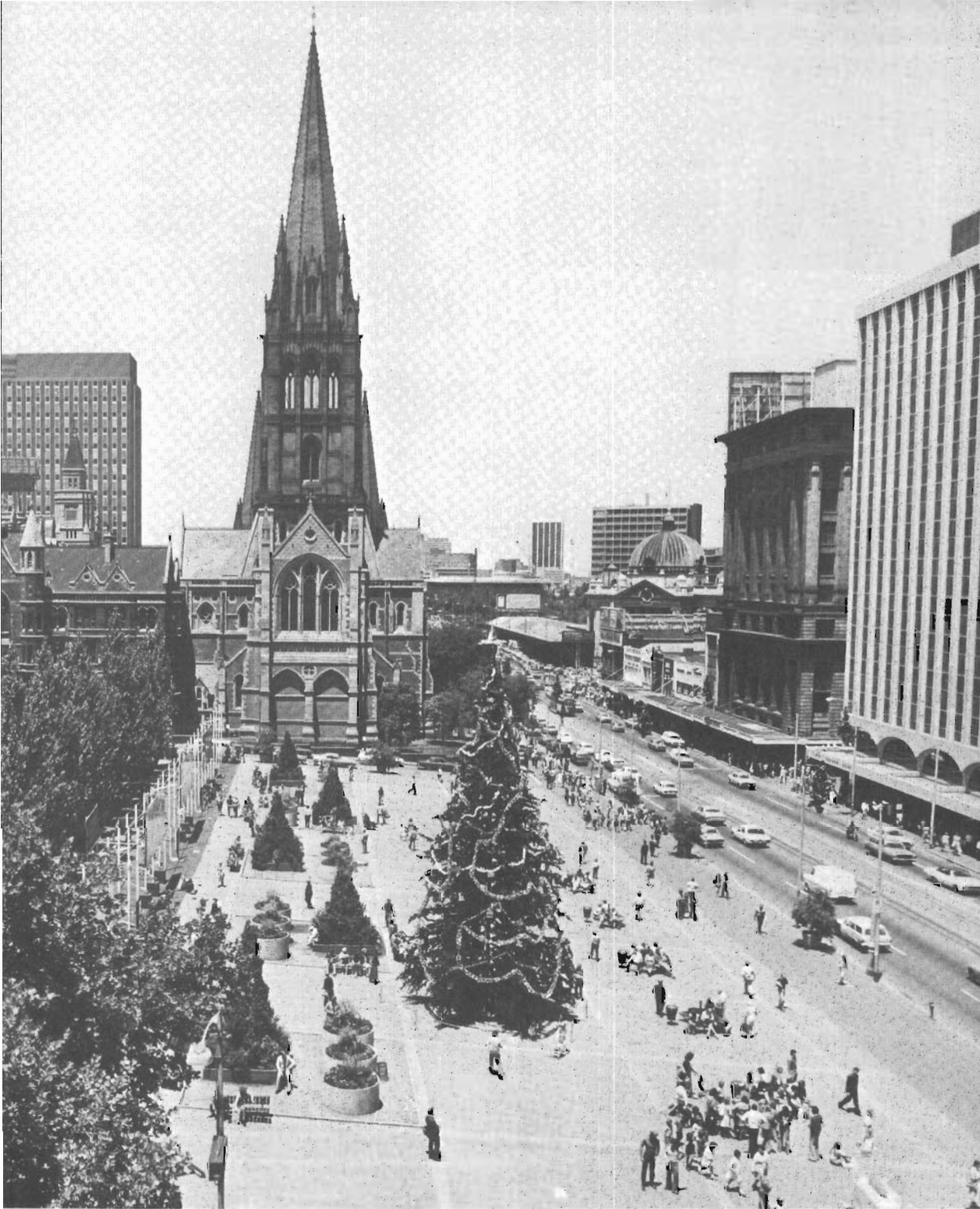
Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	19	35	28	22	25
For trial	2,312	2,577	2,215	1,596	1,575
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,219	1,327	1,596	1,280	937
By a Judge	627	725	1,042	1,066	575
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	160	151	165	163	111
Defendant	22	28	26	21	19
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,161	1,118	1,612	1,630	1,683
Writs of summons issued	6,223	5,998	4,735	5,214	6,407
Other original proceedings	193	160	109	152	190
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	53	56	66	47	73
By a Judge	135	80	87	99	140

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT : WRITS RECEIVED
BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1971	1	6	1,117	1,124
1972	..	16	1,241	1,257
1973	5	13	981	999
1974	6	21	1,196	1,223
1975	1	8	1,398	1,407

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT : MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Summonses issued	23,854	26,102	26,402	30,517	31,180
Warrants of execution issued	7,502	7,847	7,691	8,771	10,289
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,068	3,543	3,448	3,498	3,653
Adoption applications filed	1,689	1,516	1,324	1,045	837
Civil trials heard	910	735	1,462	2,608	2,646
Criminal trials heard	1,920	2,034	2,076	1,674	1,792



Melbourne's civic square, photographed late in 1975, before the City Council decided to temporarily enlarge the area.

Melbourne City Council



An artist's impression of the Civic Square, from the winning design selected at the Civic Square design competition conducted by the Melbourne City Council.

Melbourne City Council

Melbourne's civic square temporarily enlarged in 1976. The Council has installed fountains, trees, shrubbery, flowers, and lawns so that the square can be fully utilised until the permanent construction is complete.

Melbourne City Council



**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	42	1	43	65	4	69	220	8	228
Imprisoned—									
Under 3 months	57	7	64	37	2	39	46	2	48
3 months and under 6 months	86	3	89	71	2	73	64	1	65
6 months and under 12 months	163	2	165	159	..	159	125	2	127
12 months	146	..	146	134	2	136	121	..	121
Over 12 months and									
under 2 years	100	1	101	94	1	95	81	1	82
2 years and over	254	3	257	249	6	255	214	6	220
Death sentence (a)	5	..	5	8	..	8	..	..	..
Placed on probation	252	36	288	310	26	336	303	32	335
Released on recognisance									
or bond	477	24	501	504	58	562	438	50	488
Other	145	1	146	84	1	85	124	3	127
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

(a) The death sentence, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS :
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED**

Age group (years)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	469	21	490	343	20	363	403	17	420
20-24	582	24	606	589	27	616	541	32	573
25-29	232	8	240	297	19	316	280	24	304
30-34	144	9	153	165	11	176	180	12	192
35-39	104	7	111	99	8	107	122	3	125
40-44	85	2	87	86	7	93	83	6	89
45-49	58	2	60	61	6	67	60	5	65
50-54	24	3	27	45	3	48	30	2	32
55-59	19	2	21	16	1	17	18	2	20
60 and over	10	..	10	14	..	14	19	2	21
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence (a)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—									
Murder	10	1	11	10	..	10	4	2	6
Attempted murder	3	..	3	1	..	1	3	2	5
Manslaughter	13	3	16	15	..	15	22	3	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Culpable driving causing death	16	..	16	14	1	15	17	..	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	66	1	67	71	5	76	92	2	94
Assault	19	..	19	33	1	34	37	1	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	157	..	157	170	..	170	170	..	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Incest	22	..	22	23	..	23	10	..	10
Rape	31	..	31	31	..	31	35	..	35
Indecent assault on female	39	..	39	43	..	43	44	..	44
Indecent assault on male	34	..	34	24	1	25	28	..	28
Unnatural offences	19	..	19	23	..	23	40	..	40
Bigamy	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4
Other offences against the person	19	3	22	12	4	16	9	2	11
Total	449	8	457	475	12	487	516	12	528
Against property—									
Robbery	115	2	117	149	7	156	128	6	134
Breaking and entering—									
Houses	307	12	319	262	14	276	267	18	285
Shops	38	..	38	77	1	78	71	1	72
Other	47	..	47	52	..	52	73	3	76

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES—*continued*

Offence (a)	1971			1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	137	17	154	110	11	121	110	18	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	123	1	124	114	4	118	71	1	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	29	..	29	19	..	19	13	1	14
Other offences against property	73	4	77	82	6	88	94	8	102
Total	869	36	905	865	43	908	827	56	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	144	20	164	142	34	176	128	21	149
Miscellaneous offences (b)	265	14	279	233	13	246	265	16	281
Grand total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817	1,736	105	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1973

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Death sen- tence (b)	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Placed on pro- ba- tion	Other	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Attempted murder	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	5
Manslaughter	..	..	20	..	3	2	..	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable driving causing death	7	..	6	..	2	..	2	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	7	8	32	..	26	13	8	94
Assault	8	8	5	..	6	5	6	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	44	6	8	..	66	40	6	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Incest	1	..	6	..	2	1	..	10
Rape	3	1	24	..	3	4	..	35
Indecent assault on female	12	5	8	..	8	11	..	44
Indecent assault on male	2	3	4	..	9	10	..	28
Unnatural offences	5	9	13	..	6	5	2	40
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
Other offences against the person	1	1	5	..	1	3	..	11
Total	91	41	134	..	135	98	29	528
Against property—								
Robbery	4	5	65	..	15	19	26	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	12	50	48	..	68	72	35	285
Shops	4	6	28	..	17	15	2	72
Other	1	8	31	..	19	15	2	76
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	21	19	18	..	49	20	1	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	14	10	21	..	8	14	5	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	2	..	1	..	9	2	..	14
Other offences against property	17	11	15	..	35	15	9	102
Total	75	109	227	..	220	172	80	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	13	26	16	..	65	29	..	149
Miscellaneous offences (c)	49	64	46	..	68	36	18	281
Grand total	228	240	423	..	488	335	127	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) The death sentence, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1973**

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	6
Attempted murder	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	5
Manslaughter	2	1	8	6	2	2	4	25
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Culpable driving causing death	1	2	7	..	2	1	3	17
Assault with grievous bodily harm	2	14	30	19	9	6	14	94
Assault	1	10	18	3	3	2	1	38
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	4	68	65	16	9	1	7	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Incest	1	10	1	1	3	1	4	10
Rape	1	10	10	6	3	1	4	35
Indecent assault on female	..	4	10	10	4	4	12	44
Indecent assault on male	1	1	5	3	7	3	8	28
Unnatural offences	..	3	11	3	2	7	14	40
Bigamy	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
Other offences against the person	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	11
Total	13	116	169	74	50	30	76	528
Against property—								
Robbery	5	45	41	18	12	9	4	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	17	83	94	39	20	17	15	285
Shops	2	11	28	17	4	8	2	72
Other	2	12	26	18	6	5	7	76
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	1	16	31	26	18	8	28	128
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	4	22	28	11	4	2	1	72
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	1	5	3	1	2	2	14
Other offences against property	5	16	20	16	19	9	17	102
Total	36	206	273	148	84	60	76	883
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1	6	29	34	27	13	39	149
Miscellaneous offences (b)	5	37	102	48	31	22	36	281
Grand total	55	365	573	304	192	125	227	1,841

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates sitting without justices, or in the absence of a magistrate, by two or more justices of the peace, but not exceeding five. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and as such retire at the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act, and exercise the administrative duties and some of the functions of the Court. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 60 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices, and some 44 circuits (30 in Melbourne and suburbs, and 14 in country centres) over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising about 208 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court.

All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts have been established in the Melbourne metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises the ordinary jurisdiction, i.e., generally complaints for causes of action based on simple contracts up to \$200, which may be heard by courts consisting of justices as well as stipendiary magistrates. The special jurisdiction exercised by stipendiary magistrates is much wider, comprising causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$600 (with a few exceptions) and situations where the cause of action in tort arises out of an accident involving a vehicle up to \$1,000. These are called "causes of action determinable summarily". The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court.

In both jurisdictions proceedings may be instituted by ordinary complainant or by way of default summons (except that in specials this is limited to a liquidated amount). Default summonses provide a simpler, more convenient, and readier procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of de facto relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$2,000 and

some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 870-2) hear all offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Civil cases—					
Number heard	211,893	213,640	213,167	184,761	174,329
Other cases—					
Garnishee	17,264	15,382	11,785	10,102	5,284
Fraud orders	9,737	9,480	10,479	10,195	7,392
Maintenance orders	8,171	10,014	10,141	11,390	12,454
Licences and certificates	27,830	27,453	28,557	28,773	27,052
Show cause summonses	36,149	38,847	34,123	26,549	24,623
Landlord and tenant	4,013	4,878	4,671	4,295	3,351
Miscellaneous	53,651	52,739	46,564	37,725	31,384

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1972				1973			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,890	93	1,742	62	3,537	116	2,102	58
Against property	11,805	2,064	1,460	205	10,357	2,389	1,366	191
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,746	338	224	35	1,723	407	133	35
Against good order (a)	6,484	654	1,599	96	6,805	517	1,624	110
Driving offences	10,851	138	3,215	36	11,615	145	3,140	37
Miscellaneous (b)	2,235	239	354	34	2,529	290	390	42
Total	36,011	3,526	8,594	468	36,566	3,864	8,755	473

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1972, 29,255 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1973 was 29,470. In most cases the result of the hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond, probation, etc.

NOTE. Statistics in the above table have been compiled from Police Department records. (See footnote to summons cases table on the following page.)

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971		1972		1973	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	14,390	1,537	19,115	1,749	20,755	1,973
Imprisoned for—						
Under 1 month	1,611	144	1,786	129	1,871	138
1 month and under 6 months	4,839	127	4,658	194	3,919	107
6 months and under 12 months	1,055	8	944	6	763	10
1 year and over	380	27	302	3	196	1
Released on probation	2,199	329	2,529	291	2,370	399
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,312	182	1,389	304	1,300	196
Released on recognisance or bond	3,124	580	3,824	829	4,094	997
Other	1,142	30	1,464	21	1,298	43
Total	30,052	2,964	36,011	3,526	36,566	3,864

See footnotes to preceding table.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1972		1973	
	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out
Against the person	1,049	1,618	1,271	1,586
Against property	3,443	1,803	3,523	1,474
Against good order	1,744	632	1,854	555
Driving offences	180,836	17,601	203,996	20,056
Miscellaneous (a)	49,957	10,399	46,146	9,760
Total	237,029	32,053	256,790	33,431

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of Commonwealth and State Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Statistics in the above table have been compiled from Law Department records. (See footnote to preceding Arrest Cases tables.)

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Magistrates' Court sits in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, three stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Social Welfare Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court

dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Social Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act* 1973 states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Social Welfare Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$100 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act* 1973 empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	899	32	931	1,036	57	1,093
Against property	12,527	755	13,282	11,670	941	12,611
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	155	107	262	185	47	232
Against good order	991	40	1,031	943	39	982
Driving offences	1,061	8	1,069	1,075	12	1,087
Miscellaneous offences (a)	248	30	278	327	31	358
Total	15,881	972	16,853	15,236	1,127	16,363

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	1,001	17	1,018	1,051	32	1,083
Placed on probation	6,507	382	6,889	5,729	436	6,165
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,977	114	2,091	1,957	134	2,091
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,689	9	1,698	1,560	60	1,620
Adjourned without probation	3,153	301	3,454	3,042	298	3,340
Other	480	103	583	804	92	896
Total convictions	14,807	926	15,733	14,143	1,052	15,195
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	1,074	46	1,120	1,093	75	1,168
Total	15,881	972	16,853	15,236	1,127	16,363

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1973**

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	286	126	125	87	100	42
Sex offences	42	4	91	38	122	30
Total	328	130	216	125	222	72
Against property—						
Robbery	20	1	31	40	9	1
Breaking and entering	108	46	2,245	1,504	860	146
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	225	120	1,697	715	1,087	331
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	93	102	938	749	362	92
Wilful damage	53	109	215	64	123	32
Other offences against property	54	20	150	63	155	51
Total	553	398	5,276	3,135	2,596	653
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	11	9	109	44	42	17
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	13	5	31	2	30	8
Other offensive behaviour	24	40	12	5	28	18
Obscene and insulting language	8	51	10	9	19	7
Firearms	14	35	22	16	51	15
Other offences against good order	91	66	161	49	104	38
Total	150	197	236	81	232	86
Driving offences	94	302	260	202	178	51
Miscellaneous offences (b)	32	47	68	124	70	17
Grand total	1,168	1,083	6,165	3,711	3,340	896

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	14	..	20	1	10	6	35	5	26	8
Robbery with violence	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	41	1	45	3	35	2	32	2	34	..
Breaking and larceny (c)	1,113	359	1,271	536	1,290	656	1,416	771	1,708	655
Other offences	284	20	285	20	362	33	481	27	494	48
Total	1,452	380	1,622	560	1,698	697	1,964	805	2,262	711

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS : AGE OF OFFENDER, 1973

Offence group (a) and sex		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	M	..	3	7	14	2	26
	F	..	..	7	1	..	8
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	..	..	13	16	5	34
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	244	413	613	380	58	1,708
	F	33	94	251	230	47	655
Other offences	M	58	79	123	168	66	494
	F	4	8	12	15	9	48
Total		339	597	1,026	824	187	2,973

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in

or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Social Welfare Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when :

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable ;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs ;
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors ;
- (4) a relative of the deceased person so requests ;
- (5) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests ; or
- (6) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT : INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1971	1,578
1972	1,517
1973	1,560
1974	1,305
1975	1,574

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	27	4	31	9	..	9	7	..	7
1972	26	2	28	17	..	17	15	1	16
1973	39	6	45	7	2	9	42	..	42
1974	49	2	51	11	3	14	16	..	16
1975	30	1	31	3	1	4	30	..	30

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891 the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South

Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891 the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891 Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In July 1976 there were 555 members of the Bar, including 13 women, in full-time active practice. Four had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Shepparton. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first six months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After two months of reading the pupil may take work of his own. Readers must attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 40 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in July 1976.

In July 1976 eight barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 40 to about 105 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three

administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee elected by barristers of less than six years standing investigates and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, forty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia which represents the whole Australian legal profession and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1971. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine county law associations, and eighteen members elected by all the members of the Institute. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Three committees meet regularly to consider anomalies of omissions in the law or practice and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then it has made some 100 such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of

members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Government Printer.

In 1962, following the imposition of the quota system in the Law School at the University of Melbourne, the Council amended its rules so that matriculants excluded by the quota system could attend a course comparable with that

provided by the University of Melbourne for articulated clerks but administered by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Lecturers, tutors, and examiners are appointed by the Council of Legal Education through its Legal Education Committee which prescribes the scope and content of the courses and supervises the examinations. The Council's courses have since continued to be conducted each year at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., was appointed as Commissioner on his retirement from the Supreme Court bench, his term commencing on 1 January 1974. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular:

- (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community;
- (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient;
- (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms;
- (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments;
- (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and
- (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from August 1974 to June 1976:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED, AUGUST 1974 TO JUNE 1976

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
August 1974	Report No. 1—Aspects of the Law of Murder	Abolition of the doctrines of constructive murder; consequential increase in penalty for manslaughter; and amendment of Section 40 of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i>
October 1974	Report No. 2—Criminal Procedure—Miscellaneous Reforms	Creation of a right of appeal from insanity verdicts; legal aid for bail applications; notice of alibi defences; order of addresses in criminal trials; and taking other admitted offences into consideration on sentencing
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials

Australian Legal Aid Office

The Australian Legal Aid Office was established by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. It provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, and advice given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available to all persons in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, and in matters arising under State law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility, such as those in receipt of social services, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Australian Legal Aid Office or by referral to private legal practitioners.

The criteria for the provision of further assistance are, first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the means and needs test of the Office. In considering the merits, regard is had to all the circumstances, particularly to any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused, and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant. The means and needs test is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. A system of contributions by applicants towards the cost of assistance has been in operation since 1 August 1975.

The Australian Legal Aid Office operates in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia. There is a branch office in each of the capital cities, with regional offices located in metropolitan and country centres.

In Victoria, the Australian Legal Aid Office employed 21 lawyers and 46 supporting administrative staff during 1975, and conducted some 25,000 personal interviews.

A more detailed description of the work of the Australian Legal Aid Office can be found on pages 768–71 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act* 1961, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE : BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications			Number actually assisted		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Divorce	3,333	4,363	1,265	2,174	2,716	75
Maintenance	4,111	4,565	4,115	2,481	2,921	2,506
Custody	368	421	597	209	274	225
Affiliation	463	422	286	316	264	181

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE : BUSINESS—*continued*

Type of case	Number of applications			Number actually assisted		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Motor accident damages claims	864	1,072	766	472	542	329
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	1,627	2,922	4,803	997	1,984	2,703
Civil causes	2,318	2,666	2,754	817	978	761
Workers compensation	259	331	317	177	209	147
Probate and testators family maintenance	206	286	122	55	75	23
Others	1,168	1,410	1,749	289	465	358
Total	14,717	18,458	16,774	7,987	10,428	7,308

Further details of voluntary legal aid in Victoria can be found on pages 850-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1972, and consists of representatives of the Victorian Bar Council, the Law Institute of Victoria, the University of Melbourne, and Monash University. The Institute is concerned with two areas of legal education, namely, practical training for law graduates before admission and the continuing education of the legal profession.

Several experimental courses of practical training have been held, culminating in 1975 in a full-time six months legal practice course attended by 65 law graduates as part of their qualification for admission to practise as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Victoria. In addition, members of the legal profession who have been absent from practice for some time have attended the course or parts of it as a refresher course. A number of different courses are conducted for the legal profession, some in Melbourne and others in the country. It is proposed that this activity will be considerably expanded in the future.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act* 1967. It comprises ten members. The Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria and, under a provision of the *Law Reform Act* 1973, the Law Reform Commissioner, are all *ex officio* members; the Chief Justice is the president of the Foundation. The two *ex officio* members first named, together with the Law Institute of Victoria, each nominate two additional members—"duly qualified legal practitioners"—who are then appointed by the Governor in Council.

The activities of the Foundation encompass:

- (1) Promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria;
- (3) assistance to law libraries in Victoria; and
- (4) improvement of the administration of the law in Victoria.

A more detailed description of the work of the Victoria Law Foundation can be found on pages 860-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been

said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Victorian Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative tasks of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and County Courts. There were fourteen such prosecutors in 1975 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

The following notes provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one shall be appointed as chairman, one shall be nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one shall be nominated by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund, by a surcharge on the issue of writs, summonses, and complaints, for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing adjourned through illness of a judge. No monies are paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The functions of the Corporate Affairs Office include the registration of companies and business names, licensing of dealers in securities and as investment advisers, and the conduct of investigations into the affairs of companies.

Corporate affairs legislation commenced in Victoria with the Companies Statute of 1864. There have been continuing changes in the legislation to meet community expectations and a recent significant amendment to the Companies Act was to give effect, from 1 July 1974, to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement. Under this Agreement, the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission was established and includes the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. The objectives of the four participating States are to :

- (1) Achieve increased uniformity in the law relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities ;
- (2) establish reciprocal arrangements and common standards and procedures in the administration of that law ;
- (3) co-ordinate administration and avoid unnecessary duplication for the better convenience of the public and improved efficiency in the overall administration ; and
- (4) increase the protection the law affords to the investing public.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch has reported proceedings before the Supreme Court, County Court, and Magistrates' Courts since 1924. All personnel directly engaged in reporting are licensed shorthand writers, or licensed tape recorder operators, under the provisions of the *Evidence Act* 1958.

The principal duties performed in the Supreme Court are Court of Criminal Appeal ; Full Court ; Crime ; Civil Juries ; Causes ; Miscellaneous Causes ; The Practice Court ; Divorce, both defended and undefended ; Land Valuation ; and De Bene Esse cases.

Only criminal proceedings are reported in the County Court. Committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts are generally reported, particularly if there are many witnesses or if the matter is of an extremely serious nature. All inquests which, *prima facie*, may appear to lead to a committal for trial of the person charged are reported.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act* 1943, this Board has three main functions :

- (1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen ;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position ; and
- (3) it provides a business advisory and investigation service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces and employs qualified accountants for that purpose. This service is free of charge.

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau

Fair Rents Boards consist of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and have the function of determining fair rents of prescribed premises, i.e., premises subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1958. The

matters to which a Fair Rents Board has regard in determining a fair rent are set out in section 64 of the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Fair Rents Board constituted for the Melbourne metropolitan area is known as the Metropolitan Fair Rents Board.

The Rental Investigation Bureau investigates complaints in relation to alleged excessive rentals of premises not subject to control under the Landlord and Tenant Act. When rentals are considered to be unreasonably excessive, the Bureau may attempt to negotiate a more reasonable rental.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office which originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia.

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 760 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$5m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms, for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to:

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objects; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Public Solicitor

The office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Until 1 June 1970 the office assisted persons in civil and matrimonial matters under the Poor Persons Legal Assistance Act. That Act was repealed by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. Legal assistance is now provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor in only the following criminal matters:

- (1) Where any person has been committed for trial or has received notice of trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
- (2) where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
- (3) to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH

Year	Applications	Applications investigated and reports submitted	Applications not finalised	Applications approved	Applications not approved
1971	813	827	48	535	292
1972	1,144	1,108	84	810	298
1973	1,112	1,014	98	793	221
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222
1975	1,385	1,215	170	1,085	130

Raffles Board

The members of the Raffles Board are the delegates of the Attorney-General under section 6 of the *Lotteries, Gaming, and Betting Act* 1966, under which all raffles in Victoria are regulated. The Raffles Board is required to:

- (1) Advise the Victorian Government on policy relating to the legislation, regulation, and administration of raffles in Victoria and to report to the Attorney-General on the results and effectiveness of such policy;
- (2) advise the public in regard to the conduct of raffles in Victoria;
- (3) issue consents and impose conditions for the regulation, conduct, and control of all raffles; and
- (4) ensure that conditions imposed are carried out, that public monies are properly controlled, and that net proceeds are paid into the charitable, patriotic, cultural, non-professional sporting, and social funds for which the raffles may be conducted.

The Victoria Police are responsible for the policing of the Act and are sent copies of all raffle consents issued by the Board.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament, e.g., bills of sale, liens on crops or wool, stock mortgages, assignments of book debts, and powers of attorney, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act* 1958.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants

of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

Chief Secretary's Department—regulatory functions

The functions of the Chief Secretary's Department have altered considerably over the years as the increasing complexity of government administration has necessitated the establishment of additional departments to deal almost exclusively with functions that had previously been the responsibility of the Chief Secretary. In this respect, the dual portfolio of Chief Secretary and Premier was divided in 1883, the Factory Inspectorate which operated in the late nineteenth century grew into the Department of Labour and Industry, the Social Welfare Branch became a separate department, the Weights and Measures Branch was transferred to the Local Government Department, and the Gas and Explosives Branch was transferred to the Mines Department. Responsibility for the control of horse racing, for the State Library and the National Gallery, and for fisheries and wildlife was transferred on the formation of new departments. The Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office, the Science Museum, and the National Museum were subsequently transferred to these newer departments. The Chief Secretary's Department, however, continues to play a large and important role in the administration of Victoria, retaining an extensive range of functions in both regulatory and other areas of activity.

The Department can be viewed as exercising its regulatory functions in two main ways: by prohibiting certain activities, unless those activities are licensed or registered, and by imposing controls over certain other types of activities.

A wide variety of business activities require licensing under the Acts administered by the Chief Secretary, including auctioneers, estate agents, motor car traders, second-hand dealers, marine dealers, and private agents. In addition, the sale of liquor and the use of firearms is prohibited without an appropriate licence issued under the provisions of Acts administered by the Chief Secretary.

A further range of activities require registration with the Chief Secretary and these include friendly societies and benefit associations, trade unions, and the commercial producers, distributors, and exhibitors of films. A branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Office of the Government Statist, is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages occurring in Victoria.

Other types of activities are specifically controlled under various Acts and Regulations administered by the Chief Secretary, including the use of motor vehicles and boats, lotteries, gaming and betting, and a wide range of criminal activities referred to in the Summary Offences Act and the Police Offences Act. The Chief Secretary administers restrictions on the availability of certain types of publications imposed after the consideration of reports prepared by the State Advisory Board on Publications. The Office of the Chief Commissioner of Police is the major enforcement agency under the control of the Chief Secretary. The Victoria Police are responsible for detecting and prosecuting offences against all Acts of the Victorian Parliament, whether or not those Acts are administered by the Chief Secretary. The most notable of these is the Crimes Act.

In addition to its regulatory functions, the Department exercises what could be termed social benefit functions. These include the administration of legislation relating to workers compensation, motor vehicle insurance, compensation for persons injured as a result of criminal violence or in assisting police, and compensation for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents.

A further field of responsibility held by the Chief Secretary is the exercise of "protective" functions. These include the protection of animals, the

preservation of public records, and the administration of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, the Country Fire Authority, and the State Emergency Service.

Additional functions of this "omnibus" Department include responsibility for the maintenance of road safety, primarily through the Road Safety and Traffic Authority and the Victoria Police, the conduct of Victorian parliamentary elections, the preparation of electoral and jury rolls, and the publication of the Victorian Government *Gazette*.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972 established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The present appointment was made on 20 June 1973, and the first applications under the Act were heard eight days later. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependants of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL: SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE 1975

Item	Particulars
Applications—	
Pending at 1 July 1974	94
Further applications received to 30 June 1975	835
Determinations—	
Final awards made	755
Applications refused	19
Applications withdrawn	1
Applications pending at 30 June 1975	154
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	38
Appeals from refusal of applications	2
Applications received for repayment of compensation by offenders	..
Analysis of final awards—	
Total compensation awarded	\$611,828
Average award of compensation	\$810

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act* 1973, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a small fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area who shall forward the application to the registrar. The registrar, who keeps all the records of the tribunals, shall give notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and shall fix a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and

each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. A second tribunal has been established.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a County Court judge. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and monies incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act* 1958. A completely new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the monies remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the monies therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hotel	1,453	1,448	1,444	1,441	1,442
Licensed club	384	390	409	423	437
Retail bottled liquor	669	675	692	714	727
Wholesale liquor merchant	99	101	101	100	101
Australian wine	16	15	14	14	14
Canteen	1	2	2	2	2
Vigneron	19	21	28	39	41
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	196	214	229	253	266
Cabaret	13	16	17	22	24
Ship	1	1	1	..	..
Theatre	3	3	3	5	5
Cider tavern	..	..	1	1	1
Residential	..	..	..	1	2
Total	2,861	2,893	2,948	3,022	3,069

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalisators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of book-makers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	69	70	68	76	76
Other courses	381	384	373	379	390
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	549	568	565	654	626
Other courses	2,612	2,795	2,779	2,775	2 987
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	2,879	3,147	3,994	4,343	5,303
Other courses (\$'000)	1,688	1,967	2,338	2,615	3,227
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	44	43	43	43	44
Other courses	202	218	218	230	240
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	343	337	342	343	352
Other courses	1,727	1,850	1,839	2,010	2,140
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	862	895	979	1,150	1,450
Other courses (\$'000)	802	1,202	1,357	1,828	1,915

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act 1924–1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1971–72	597	5	102	704
1972–73	447	5	107	559
1973–74	270	..	74	344
1974–75	407	1	93	501
1975–76	344	2	84	430
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1971–72	10,623	68	3,843	14,534
1972–73	4,253	29	2,231	6,513
1973–74	2,915	..	2,507	5,422
1974–75	4,862	82	5,218	10,162
1975–76	19,943	42	3,586	23,571
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1971–72	3,187	14	1,773	4,974
1972–73	1,258	20	1,237	2,515
1973–74	825	..	1,459	2,284
1974–75	1,430	14	2,681	4,125
1975–76	1,408	5	3,533	4,946

Victoria Police

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the basic responsibilities of maintaining the Queen's peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and, generally, enforcing the laws of the State.

The present main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as :

- (1) Maintaining law and order and protecting persons and property ;

- (2) preventing crime ;
- (3) detecting offenders who have committed crimes ;
- (4) conducting prosecutions for offences punishable by a Magistrates' Court, and conducting proceedings in indictable matters up to the stage of committal for trial ;
- (5) controlling road traffic, preventing congestion and accidents, and investigating accidents which do occur ; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The requirements of (6) above extend from such matters as directing a stranger to his destination to problems of such gravity as the organising and participating in search and rescue operations during times of fire, flood, and other major disasters. In these disaster-type situations the police are charged with the responsibility of guaranteeing the most favourable conditions for remedial action by experts, and to take such action as is immediately necessary pending the arrival of those experts.

The complexity of police responsibilities is increased by the fact that, for all practical purposes, the public demand for police service is unlimited. Every new housing development creates an increased demand for an extension of police service, and for an increase in the visible police presence on the public roads and highways. With every new technique, new needs for manpower and resources are created.

Several interesting features of police work have been developed in recent decades. Among them have been the introduction of police-women and police cadets, wireless patrols, a communications centre, and mobile traffic patrols. Since the first two women were appointed as police agents in 1918, the involvement of women has increased gradually with a significant growth in numbers occurring in recent years. In 1924 the first women were sworn in as constables and by mid-1976 there were 300 police-women in a total police force of 6,322 serving in almost all areas of police activity.

A junior police corps, now known as police cadets, was formed in 1955 with the aim of raising police strength by ensuring a steady flow of trained recruits.

Wireless patrols were first used successfully in 1923 and their use has steadily increased until now all patrol cars are in direct communication with headquarters. The communications centre has grown from a small 2 kw transmitter to the present D24 complex which connects with all parts of Victoria. An on-line computer system rapidly provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles and vehicles driven by criminals. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and methods of criminal operation.

Road patrol activity is designed to detect traffic offences, to check the road-worthiness of vehicles, to educate drivers and, particularly by means of "courtesy cars", to control traffic problem areas. The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing has also assisted in traffic control.

In 1971 the Victorian Government received a report from Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston who had been commissioned to assess the role of the Victoria Police amid changing social and economic conditions. Arising from his report a considerable restructuring of organisation and administrative arrangements has occurred since 1971. This reforming, initially at the top administrative level, has adjusted the responsibilities of the Assistant Commissioners so that the demands upon each are more evenly distributed, and similar principles have been applied at the lower levels of the Victoria Police, especially in the Melbourne metropolitan area, so that the demands upon officers in charge of police districts and divisions are no longer too severe. These changes, by strengthening the command and control channels within the various districts, have improved the quality of service provided to the public by the Victoria Police.

In this recent period it has been possible to expand the police services provided to the public, especially on the outer fringes of Melbourne—those areas which, during the last decade, have experienced rapid housing development and population growth. This has proved possible by adopting the concept of team policing, to ensure that existing resources are utilised to their full capacity. The team policing concept, which provides that in emergencies operational units will ignore divisional and district boundaries, enables the Victoria Police radio control system to deploy all available police mobile units to areas of need.

To support this concept, each metropolitan police district has its own group of personnel formed into a crime car squad of 26 members that provides a most effective anti-crime patrol capability.

Support for the crime car squads is provided by independent patrol groups in both the Uniformed Operations Department and the Traffic Department of the Victoria Police. They provide the flexibility which is so essential if saturation policing techniques are to be applied to particular trouble spots without having to diminish other areas of police resources.

Apart from the continuing problem of crime in the community, probably the most important single concern facing the Victoria Police is the motor vehicle accident rate and the consequent road toll. With annual increases in the number of vehicle registrations and driving licences issued, the exposure of persons using streets and highways to the risk of accidental death or injury grows steadily each year. Under these circumstances, it is the belief of the Police Department that the impact of such legislation as the requirement to fit and wear seat belts, the influence of road safety campaigns conducted by the media, and the pressure of continuing police efforts to improve driver behaviour, have succeeded in containing the road toll.

To assist in containing the road toll and improving the standards of driver behaviour encountered on Victoria's streets and highways, the metropolitan group of the Mobile Traffic Section is decentralised into four divisions, each of which is responsible for a separate geographic area. In addition, a Mobile Task Force assists in the detection of traffic offences and special traffic groups have the responsibility of patrolling the major highways of the State, upon which a disproportionate share of the traffic fatalities occur.

Many of the other functions of the Victoria Police are performed by specialist squads which deal with such matters as homicide, criminal investigation, company fraud, arson, and search and rescue. A forensic science laboratory provides valuable assistance in the detection of offenders in many of these areas. The Mounted Branch and the Dog Squad are respectively responsible for the use of horses and dogs in the operations of the Victoria Police.

The Police Regulation Act, and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders control the conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Victoria Police, and two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of such control.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Authorised strength	5,372	5,572	6,000	6,250	6,500
Actual strength (a)	5,274	5,510	5,881	6,018	6,322
C.I.B., etc. (b)	733	798	846	737	749
Police-women	144	163	218	245	300
Cadets	250	217	244	256	284
Reservists	53	48	53	56	105
Number of inhabitants per active police officer	672	651	618	612	584

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further reference, 1976

COMPANY LAW IN VICTORIA *

Introduction

During the last eighteen years there has been considerable company legislation in Victoria. A new Companies Act was passed in 1958 and this was followed in 1961 by the passage of the current Act. There has for some time been general accord among Commonwealth and State Governments that it would be desirable to achieve substantial uniformity in their companies legislation.

In 1967 it was decided that there should be a further review of company law and in August of that year the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General appointed three persons to constitute the Company Law Advisory Committee. Their task was to "inquire into and report on the extent of the protection afforded to the investing public by the existing provisions of the Uniform Companies Act and to recommend what additional provisions (if any) [were] reasonably necessary to increase that protection". The Committee submitted seven interim reports and its recommendations have formed the basis of a number of significant amendments to the *Companies Act* 1961.

An important recent development in the administration of company law in Australia was the establishment in 1974 of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission. The Commission was constituted pursuant to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement, which was signed on 18 February 1974 on behalf of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, as participating States. The Agreement remained (and remains) open for signature on behalf of any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia. It was subsequently signed on behalf of Western Australia. Amendments to the various States Companies Acts, ratifying the Agreement, came into operation on 1 July 1974 in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland and, on 1 July 1975 in the case of Western Australia. The Commission, consisting of two representatives from each of the participating States, was established with the object of securing uniformity in administration and reciprocal arrangements within the participating States with respect to several important matters. One result has been to avoid a considerable amount of the duplicated work which was formerly required of companies in complying with the legislation of States in which they carry on business outside their home States; there has been a consequent increase in the efficiency of the administration of the Companies Acts of the participating States.

Since the Second World War the number of company registrations have risen substantially as a result not only of the immense increase in Victorian trade, commerce, and industry, but also of the increasing interest being shown in the State by companies whose origins are overseas or in other parts of Australia. The number of companies registered in Victoria at 31 December 1975 was 87,596 comprising 81,703 companies incorporated in Victoria, 1,703 incorporated outside Victoria and registered here as "foreign" companies, and 4,190 recognised companies. The comparable figures for 31 December 1945 were 8,704 companies incorporated in Victoria and 75 "foreign" companies.

The following outline of the principal provisions of the Act indicates the general nature of the legislation operating in Victoria. Detailed information on particular aspects is available from the Act, and Rules and Regulations made under the Act.

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of this article.

General provisions

Nature of companies

Companies are legal entities distinct from the body of their members and are generally formed to carry on some commercial undertaking. However, a company may be formed for any lawful purpose and many are established to carry on, for example, charitable, educational, and other enterprises not usually associated with profit making. To safeguard the interests of shareholders and creditors and others dealing with a company, the latter must be registered and the Act prescribes various detailed requirements with which it must comply. It also contains provisions regulating the appointment and conduct of the officers of a company. The Act is administered by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs (formerly known as the Registrar of Companies) and provides for a Companies Auditors Board which is responsible for the registration and discipline of company auditors and liquidators. Official liquidators for the purpose of conducting the winding up of companies and assisting the Court in a winding up are appointed by the Attorney-General.

There are various types of companies used according to the nature of the enterprise and the type of liability to be undertaken by the members. Thus a company may be a company limited by shares, a company limited by guarantee, a company limited by shares and guarantee, an unlimited company or, in the case of a mining company, a "no liability" company. Where a company is limited by shares, the shareholder's liability is limited to the unpaid amount of the nominal value of his shares. Proprietary companies must restrict the right to transfer shares and limit the number of members (excluding employees) to fifty. They must also prohibit invitations to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures in, or to deposit money with, the company. Where a company is limited by guarantee, the members undertake to contribute up to a specified amount in the event of the company being liquidated. In the case of a "no liability" company, the acceptance of shares does not involve any liability to pay calls or contribute in a winding up.

Business partnerships are limited to twenty persons but partnerships up to fifty persons in particular cases may be allowed by the Governor in Council for a profession or calling not customarily carried on by a corporation, and partnerships of accountants of up to one hundred are permitted.

Registration of companies

In forming a company, the promoters must adhere to certain procedures prescribed by the Act. First, the company must be registered. Registration is effected by five or more (in the case of a proprietary company, two or more) persons subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association. In the Memorandum of Association are included the name and objects of the company, the amount of share capital and shares (if any), and a statement that the liability of the company is limited (and if so in what manner) or unlimited. Companies incorporated in Victoria are (unless they provide otherwise) assumed to have extensive powers as set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

The Commissioner for Corporate Affairs has wide discretionary powers to refuse registration of a company if he considers the name undesirable and this power is exercised to prevent the registration of companies of the same or similar names. The Act provides for reservation of an available company name for two months and the Commissioner may extend this period for a further two months. The Act makes provision for a company to register Articles of Association regulating its affairs. If, or to the extent that, it does not do so, one of the model sets of Articles contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Act will apply.

Prospectuses

As many companies seek to raise money from the public, the Act requires them to comply with particular conditions where public subscriptions are involved. Prospectuses for shares or debentures in or for the deposit of money with a company must include a substantial amount of detailed information including an auditor's report concerning profits and losses, assets and liabilities, and rates of dividends. The auditor's report must also deal with any guarantor and subsidiary company and any other corporation whose shares are being acquired and any business which is being acquired. No form of application for shares or debentures being offered to the public can be issued, circulated, or distributed until a prospectus has been registered. The Act also limits strictly the amount of information which may be given in an advertisement of a prospectus. Directors and others authorising the issue of a prospectus containing an untrue statement or omitting material information may not only become liable to pay compensation to subscribers for shares or debentures, but may also be guilty of one or more criminal offences involving heavy penalties, including imprisonment.

A public company having a share capital which does not issue a prospectus on formation must, before allotting shares or debentures, issue a statement in lieu of a prospectus containing information similar to that required in a full prospectus.

Shares and share capital

Whenever shares are allotted, a return must be filed with the Commissioner within one month of allotment. If the shares are not allotted for cash, the return must be accompanied by the relevant contract (or copy thereof) or, if there is no written contract, certain particulars must be provided. Shares can only be issued at a discount with the approval of the Court. Shares may be issued at a premium, but the value of the premium must be transferred to a "share premium account" which is only available for specified purposes. Companies can issue redeemable preference shares, but redemption can only take place if the shares are fully paid up and must be made from profits available for dividend or from the proceeds of a fresh issue made for the purposes of redemption.

In the course of a company's development it sometimes becomes necessary to alter the share capital, e.g., by increasing the number of shares available for subscription. The Act permits a company, subject to certain conditions, to alter the provisions of its Memorandum or Articles of Association, to increase share capital, and to alter share capital in various ways. Reduction of share capital requires confirmation by the Court, which has the duty of protecting the interests of creditors. Companies are, in general, prohibited from giving financial assistance in connection with the purchase of their own shares or otherwise dealing with or lending money on their own shares.

Debentures and charges

Companies must keep in the State a register of debenture holders and, if debentures are offered to the public for subscription in the State, must make provision for a corporate trustee for debenture holders. The Act contains extensive provisions dealing with the qualifications of the trustee, the provisions to be inserted in a trust deed, and the duties of the trustee. A borrowing corporation must lodge quarterly reports with the Commissioner and also a half-yearly profit and loss account. Certain charges given by companies require registration with the Commissioner if they are to be effective against a liquidator and other creditors.

Directors

The Act contains a number of provisions relating to the appointment and conduct of directors and their responsibilities. These include provisions for disclosing interests in contracts, the prohibition of loans to directors, the liability of directors who use confidential information to their own advantage, and the keeping of a register of directors' shareholdings. There must be at least three directors of a public company and at least two directors of a proprietary company. In the case of a public company at least two of the directors, and in the case of a proprietary company at least one of the directors, must ordinarily reside in Australia.

Annual general meeting

A company must hold a meeting of its shareholders at least once in every calendar year (except the year of incorporation) and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the preceding annual general meeting. Shareholders are entitled to vote by proxy. All companies must file an annual return with the Commissioner.

Accounts and audit

The Act provides in detail for the keeping and audit of accounts and requires companies to make out annually a balance sheet and profit and loss account which must be sent to members at least seven days before the annual meeting. These accounts are available to the public as, except in the case of an exempt proprietary company, a copy of the annual accounts must accompany the annual return. The Act requires directors to attach a report to each balance sheet dealing with a wide range of their company's activities. Included among the matters with which the report must deal are the amount to be paid in dividends, writing off of bad debts, valuation of assets, and any significant changes in the company's affairs which have occurred since the end of the financial year.

Investigation

The Act enables a company's affairs to be investigated either by inspectors appointed by the Governor in Council or by specially appointed investigators. Inspectors may also be appointed to investigate ownership of shares or debentures and the circumstances of their acquisition or disposal.

Takeovers

Takeover offers cannot be made unless prescribed notices are given and detailed procedures are followed. Special provision has recently been made to prevent the takeover of Australian-owned companies by foreign corporations. The Commonwealth Government has passed legislation which is designed to permit it to freeze such takeovers pending inquiry into their desirability. If the appropriate Minister decides that a takeover would be contrary to the national interest he may make an order preventing the implementation of the takeover offer.

Other provisions

As well as providing in detail for the winding up of companies (either by the Court or voluntarily), the Act also makes provision, in lieu of winding up, for the official management of companies which are unable to pay their debts as and when they become due. The amending Acts which ratified the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement introduced the concept of a recognised company which is a corporation incorporated under a declared law of a participating State. In substance, a recognised company may establish or maintain a place of business in a participating State without registration as a foreign company;

and it may circulate a prospectus in any participating State without registering it or obtaining approval for it otherwise than in its State of incorporation. Corporations incorporated outside the State which are not recognised companies must register as foreign companies if they establish a place of business or carry on business within the State.

Future developments

Section 51 (xx) of the Commonwealth Constitution gives the Commonwealth Parliament power to make laws with respect to trading and financial corporations formed within the Commonwealth and with respect to foreign corporations. The practical ambit of the power remains substantially undefined. One view is that the power presupposes the existence of companies before Commonwealth legislative competence arises. If this is a correct view, the Commonwealth Parliament could not regulate the formation of companies. However, once a company is formed it may be possible for the Commonwealth to control all the dealings it has with the public (including, for example, issues of shares and borrowings) and perhaps also internal company administration in matters such as accounts, registers of members, and payments of calls which have a direct relation to outward transactions.

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government introduced the Corporations and Securities Industry Bill, which represented the first attempt by the Commonwealth to legislate for the administration on a national level of company laws. The Bill provided for the establishment of a Corporations and Exchange Commission, which was intended to have wide powers to require the registration, and to control the conduct of, corporations to which the Bill applied, as well as exercise strict control over securities granted by such corporations. The Bill was not intended to replace the various States Companies Acts and, in particular, it contemplated that companies should continue to be incorporated under those Acts. Considerable debate about the Commonwealth Bill arose out of the fusion in the one piece of legislation of laws relating to companies and to the securities industry. For this, and other reasons, the Bill did not proceed. This would suggest that for the present the administration of the laws regulating the incorporation and conduct of companies may continue to be within the province of the several States.

Further legislation with a view to ensuring uniformity in the Companies Acts of the participating States under the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement came into operation in 1976. If the primary objectives of the Agreement are achieved, and especially if other States become parties to the Agreement, the necessity for national companies legislation would appear to be less strong than it was formerly.

Functions of law in a community, 1961; Legal system in Victoria, 1961; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company law in Victoria, 1967; Law relating to export trade, 1968; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969 and 1970; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972; Company law in Victoria, 1974; Family law in Victoria, 1975; Law relating to trade practices and consumer legislation, 1976

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was distributed among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. Each of these organisations had, and still has, extensions throughout the State in the form of regional galleries, libraries, and film lending facilities, and, in addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the very considerable increase in public interest and participation in the arts, and with the prospect of markedly increased leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Victorian Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act* 1972 was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within the State. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as "The Victorian Council for the Arts" which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to it by them and, from time to time, to make such recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the Act, the National Gallery and the State Library were transferred to the new Ministry, together with the State Film Centre. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to bodies of all kinds.

In July 1973 the first Director of the Ministry for the Arts was appointed, and took up his duties in that month. The Premier assumed the portfolio of Minister of the Arts.

It was clear that a number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Government had agreed that the



The Lion Park at the Melbourne Zoo showing the observation bridge spanning the enclosure.
Zoological Board of Victoria



The Melbourne Zoo Education Service showing a group of students participating in the Zoo's education programme.

Zoological Board of Victoria

The chimpanzee enclosure in the World of Primates complex at the Melbourne Zoo.
Zoological Board of Victoria



1877 M.C.C. 1977 CENTENARY OF TEST CRICKET			
Woolmer LB	12	2	28
Brearley LB	43	1	113
Amiss B	64	5	276
Fletcher C	11	1	290
Randall C	71	4	346
Greig C	7	4	369
Old C	5	2	380
Lever LB	4	4	385
Underwood B	7	1	410
Knott LB	42		
Willis	5	1	139
Walker	2		83
Gilmour	22	3	29
O'Keefe	41	7	108
Chappell	5	1	29
Walters	138	6	7
Cosier	419	7	
Hookes	8		
McCosker	95	9	
Davis	10		
Marsh	2	11	
Bright	47	12	

The Scoreboard at the end of the 1977 Centenary Test match (above), and a reconstructed version (below) at the end of the original 1877 Test match, the first played between England and Australia. Both matches were won by Australia by the same margin—45 runs.

Melbourne Cricket Club

1877 M.C.C. 1977 CENTENARY OF TEST CRICKET			
Hill	5		7
Greenwood	5		20
Jupp	22		62
Chapwood	68		92
Selby	92		100
Ulyett	108		108
Shaw			
Admitage			
Emmett			
Lillywhite			
Southerton	1	1	55
Wendall	2		23
Midwinter	3		7
Gregory	4		9
Hodges	5		
Garrett	5		
Australia	245	6	
1st Innings	104	7	
2nd Innings	196	9	
England	10		
1st Innings	11		
2nd Innings	12		

performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project. This entails the construction of an opera/ballet theatre to seat approximately 2,000 persons; a drama theatre to seat approximately 800 persons; and a studio theatre for a wide range of performing arts activities which will seat 450 persons. In addition, related to the site will be a concert hall to seat 2,600 persons which will be used not only for symphony concerts but also for popular entertainment and conferences.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1975, the majority being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarships. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It will be a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of performing arts centres in major regions throughout Victoria, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the second stage of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian Government has allocated funds for the development of regional libraries and considerable work has already been successfully carried out in this area. It will be, therefore, the Ministry's concern to see that this development continues and, when necessary, expands so that throughout the State library services will be available to people on all levels.

The State Film Centre has also achieved success with its own programme with the provision and conduct of the small cinema in its headquarters at Treasury Place, and with the development of appreciation of the art of the film. Under the Ministry, it is expected that the State Film Centre will now expand these activities and that it will become a centre of advice for governmental and other bodies in the making of documentary films.

In 1975, the Premier and Minister for the Arts appointed a Victorian Council for the Arts sub-committee to investigate ways in which the Victorian Government could assist film and film-makers in Victoria. The Premier adopted as government policy the essentials of the report and the recommendations that followed. The Film Corporation will serve four basic functions: to encourage and stimulate the film industry in Victoria; to provide funds and facilities and counsel to achieve that end; to assist film-making for the Victorian Government by overseeing script development and production through outside production houses; and to participate in feature film-making by entering into joint ventures with local or overseas groups. The Film Corporation is run by a Board whose members are all connected with the medium. Victoria will not set up its own production company but engage, as required, local film-makers. So that the State would be self-sufficient, the Victorian Government proposes to establish a sound stage and sound mixing suite.

The establishment of a tapestry workshop in Victoria was first proposed in 1973 in the belief that a tapestry workshop would make a valuable contribution to both the artistic and commercial life of the State by exploiting the ready availability of Australian wool and the existence of considerable talent in the area of the visual arts. An interim committee was set up by the Premier in 1975 and arising out of its recommendations a board of management was appointed. A director has now been engaged and the acquisition of premises, staff training, and workshop operation will follow.

The "Entertainment in the Parks" programme first began in 1972 and was organised by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department. On this occasion, 25,000 persons attended nine productions in which 119 artists took part. A grant from the Ministry for the Arts in subsequent years

has made possible a much extended programme and a growth in the number of venues with estimated attendance figures now exceeding 3,000,000 persons per year.

Finally, the Ministry will carry out, through its specialist liaison officers, a survey of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and will recommend to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. It is now expected that with the work of the Ministry, it will acquire a similar reputation in the other related areas.

Further reference, 1976

Victorian Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and is attracting nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features are the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the special education section for school children, and the School of Art set in the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. This School is now part of the Victorian College of the Arts.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is at present under construction. When finished, this section will have three theatres and full supporting facilities. There will also be garden-terraces, shops, a bistro, coffee lounges, bars, and offices and meeting rooms for community activities. The theatres will have been designed so that many types of performances can be presented in the best possible conditions. The largest theatre, the State Theatre, will seat 2,000 persons. It will allow full-scale productions of opera and ballet by Australian and international companies, as well as dance ensembles, operettas, modern musical plays, and large-scale dramas. Modern stage equipment and generous back-stage areas will give producers freedom to present the most complicated performances from the existing repertoire, or to cater for the demands of new work. The second theatre will be called the Playhouse, and will hold an audience varying between 750 and 850 persons, depending on the form of staging. This theatre will basically be used for plays, although musicals and recitals can also be performed. The smallest theatre, the Studio, is a versatile studio-auditorium. Here, new ideas in theatre, film, television, or combinations of these can be developed. The layout of the Studio and the equipment will be suitable for experimenting with presentations such as theatre-in-the-round, end stage or open stage performances, film making, film or slide projection, musical soloists or groups, television production, or sight-and-sound presentations. This theatre will seat up to 450 persons. The theatres complex will be topped by a spire, about 150 metres high, which will be a landmark to the City of Melbourne.

The third stage of the Centre, a 2,500 seat concert hall, is being built at the Princes Bridge end of the site. This auditorium will give a venue of the highest international standard for musical performances of all types, and will also be used for functions, ceremonies, and conventions.

Further reference, 1976

National Gallery of Victoria

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

Bequests

The richness of the collections is in large part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections.

Acquisitions

Two paintings acquired in 1976 are immensely important additions to the existing collection. One of these, by the English painter Arthur Devis, entitled *The Clavey Family in their Garden at Hampstead 1754* was acquired under the terms of the Everard Studley Miller Bequest and adds to the Gallery's existing group of conversation pieces. The painting is an excellent example of the draftsmanship of Devis and its charm is enhanced by the delicious pastel colours employed.

The second painting is one of the major acquisitions of recent times. It is a panel by Sassetta (Stefano di Giovanni) and forms part of the predella of the altarpiece commissioned by the Arte della Lana for the chapel adjoining the Parish Church of San Pellegrino at Siena. Sassetta was one of the most important painters of the second half of the fifteenth century in Siena and this altarpiece, entitled *A Miracle of the Sacrament*, was his earliest work. It enhances the existing small collection of early Renaissance paintings at the National Gallery.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1976 of 9,000 persons. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

National Gallery Education Programme

The Education Section of the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection. The Section is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by seven education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from the Victorian Education Department. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Each year an information poster is sent from the Education Section to every school in Victoria. Through this means, teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of special features of the education programme.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers colleges and art schools are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits which cater for

their general cultural interests. Weekly lectures also are provided for students of the Australian Ballet School. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

Free admission is granted for all school visits booked with the Education Office at least 48 hours in advance. At present, education officers attend to between 1,500 and 2,000 students per week. A further 600 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 20 to 25 children at the one time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits, the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges exhibitions of special educational interest.

The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Costume and textiles collection

The Costume and Textile Collection of the Decorative Arts Department has been considerably enhanced in recent years by the acquisition of a large number of costumes and accessories known as the Anne Schofield collection.

This collection was purchased in 1974 with the assistance of a special grant from the Victorian Government and numbers 1,000 items dating from 1760 to 1949. The collection includes a substantial library of bound volumes of fashion magazines dating from 1809 to 1904, Australian periodicals, and weekly fashion magazines. Anne Schofield of Woollahra, Sydney, had begun the collection eleven years previously. She travelled throughout Australia and England to assemble the collection.

The collection predominantly contains female costumes except for a few gentleman's hats, caps, and waistcoats. There are some two hundred superb gowns, dresses, and cloaks, supplemented by capes, shawls, hats, bonnets, gloves, fans, parasols, bags, muffs, stockings, shoes, jewellery, and ribbons. The collection has a number of outstanding dresses, many of which were shown when an exhibition "Lady of Fashion" 1800-1930 was staged in March 1975.

During 1975, some 108 hats were donated to the collection by Thomas Harrison, a prominent Melbourne milliner. The hats date from 1920 to the 1970s and were created and made by Mr Harrison during this period. The range and quality, the individual shape, colour, texture, and technique of each piece are exceptional and make this a rare collection.

Further reference, 1976

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a system of sixteen regional art galleries. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and only re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896 but was only installed in its present building in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its Art Deco building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were

established in their present buildings between 1961 and 1971: Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla 1975); Ararat, 1970; and Mornington, the McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, and the Latrobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the other ten more recently constituted galleries in an organisation now known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, its administration, and its exhibition programme.

Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, and the McClelland galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries are now State-supported, funding having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to \$235,296 distributed to the sixteen galleries in 1975. Each gallery now receives a basic annual grant of \$6,000 plus a \$2 for \$1 subsidy on all monies contributed by local government or raised by public subscription to a maximum of \$15,000 per gallery. These grants are intended for the day-to-day running of the gallery; special grants are made for capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for purchasing works of art must be raised by the local community itself.

Art collections in regional galleries vary considerably. Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Castlemaine, as might be expected from the dates of their foundation, have significant holdings of early Australian painting—Ballarat has many fine examples of the Heidelberg School, while Bendigo in addition to its Australian collection, has fine examples of the Barbizon School and the nineteenth century French impressionists. Hamilton is strong in the decorative arts, having a significant collection of Chinese bronzes, pottery, and carved jade, some seventeenth century German silver-gilt, and a unique collection of the watercolours of the eighteenth century English painter Paul Sandby. Mildura, now well known for its triennial sculpture exhibitions, also has some important English painting, but other galleries with smaller collections now tend to specialise: Ararat in the crafts and Horsham in photography are two examples. Shepparton, on the other hand, in addition to its paintings and prints, is forming an important collection of Australian contemporary ceramics.

The State-wide festival of the visual arts—Arts Victoria '75—has perhaps had its most marked impact in country centres. In addition to the increase in general funds already mentioned, \$30,000 was also made available to country galleries for special festival exhibitions which began with Mildura's Sixth National Sculpture Exhibition in March 1975, and continued throughout the year. The new \$500,000 Benalla Art Gallery was opened by the Premier in April and shortly afterwards Shepparton presented a survey exhibition of the works of Sir John Longstaff. Castlemaine assembled an interesting collection of landscape paintings of central Victoria; Bendigo arranged a survey of the works of Louis Buvelot, while Warrnambool showed antiques and paintings from local homes and staged drama and musical events in the gallery during a week-long local festival. A fine collection of the drawings of Sir Russell Drysdale was opened at Sale, and a social realist exhibition was arranged appropriately at Morwell in the industrial Latrobe valley. Geelong organised a comprehensive exhibition of the paintings of

Walter Withers (1854–1914) and Ararat collected craftwork from all over Australia for an interesting “Woolworks” exhibition. Early local photography at Horsham, a national spring festival of drawing at Mornington, and an exhibition of the etchings of Fred Williams at the McClelland Gallery all attracted many visitors. A group of young artists living on the Bellarine Peninsula brought an exhibition of paintings and sculpture to Melbourne, reversing the usual trend of touring Melbourne exhibitions in country towns. The National Gallery of Victoria visited many country towns with an important collection of paintings illustrating the development of abstract art in Australia. The Craft Association of Victoria mounted an exhibition which continued touring during 1976, while many country towns without art galleries witnessed smaller exhibitions of craft, cartoons, and paintings displayed in church halls, shop windows, and schools.

In addition to these festival exhibitions, the regional art galleries exhibited a wide range of temporary exhibitions. These included the Len Annois Retrospective devised by the McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin and later shown in a number of other towns; “Minus-Plus”, a survey of the art of the mentally handicapped, selected on purely aesthetic grounds; and “Ladies in Landscape”, an exhibition mounted by the Ballarat Gallery and shown later in State galleries. Other temporary exhibitions in the country have dealt with such diverse subjects as drawings, embroidery, and electronic jewellery. Most galleries have made space available for technical college and school exhibitions as these are considered important activities ensuring involvement with the local community.

Ballet

The Australian Ballet

During 1975, the Australian Ballet, which is based at Flemington, presented two major seasons in Melbourne; the first, from 13–18 March, featured the Victorian première of John Cranko’s *Romeo and Juliet* (Prokofiev) with principal artists Kelvin Coe and Lucette Aldous heading the opening night’s cast. A second season commenced in Melbourne on 16 October with *Don Quixote*, featuring Sir Robert Helpmann in the title role. Later programmes included the Melbourne premières of Ashton’s *Monotones* and *The Two Pigeons*, John Butler’s *Night Encounter*, and a revival of John Cranko’s evergreen *The Lady and the Fool*. On 13 November, the Australian Ballet presented the world première performance of the ballet version of *The Merry Widow*, based on Franz Lehar’s operetta. Conceived and directed by Sir Robert Helpmann, *The Merry Widow* had choreography by Ronald Hynd, décor and costumes by Desmond Heeley, and a score arranged by the company’s musical director, John Lanchbery. Following its successful Melbourne season, *The Merry Widow* repeated its success in Sydney and was seen throughout Australia in 1976. Plans for the company’s 1976 season included a new production of *Les Sylphides*, staged by Dame Alicia Markova, revivals of *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Gemini*, and *Pineapple Poll*. An addition to the repertoire will be Gillian Lynne’s *The Fool on the Hill*, a stage production of the commissioned television ballet created by Miss Lynne for the Australian Ballet in 1975. In September 1976, the Australian Ballet’s artistic director-designate arrived to take up her appointment. Her first production for the company was to be Cranko’s *Onegin*, based on Pushkin’s epic poem, and set to the music of Tchaikovsky.

Ballet Victoria

Under the direction of Laurel Martyn and Garth Welch, Ballet Victoria—the State dance company of Victoria—presented two major seasons in Melbourne during 1975; the first, with guest artists Natalia Makarova and Mikhail Barishnikov featured the company in *Giselle* (Act 2), Garth Welch’s *Images*, and Balanchine’s *Concerto Barocco*. The second season of two programmes—at

the National Theatre—included *Les Sylphides*, Bournonville's *Dances from Napoli*, Charles Czarny's *Brandenburg Three* and *Concerto Grosso*, and two works by British choreographer Jonathan Taylor, *Listen to the Music* and *Star's End*—the latter being expressly created for Ballet Victoria. During 1976, Ballet Victoria toured Australia and New Zealand; the repertoire included Garth Welch's *Othello* and revivals of *Les Sylphides* and *Star's End*. The major work of the repertoire was an authentic revival of Fokine's *Petrouchka* staged by Serge Golovine from L'Opera, Paris. Guest artists Galina and Valery Panov also danced with the company in Australia. The thirtieth anniversary of Ballet Victoria's parent organisation, The Victorian Ballet Guild, also took place in 1976. The company disbanded in 1976.

Kolobok Dance Company of Australia

Victoria's (and Australia's) newest professional dance company, Kolobok, was originally formed in 1970 and is under the artistic direction of Marina Berezowsky. It became professional early in 1975, and toured throughout Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia giving some 200 performances in only six months. The repertoire comprises ballets and divertissements of ethnic dance forms from all over the world. In 1976 the company toured Australia, and for the first time included in its repertoire a work with an Australian theme.

Opera

Apart from a revival of interest and attendances which was shown when the Australian Opera made its yearly visit to Melbourne, the most important aspect of change in 1975 lay in the public response to opera brought about by the growth of the Victorian Opera Company. The Ministry for the Arts gave financial assistance to the Company which enabled it to secure permanent accommodation, including a rehearsal room and an area for staging productions. This has encouraged the singers, production, and office staff to produce opera work of a high standard.

The first subscription series began early in 1975 and grew during the year. The Company has built up extensive tours of operas for schools; tours of adult and schools performances to country areas; community concerts for the people; and visits to institutions throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. The nucleus of the Company consisted of three permanent singers, an ensemble of 25 to 35 singers, and other auxiliary staff. The numbers were increased during a season, according to the size of the production.

The Company staged five seasons during 1975; gave three to five major concerts, and eight to twelve adult performances in country areas; and presented twenty minor concerts and nearly 300 school performances. In addition, the Australian Broadcasting Commission recorded concerts performed by the Company.

As well as the support it received from the Victorian Government, the Company has been assisted by the Australia Council. It also received financial assistance for schools and country touring programmes from the Arts Council of Australia (Victorian Division). This enables it to stage a more active and extensive programme and it will be important in any future expansion.

There are also several amateur societies throughout Victoria giving presentations of opera and operetta. Such societies frequently show much enthusiasm, as well as talent, and their productions often create interest in their communities.

The professional world of opera depends on its support from the amateur societies. Without them most people in the city, suburbs, and country centres would be denied the opportunity of attending opera performances. The Victorian Council for the Arts has been able to give them support during 1975.

Drama

The Victorian Government, through the Ministry for the Arts, subsidises all levels of theatre, ranging from major professional theatre companies, primarily based in Melbourne, to small amateur groups scattered throughout country regions of Victoria.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company is the longest established and has the most extensive operation. Programmes range from the classics to new Australian plays; guest directors, generally invited from overseas, prove a vital influence towards achieving diversity.

The Australian Performing Group, known more generally as the Pram Factory, after the former usage of its premises, concentrates on a different style of theatre, perhaps best described as "group-developed". In addition to a wide variety of programmes mounted by the Group itself, the Pram Factory provides resources for other city groups. During 1975, this service enabled the Women's Theatre Group to establish itself as an important new theatre company in Melbourne.

The Alexander Theatre, based at Monash University, presents programmes largely orientated towards its university audience. It does, however, seek to attract audiences from the area surrounding the university.

The four companies already mentioned mount tours throughout country regions of Victoria in order to make theatre more accessible to those who live away from the city.

Professional children's theatre is undertaken by the Melbourne Theatre Company Youth Theatre, the Children's Arena Theatre, and the Magic Mushroom Mime Troupe. These groups exist primarily to perform young people's theatre throughout Victoria and their work is supplemented by "The Monash Student Theatre" and "Kaleidoscope" (the touring theatre group of the University of Melbourne) during the summer months.

The numerous amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout Victoria and reveal, by their presence, a large interest among Victorians for the practice of theatre at the community level.

The major problem facing both professional and amateur companies is that of proper accommodation for production, company development, and rehearsal. The Playhouse Theatre is now in the course of construction as one unit of the north end of the Victorian Arts Centre and will be primarily for the use of professional companies.

Regional performing and development centres are now being planned throughout Victoria which will provide fully professional facilities for touring companies and appropriate places for amateur groups to develop their works.

Festivals

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry for the Arts pays for the arts content of a number of annual festivals in country centres. Several of the rural cities have adopted a particular flower as the emblem of their festival and as an attractive and distinctive addition to the decorations of their streets and squares. Among others, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Festival, the Bendigo Easter Fair, the Boort Fiesta, the Eaglehawk Dahlia and Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the Latrobe Valley Festival, and the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. St Paul's Cathedral, for example, provides a city programme and there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of all Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional

crafts. In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Entertainment in the Parks" during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly paid for with the Melbourne City Council, rotates between the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, and Exhibition Gardens, Lincoln Square, and the Melbourne Town Hall.

In most cases the programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre, choral, chamber and orchestral music, classical, modern and ethnic dance, art exhibitions, craft displays, poetry readings, films, and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

As well as regular calendar events, each year produces a few special occasions. In 1975, which was observed as International Women's Year, the National Council of Women received a grant for the cultural segment of its programme, and generally one or two country towns which mark their centenary with a festival also receive a grant for the items appropriate to the Ministry for the Arts.

Entertainment in parks

"Entertainment in the Parks" is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Ministry for the Arts with matching grants of \$57,000. In addition, \$100,000 accrues from private enterprise by way of money and services.

"Entertainment in the Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions. So significant was the response of the audiences that it has grown as shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated Audiences
1972-73	9	119	25,000
1973-74	65	2,873	255,000
1974-75	75	7,500	600,000
1975-76	135	2,750	1,000,000

"Entertainment in the Parks" is produced for the Melbourne City Council and the Ministry for the Arts by the Arts Officer of the City of Melbourne; last year's programme consisted of eighteen festivals covering the period between 30 October 1975 and 18 April 1976.

The festivals in the current programme cover every form of the performing arts and run for a period of seven to ten days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Festival, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week.

The purpose is to entertain the community in a relaxed atmosphere, involve them in a wide range of cultural and artistic areas of entertainment, and encourage them not only to support the arts generally, but also to make use of the city's parks and gardens. The festivals provide entertainment facilities for ethnic and amateur groups, as well as work and exposure for the arts. Many of the artists who appear in "Entertainment in the Parks" have been given additional work by promoters following their appearance.

"Entertainment in the Parks" also provides an opportunity for the lower income families who have not previously been able to afford such entertainment

to enjoy performances in relaxing surroundings. It also introduces children to an appreciation of music and theatre.

The concept behind "Entertainment in the Parks" is, where possible, to set an example in the field of outdoor entertainment. The concept includes a balanced exposure to all forms of art, both performing and static, and a programme at a level which can be appreciated by people from all walks of life.

Traditions, through re-enactment, pomp, ceremony, and pageantry are slowly being established to form a basis on which future generations can build. This is necessary in a young country which does not yet enjoy the settled cultural traditions of older nations.

The Council's equipment includes a mobile changing caravan for artists and a 15 metre mobile theatre with full theatrical facilities which expands hydraulically to 7½ squares. This unit goes from park to park almost every day of the week to present various types of programmes.

The growth of "Entertainment in the Parks" in a few years has illustrated the need for this type of entertainment, and incidentally brings into the parks and gardens of Melbourne people who would perhaps not normally visit them.

Further reference, 1976; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Music, 1965, 1975; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968; Ballet, 1974; Werribee Park Estate, 1976

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy voluntary committees and honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent administrator and a staff of more than fifty persons. With its headquarters in Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of ten area branches or committees. Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Estate—both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of the State.

With a basic membership fee of \$8 per annum, the Trust had 18,196 members at 30 June 1976, showing a gain of 5 per cent for the year and with membership levels rising significantly. The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, lands and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas and landscape, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1976, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,457 buildings and 90 landscapes. A notable acquisition during 1975-76 was "The Heights" at Newtown (Geelong), an important classified property which was bequeathed to the Trust. Built in 1854-55, from imported components, this house has remained in the same family ever since.

On a smaller scale, but no less important, was the acquisition of the Smythesdale Lock-up in 1976. This historic bluestone building (1869), of three cells and exercise compartment, is still in excellent condition and is typical of the many that existed in Victoria during the nineteenth century.

During 1975-76 the Victorian Government granted to the Trust Duke and Orr's Dry Dock area to form a permanent site for the "Polly Woodside" sailing ship and its associated maritime display, and final negotiations were completed

regarding "Tasma Terrace", Melbourne, the future site of Trust Headquarters. In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, and relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a collection of ornamental cast iron probably without peer. It owns a sailing ship and a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types—grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe Cottage and the iron houses), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads (McCrae), as well as important landscapes (Mount Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). At 30 June 1976, it owned 34 properties throughout Victoria, of which 10 were open to the public daily, attracting more than 472,000 visitors annually.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of this and future generations. Frequently, this involves the Trust in town and area planning activities.

The Trust carries out a wide range of activities—educational, cultural, and social—in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund-raising activities in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Beechworth, Maldon, Echuca); representation on government councils and committees (e.g., Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Preservation of Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Urban Renewal Advisory Committee; Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee; and the Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee.)

It has also produced a considerable number of publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market) to National Trust guides (e.g., *Melbourne*), booklets for individual properties, and tour notes. It has produced a major book *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966-67) and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*.

The Trust receives a Victorian Government administrative grant of \$35,000 per annum (at 30 June 1976). In 1974 and 1975 it received administrative grants from the Commonwealth Government of \$25,000 and \$30,000, respectively, for research purposes. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership fees, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties). On the preservation side, the Victorian Government has been contributing \$50,000 per annum since 1971, in addition to \$66,000 per annum (over five years from 1973) for the "Polly Woodside" maritime project. All State preservation grants are on the basis of \$2 of every \$1 raised. National Estate funds from the Commonwealth Government also assisted preservation works between 1974 and 1976.

National Trust in Beechworth

Beechworth, situated in a belt of rocky hills at an altitude of 549 metres and 270 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, is the municipal centre for the United Shire of Beechworth. The area was first explored by Hume and Hovell in 1824, and settlement began in 1839, when a grazier named Reid took up land in the area, which he named May Day Hills.

However, gold caused the early fame of Beechworth to spread. It was discovered at Spring Creek in 1852 and, the find being a rich one, diggers flocked to the area and a canvas town soon appeared. In the following years the discoveries

spread over the whole area, and by 1857 the amount of gold leaving Beechworth under escort was never less than 14,000 ounces (435,449 grams) per fortnight.

A substantial town developed, and was named "Beechworth" in 1853. By 1860 it had built many of its finest buildings, including the Powder Magazine in that year. In 1876 the town was connected by rail. The preliminary trial of Ned Kelly in the local court took place in 1880. However, as the goldfields generally declined, population dwindled, and by 1888 there were said to be only 2,500 persons in the town.

Shortly after its formation in 1956, the attention of the National Trust was drawn to the overall historic nature of the town, and the many fine buildings still standing. Survey and classification action was commenced, and the ruined Powder Magazine was noted early as being the finest still extant in the State. Many powder magazines were built by the Victorian Government on the Victorian goldfields towards the end of the 1850s. They owed their origin to the changing character of gold mining at the time: as surface diggings became exhausted, miners turned to deep alluvial and quartz deposits. This new form of mining used large amounts of gunpowder for blasting, and this required extensive and official storage close to the mining areas.

In 1965, the Beechworth Magazine was derelict, although capable of restoration, and in that year the National Trust officially adopted it as a project, completing the restoration in the following year, when it was officially opened for regular public inspection. It was the first National Trust property to be opened to the public outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1967-68, an authentic replica of an early settler's slab hut was erected adjacent to the Magazine, in order to preserve such a type of building, and to provide a caretaker's cottage as necessary.

During and following the preservation of the Powder Magazine, which was done in close consultation with the Shire, the Shire itself took action to protect the historic environmental centre of Beechworth through town planning measures, being the first Victorian country shire to do this. As a result, the unique character of the town has been preserved and, as interest grew both within and without the area, enhanced.

The re-creation of the façade of Sinclair's Self-service Store (1968) was followed by the complete restoration of Tanswell's Hotel (1969), and the opening by the Trust in that same year of a unique collection of carriages in the former coach house at the rear of Tanswell's. Subsequently the Trust acquired the Black Springs Bakery and, purchased and restored the former Old Star Hotel, now used as an operative youth hostel. It also purchased another derelict building in Ford Street in order to preserve it and enhance the environment.

Beechworth in 1976 was a town of some 3,700 persons, established as a service centre for the surrounding area, and as a growing tourist centre. Its many fine buildings (some forty classified or recorded by the National Trust) are being cared for and rehabilitated progressively and sympathetically. In this activity, the Trust is working in close co-operation with the Shire. Many fine landscapes (some classified and recorded by the Trust) surround Beechworth.

Further reference, 1976; Como, 1975; La Trobe Cottage, 1976

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 183 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in

Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965* the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first President of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications: one should be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one should represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another, the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current President of the Library Council of Victoria is a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation and supervision of the municipal library services; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by the Victorian Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records, passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street in Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week and every evening with the exception of Saturday, ensures the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectare was reserved for a library and a sum of £6,500 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation. In March 1908, therefore, the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the splendid octagonal reading room, with its associated

bookstacks, was opened. The most recent major additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing housing the State's Australiana collections was opened. An extensive relocation programme has been in progress during the past two years to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public. One of the major achievements of this relocation programme has been the establishment in the Queen's Hall (the location of the original Public Library of Victoria) of the Art, Music, and Performing Arts Library of the State Library of Victoria.

The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria.

The State Library is organised on a departmental basis: the Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase or by gift and exchange of all library materials; the Cataloguing Department is responsible for the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and the maintenance of a card catalogue organised on dictionary lines with author, title, and subject entries. The Main Reference Library houses the principal bookstock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds and a specialised art and music reference service; there are inter-library loans, a municipal support service, and a selective lending service to country borrowers not served by a municipal library system; and the La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British; military history; and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The Library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India. The M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the Library. The Library holds a stock of approximately 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892 the Library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout Victoria, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to people throughout Victoria, through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Since 1974, the State Library has developed closer collaboration with a group of local libraries through a project called Westfund. This project, which was established on the basis of a grant of \$94,000 from the Commonwealth Government, was designed to provide for the development of foreign language resources in the western suburbs of Melbourne. The acquisitions staff of the State Library, in consultation with librarians in the western suburban area, have been involved in the purchase of books and other materials in Italian, Turkish, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian, and Maltese.

Australiana collections of the State Library of Victoria

In 1965 the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of a major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collection of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provisions since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 240,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guérard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and Parliamentary papers and other political material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in the State.

Public library services offer 96.6 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 183 of the State's 212 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-eight in 1975-76, serving 143 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Twenty-five bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, twenty in country regions, and five in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1973-74, 1,073,450 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 4,015,000 volumes and which recorded 18,400,000 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$7.7m in subsidies and grants in 1975-76. Of this amount \$7.1m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$2 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$458,500 and other grants totalling \$143,000 were also made.

In 1975-76 subsidised municipalities estimated they would provide \$8.5m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries.

Demonstration Children's Mediamobile

A grant of \$30,000 was made in 1974-75 by the Library Council of Victoria to the Moonee Valley Regional Library to establish and operate on behalf of the Library Council a mobile unit which will visit areas, both urban and rural, where children do not readily come into contact with good literature. It aims to use a wide range of media to stimulate appreciation by children of the best in children's literature.

The unit is called "The Jolly Jumbuck" and its outside wall is vividly decorated. It is equipped as a mobile theatre capable of holding 60 children and will show high quality films, videotapes, and puppet plays. It will also act as a theatre for live programmes by expert storytellers.

The effect of the vehicle on children's use of books and libraries and on their self-expression will be monitored and evaluated. In a small way it will provide a quality alternative to the many hours per day which Victorian children now devote to watching television. It is the first unit of its kind in Australia.

Technilib

In 1973 the Library Council of Victoria conducted a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer-based co-operative library services centre for the processing and cataloguing of library materials for public libraries in Victoria. The report of the study showed that it was feasible for high quality library technical services to be carried out at such a centre at economic rates.

In 1975 Technilib was established under Section 799 of the Local Government Act, and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors is made up of a councillor from each service using the scheme and a representative of the Library Council of Victoria. The foundation members of the scheme are—Camberwell-Waverley Regional Library, Box Hill-Doncaster Regional Library, Peninsula Regional Library, Heidelberg Regional Library, Moonee Valley Regional Library, Goulburn Valley Regional Library, Coburg City Library, and Sunshine City Library.

Technilib is one of the first computer-based co-operatively owned technical service centres in the world.

**Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services—
Victorian Regional Committee**

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965 committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, and representatives of the C.S.I.R.O. network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further reference, 1976; Special and research libraries, 1964; Regional libraries, 1965; Book publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966; Manuscript collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public records in Victoria, 1968; Art Library, 1969; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972; National Museum of Victoria, 1972; Victoriana in the State Library, 1974

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, was opened by the Premier of Victoria on 11 September 1975. Operating under the administration of the Premier's Department, the Centre comprises a Migrant Advisory Bureau, an Anti-Discrimination Bureau, a Government Information Bureau, a Women's Advisory Bureau, and an Interpreting Services Bureau.

The overall aim of the Centre is to create greater understanding between all members of society, and to create equal opportunities for all. It is intended to be a place where people can communicate directly with government, either to obtain information on the activities of government departments and agencies, or to put their problems to trained officers.

The work of the Centre is assisted by two advisory councils—one dealing with migrant advice, the other with anti-discrimination matters. The Centre incorporates five interpreters who, between them, speak eleven languages. The interpreters work in conjunction with research officers.

The Government Information Bureau has a bookshop where government publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material. Acts and Regulations are also stocked.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1975

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, Victoria's largest publishing, radio and television group, publishes the two largest selling newspapers, the morning tabloid *The Sun News-Pictorial*, and the evening broadsheet *The Herald*. David Syme and Co Ltd publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper *The Age*, a broadsheet.

The combined circulation of the three metropolitan newspapers declined slightly during 1975. The reduction was not uniform, however; the circulation bias towards morning newspapers that has been apparent in recent years increased even further. *The Age*, *The Sun*, and six major regional morning dailies now sell almost 1,000,000 copies a day, whereas *The Herald*, which reached 506,000 in 1970, receded to less than 460,000 in 1975. *The Age* was the only metropolitan daily newspaper to increase circulation in 1975. Its circulation has increased between 1972 and 1975; in 1972 it exceeded 200,000 average daily sales for the first time and rose to a record average daily sale of 221,811 for the 1975 winter audit period. The circulation of *The Sun* has declined from the record summer figure of 654,680 for 1972-73 to 639,844 for the 1975 winter audit period. *The Herald* winter figure was 459,893—its lowest in fourteen years. At the end of 1975—the half-way mark of the summer audit period—*The Age* increased by 12,000 copies on the previous corresponding period, *The Sun* decreased by 17,000 copies, and *The Herald* decreased by 21,000 copies.

The total volume of display and classified advertising declined in 1975 by about 6.9 per cent, but the revenue loss was compensated for partly by advertising rate increases. The main advertising area to be affected was classified advertising, reflecting the unemployment at the time. *The Age*, the principal classified advertising paper, lost 11.5 per cent classified volume compared with the previous year and *The Herald* and *The Sun* lost about 10 per cent each. Display advertising volume in 1975 decreased by 2.5 per cent over the previous year. *The Sun* was the only paper to improve on the previous year with an 8 per cent increase.

Sunday newspapers continued to attract a wide readership, although sales were restricted by price rises. The winter audit gave the *Sunday Observer* an average sale of 144,872; its price increased to 45 cents. The *Sunday Press*, a joint venture of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and David Syme and Co. Ltd, reached 93,668 for the same period. Its price rose to 30 cents. Victoria is also served by the national broadsheet daily *The Australian* and *The Australian Financial Review*, a business-oriented daily produced in Sydney and printed in facsimile in Melbourne. The Australian Labor Party and the unions produced their own newspaper during the 1975 election campaign. Called *The National Citizen*, it published three editions nationally, selling at 10 cents a copy with an initial circulation aim of 500,000 copies.

Newspaper publishers were faced with substantial increases in production costs and wages during 1974-75. There were rises in newsprint prices and increased pay-roll and associated costs, and these factors were accompanied by a lower volume of advertising due to a general decline in economic conditions. The two major publishers also experienced a lengthy industrial dispute in August 1975 when printers went on strike for thirteen consecutive days. During this period the papers were printed by executive staff. *The Herald* and *The Sun* were produced by the hot metal process used in normal circumstances, but *The Age* used a combination of computers and optical character recognition scanners to set type in the cold metal paste up system.

These circumstances resulted in reduced profits during 1974-75, though both The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, and David Syme and Co Ltd, had better results towards the end of 1975.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, had a consolidated profit of \$9.5m for the year ending September 1975—a 17.6 per cent decrease on the previous year's results. During this period, costs associated with publishing rose by \$17.8m. By the end of 1975, however, the group reported a 3.4 per cent increase in profit compared with the same period in 1974.

A similar situation was experienced by David Syme and Co. Ltd, which experienced a decrease in profit of 27.6 per cent for the year ended 30 June 1975. The company made a profit of \$1.6m—its second best on record though the profit for the first six months had decreased by 49 per cent.

In order to cover some of the cost increases, the three newspapers raised cover prices during the year. *The Herald* raised its price twice: from 6 cents to 7 cents, and 7 cents to 8 cents; *The Sun* from 8 cents to 9 cents; and *The Age* from 9 cents to 10 cents.

Suburban press

At a time when most publishers of newspapers and magazines are being forced by rising costs to increase the selling price, suburban newspapers in Melbourne are maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. The number of papers has increased to 48. This indicates the acceptance by advertisers and the public of suburban newspapers.

The demand has matched the growth of the suburbs of Melbourne. In 1975, 1,500,000 suburban papers were being printed and distributed. The Suburban Newspapers Audit Bureau has been disbanded and most publishers are joining the C.A.B. (Circulation Audit Bureau). Affiliated newspapers publish their audited circulations every week. Independent surveys prove a high degree of acceptability. Inflation has led to tighter management control in all departments. Improved production skills and new methods have helped lift suburban newspapers to a high standard, and better trained editorial staff, artists, and photographers have all played a part in this.

Among the reasons for the improvement in quality over the last fifteen years has been the purchase by several companies of high speed offset presses and the organisation by the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers Association of a number of competitions between member groups. These awards are judged annually.

Further reference, 1976 ; Country press, 1967

Broadcasting and television services

The Australian broadcasting and television system consists of two types of service: (1) the national broadcasting and television service established and operated under Part III of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and (2) the commercial broadcasting and television service operated under licences granted by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications following on the recommendations made by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in accordance with Part IV of the Act.

*Australian Broadcasting Control Board **

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are generally as described on pages 177–8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, except that its powers to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of stations have been withdrawn.

The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

* The Australian Broadcasting Control Board was disbanded from 1 January 1977.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO, 3AR and 3ZZ (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; seven short-wave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate from Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Melbourne A.B.C. access radio station 3ZZ involves the community in planning the station's programme output. A planning committee, elected at a public meeting, represents a wide range of interests and includes nominees from migrant groups, conservationists, charities, and ratepayers. In co-operation with the A.B.C. the committee largely shapes the station's format and continues to guide its output. Time for ethnic communities is allotted according to language, not nationality. For example, the Spanish language programmes are designed for all Spanish-speaking people in Melbourne, whether from Spain or from one of the Spanish-speaking South American countries. Most groups present news from their homeland, play music, and talk about their culture.

Frequency modulation radio

The A.B.C.'s stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976, with headquarters in Adelaide. The programme format emphasises good music together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

The A.B.C. Independent News Service was established in June 1947 following an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it gathers all its own news within Australia. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The A.B.C.'s policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by A.B.C. offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the A.B.C.'s National News Office. A.B.C. offices in London, Singapore, Jakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Brussels, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, and Tokyo.

Within Australia, the A.B.C. News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The A.B.C. employs some 340 journalists, and approximately 1,000 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these people are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the A.B.C. News Service employs about 50 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information

supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the A.B.C. broadcasts ten main national-state radio news bulletins daily. There is also "Newsvoice" Monday to Friday. The output of "News in Brief" bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to sixteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. A.B.C. regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Special news bulletins are provided for the access radio station 3ZZ.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the A.B.C., is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939 under the A.B.C., and in 1941 it was taken over by the Department of Information under Sir Keith Murdoch. It was returned to the A.B.C. six months later, but in 1944 the Department again took it over. The service finally returned to the A.B.C. in 1950, and today it broadcasts 74 news bulletins daily, including broadcasts in English, Indonesian, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, French, Thai, Japanese, Neo-Melanesian, and Vietnamese.

At Radio Australia a staff of 193 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes 82 foreign language programme officers, mostly recruited from their Countries of origin.

Radio Australia suffered severe damage when Cyclone Tracy wrecked the service's transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory, on 25 December, 1974. Though transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. A temporary station was established at Carnarvon, Western Australia in December 1975 to partly restore reception for listeners in south-east Asia.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts exceeding \$3.5m. Licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1975-76 were \$818,114.

At 30 June 1976 there were 120 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1976

Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3XY		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3AW		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Lubeck	3TR	Sale
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3DB		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1976 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne, 168 and country, 127.59.

Further reference, 1976; History of broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966, 1976; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968; Development of A.B.C. radio programmes, 1969

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting.

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Telecommunications Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1976 television services were provided in Australia by 84 national stations and 48 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to more than 99 per cent of the population.

Commercial television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts over \$3.5m. Licence fees payable by television stations during 1975-76 were \$3,387,834.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema movies	20.6	13.4
Other drama	32.0	41.8
Light entertainment	19.2	17.2
Sport	7.3	5.7
News	4.3	7.3
Children	5.9	4.1
Family activities	5.0	3.1
Information	1.3	2.1
Current affairs	2.8	3.3
Political matter	0.1	0.2
Religious matter	0.7	1.2
Education	0.8	0.6
The arts	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1976**

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTv6	April 1962
Traralgon (Latrobe valley)	GLV10	December 1961
Shepparton (Goulburn valley)	GMV6	December 1961
Albury (Upper Murray)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

National television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 NOVEMBER 1976**

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe valley)	ABLV4	September 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn valley)	ABGV3	November 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December 1964
Swan Hill (Murray valley)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1975-76

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama	889	19.21	21.40	Panel/quiz games	7	0.15	28.01
Variety and acts	284	6.13	80.27	Musical performances	24	0.52	77.13
Sport	715	15.46	85.72	Religion	49	1.06	100.00
News and weather	297	6.42	100.00	Rural	10	0.22	100.00
Public interest	654	14.13	76.77	Arts and aesthetics	51	3.26	27.54
Education	1,160	25.06	44.10	Presentation	315	6.81	100.00
Cartoons	73	1.58	3.10				
				Total	4,629	100.00	60.08

Virtually all A.B.C. programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. To maintain Australian content above 60 per cent of its television output was a major achievement for the A.B.C. in its first full year of colour television.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the A.B.C. Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the A.B.C. news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne. A.B.C. Television News has its own team of special reporters and cameramen equipped with radio-controlled cars for covering spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the A.B.C. on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, amounting to 45 minutes in all.

The co-axial cable between Sydney and Melbourne plays a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly through the cable into news bulletins while on air.

Satellites are being used increasingly in television news and in 1975 a daily news service from London was introduced, via the Intelsat IV Indian Ocean satellite. The news items come from A.B.C. offices abroad, from the B.B.C., N.B.C. (U.S.A.), C.B.C. (Canada) and other Visnews members plus Visnews staff camera crews. All A.B.C.-T.V. and most Australian commercial television stations are participating in the scheme and sharing the cost.

As well as the major news bulletins, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other services the Gippsland region.

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 NOVEMBER 1976

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
Bright	AMV4 Upper Murray	11	March 1973
Corryong/Khancoban	AMV4 Upper Murray	10	November 1975
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 Latrobe valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	2	December 1970
Corryong/Khancoban	ABAV1 Albury	9	December 1974

Further reference, 1976; Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965; Television programme research, 1966; Television technical planning, 1967; Television programmes, 1970; Music in radio and television, 1971; A.B.C. television drama in Victoria, 1972

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1977 EPILOGUE: THE CENTENARY TEST MATCH

The Centenary Test Match played on the Melbourne Cricket Ground from 12 to 17 March 1977 (with a Rest Day on 15 March) was a memorable culmination to 100 years of Test Cricket. All but a few of the many living players who have represented Australia against England, or played for England in a Test Match in Australia, gathered at the Melbourne Cricket Ground to witness a remarkable game of Cricket with an extraordinary finish.

Between the time that the first English team visited Victoria in 1862 to play its first match on the Melbourne Cricket Ground and the historic First Test Match in 1877, the visiting Englishmen had played against odds of 15, 18, or even 22—such was their strength as compared with that of the local players.

When Lillywhite brought out the 1877 side, the overstrength teams that opposed it played so well that the idea was mooted for selecting a team from the best players in Victoria and New South Wales who might meet the visitors on equal terms. This suggestion was taken up and a combined team comprising six Victorians and six New South Welshmen was selected. The final team, however, ultimately contained six Victorian and five New South Welshmen with a Victorian twelfth man. Because of the nature of the Australian team, the game was called a "Combination Match". Although the games played by the 1862 English side against odds were called "Test Matches", the name lapsed after that tour and was not revived until 1890. It then reverted to the 1877 game and all the matches played between 1877 and 1890. The games between Australia and England have been so called ever since, as are all games now when played between the full strengths of the competing countries.

The organisation of the Centenary Test Match was the outcome of skilled co-operation between the Australian Cricket Board, the Victorian Cricket Association, and the Melbourne Cricket Club, and grew from a suggestion made at an MCC Committee meeting by Vice-President Hans Ebeling in 1973. Considerable assistance in staging the game was given by two Australian airline companies who flew some 95 former English players to Australia and brought the former Australian players from other States; by the official sponsors of the match; and by a Melbourne hotel which assisted in accommodating the visitors. As a result, over 200 former players and officials were able to gather at the Melbourne Cricket Ground for the Match.

The game coincided with the Silver Jubilee visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh to Victoria and it was arranged that the Royal couple would attend at 3.10 p.m. on the final day.

At the end of the first two days the game gave every indication of proving a great disappointment with little or no hope of lasting until the visit of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness. Australia, sent in to bat on a perfect wicket, inexplicably collapsed for 138 runs before the end of the first day. England did worse and was all out for 95 midway through the second day. It appeared certain that the game would be all over before Her Majesty and His Royal Highness arrived.

Interesting theories were put forward to account for the batting failures. The one most generally accepted by past and present players was that the substantial pre-match publicity and the presence of so many former "greats" had placed a much greater strain than usual on the players and that this affected their batting.

Whatever the reason, the players settled down in their second innings when, with the match well under way, their nerves had calmed somewhat. Rod Marsh became the first Australian wicketkeeper to score a century in a Test against England and, when Australia later took the field for the second time, passed the previous record of the number of dismissals achieved by an Australian behind the stumps. Australia finally declared at 9 for 419 at noon on the fourth day.

Fears persisted that the game would not see the arrival of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, but they were misplaced. England, inspired by a brilliant 176 by Randall, playing his first Test against Australia, gradually reduced the enormous margin of 462 runs. In fact when the Royal Party arrived at 3.10 p.m. England was in a strong position to win the game.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness watched the match until 4.20 p.m. when tea was taken. Before leaving the field both teams were presented and immediately following the break Greig (the English captain) was dismissed. Over the years it has been noted that a number of wickets, Australian and English, have fallen after presentation to Royalty.

During their time at the Ground Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh were entertained by the Australian Cricket Board, the Victorian Cricket Association, and the Melbourne Cricket Club. They were shown through the Club rooms, Museum, and Gallery by MCC officials before descending to the MCC Long Room where Her Majesty created Australian history by carrying out an investiture, when she bestowed the Knighthood of Australia on the Rt Hon Sir Robert Menzies. It was an historic occasion in the midst of an historic match.

Before leaving the Ground Her Majesty The Queen unveiled a plaque commemorating the Centenary of Test Cricket and the Royal couple were then escorted to the waiting car and bidden farewell. It was noticed that His Royal Highness, a former President of Marylebone Cricket Club, turned on the car radio even before it had moved off. The Royal couple would have been on the way to HMY *Britannia* when they heard the last English wicket fall in the final 45 minutes of play—a remarkable event after the first innings collapses.

And the extraordinary finish? Australia had won the 1977 Test Match by 45 runs; Australia had won the 1877 Test Match by 45 runs.

Appendix A

VICTORIAN CONSTITUTION

An Act to re-enact the Law relating to the Constitution of the State of Victoria and for other purposes.

[19th November, 1975.] *

Whereas the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria did in the year 1854 pass a Bill intituled "An Act to establish a Constitution in and for the colony for Victoria":

And whereas the said Bill was presented to the then Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria for Her Majesty's assent and the said Lieutenant-Governor did thereupon declare that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

And whereas the Imperial Parliament deemed it expedient to authorize Her Majesty to assent to the said reserved Bill amended by the omission of certain provisions thereof:

And whereas the said Bill as amended was set forth in a Schedule to an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to Assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of Victoria to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria" by which Act Her Majesty in Council was authorized to assent to the said reserved Bill amended by the omission of certain provisions thereof, and the Bill was assented to accordingly:

And whereas by the said Bill as so amended the Colony of Victoria was established as a self-governing colony with responsible government:

And whereas the said Bill as so amended is the Constitution of Victoria and is known as *The Constitution Act*:

And whereas it is provided by section LX. of the said *The Constitution Act* that the Legislature of Victoria has full power and authority from time to time by any Act or Acts to repeal alter or vary all or any of the provisions of *The Constitution Act* and to substitute others in lieu thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act 1975*.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) This Act is divided into Parts and Divisions as follows:—

Part I.—The Crown ss. 6–14.

Part II.—The Parliament ss. 15–74.	{	Division 1.—Constitution and Powers ss. 15–18.
		Division 2.—Privileges of Parliament s. 19.
		Division 3.—Summoning of Parliament. Oath of Allegiance ss. 20–23.
		Division 4.—Presiding Officers s. 24.
		Division 5.—Legislative Council ss. 25–32.
		Division 6.—Legislative Assembly ss. 33–40.
		Division 7.—Provisions applicable to both Council and Assembly ss. 41–48.

* Reserved 20th May, 1975. Proclamation of Royal Assent published in the *Victoria Government Gazette*, 19th November, 1975.

Part II.—The Parliament ss. 15–74. —continued.	Division 8.—Offices and Places of Profit ss. 49–61. Division 9.—Provisions relating to Appropriation Bills and Disagreements between the Houses ss. 62–68. Division 10.—Acts of Parliament ss. 69–71. Division 11.—Publication of Parliamentary Proceedings ss. 72–74.
Part III.—The Supreme Court ss. 75–87.	
Part IV.—The Executive s. 88.	
Part V.—Financial ss. 89–94.	Division 1.—Consolidated Revenue ss. 89–93. Division 2.—Expenses of Executive Council and Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly s. 94.
Part VI.—Relation of Public Officers to Political Affairs s. 95.	
Part VII.—Repeals and Amendments s. 96.	

2. (1) All laws which at the commencement of this Act are in force within Victoria shall remain and continue to be of the same force authority and effect as if this Act had not come into force except insofar as the same are repealed or varied by or under this or any subsequent Act.

(2) All courts within Victoria and all offices judicial administrative or ministerial therein and all charters legal commissions powers and authorities except insofar as the same may be abolished altered or varied by or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or are abolished altered or varied by any Act or Acts shall continue to subsist in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not come into force.

(3) The Supreme Court of the State of Victoria as at present constituted shall continue under and subject to the provisions of this Act and shall for all purposes be deemed to be the same court after as before the commencement of this Act.

(4) If the appointed day for the Legislative Council under the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974 has not passed at the time that this Act comes into operation, section 26 shall have effect until that appointed day as if for the expression "44 members" there were substituted the expression "36 members" and sub-section (1) of section 27 shall have effect as if for the expression "22 provinces" there were substituted the expression "18 provinces".

(5) If the appointed day for the Legislative Assembly under the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974 has not passed at the time this Act comes into operation sub-section (1) of section 35 shall have effect until that appointed day as if for the expression "81 districts" there were substituted the expression "73 districts".

3. (1) Subject to the *Imperial Acts Application Act* 1922 all laws and statutes in force within the realm of England on the 25th day of July, 1828 (not being inconsistent with any law now in force) shall be applied in the administration of justice in the courts of Victoria, so far as they can be applied within Victoria.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the application of any such laws or statutes in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the Parliament by Act to declare whether such laws or statutes shall be deemed to extend to Victoria, and to be in force within Victoria, or to make and establish such limitations and modifications of such laws and statutes within Victoria as may be deemed expedient in that behalf.

4. (1) The Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly as at present constituted shall continue under and subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all members of the Parliament holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to do so, and every such member, or if he shall sooner vacate his office, the person, if any, who is elected to fill his place, otherwise than at a periodical election, shall retire at the time when such member would have retired by effluxion of time if this Act had not come into force.

(3) Except as in this Act expressly or by necessary implication provided—

(a) all persons things and circumstances appointed or created by or under any of the Acts or enactments repealed by this Act or existing or continuing under any of such Acts or enactments immediately before the commencement of this Act shall under and subject to this Act continue to have the same status operation and effect as they respectively would have had if such Acts or enactments had not been so repealed;

- (b) in particular and without affecting the generality of the foregoing paragraph, such repeal shall not disturb the continuity of status operation or effect of any proclamation regulation rule by-law order appointment application probate letters of administration decision action cause matter appeal proceeding agreement examination affidavit declaration affirmation reference recognizance security certificate liability roll writ poll determination membership classification notice pension salary allowance liability or right made given issued accrued incurred or acquired or existing or continuing by or under any such Acts or enactments before the commencement of this Act.

5. In this Act unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

- “Assembly” means Legislative Assembly of Victoria.
 “Chief Justice” means the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and includes “Acting Chief Justice” and in the absence of the Chief Justice and the Acting Chief Justice from duty means the senior puisne Judge for the time being present.
 “Consolidated Fund” means the Consolidated Fund constituted under the *Public Account Act 1958*.
 “Council” means Legislative Council of Victoria.
 “Court of Disputed Returns” means the Court of Disputed Returns provided for in section 280 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*.
 “District” means electoral district of the Assembly.
 “General election” means an election at which all the members of the Council or of the Assembly (as the case may be) have to be elected.
 “Master” means Master of the Supreme Court.
 “Parliament” means the Parliament of Victoria.
 “Parliamentary Offices Committee” means the Parliamentary Offices Committee constituted by the *Parliamentary Officers Act 1975*.
 “Periodical election” in relation to the Council means an election at which one-half of the members of the Council have to be elected.
 “Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or any regulation thereunder.
 “President” means President of the Council and includes any person acting as the President of the Council.
 “Presiding officer” means—
 (a) in relation to the Legislative Council—the President; and
 (b) in relation to the Legislative Assembly—the Speaker.
 “Province” means electoral province of the Council.
 “Speaker” means Speaker of the Assembly and includes any person acting as the Speaker of the Assembly.
 “Subdivision” means subdivision of a province or district and includes any unsubdivided province or district.
 “Supreme Court” means the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria.

PART I.—THE CROWN.

6. The Governor appointed by Her Majesty shall be Her Majesty’s representative in Victoria.

7. (1) The Governor shall receive a salary at the rate of \$20,500 per annum and shall defray the salaries of his staff his travelling and all other expenses out of such salary except to the extent that moneys are appropriated by the Parliament to meet expenses for services in connexion with Government House (including secretarial domestic and maintenance services).

(2) The salary of the Governor shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

8. (1) The Governor may by proclamation or otherwise fix such places within Victoria and subject to this Act such times for holding every session of the Council and Assembly and may vary and alter the same respectively in such manner as he thinks fit.

(2) The Governor may if he thinks fit by proclamation or otherwise from time to time—

- (a) prorogue the Council the Assembly or both the Council and the Assembly ;
- or
- (b) dissolve the Assembly.

9. The Parliament in being at any demise of the Crown shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise, but shall continue so long as it would have continued but for such demise, unless it is sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

10. All things done within Victoria at any time after any demise of the Crown but before the Governor by his proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* has notified such demise and which but for this Act might be affected by such demise shall have the same effect and be of the same force as if no such demise had happened.

11. (1) Every commission warrant or other authority for the exercise of any office or employment of any kind or nature within Victoria issued or exercised by the Governor or the Governor in Council or by any other person in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty in virtue of his office or under the authority of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Parliament of Victoria or of any rules or regulations made thereunder respectively shall continue in full force notwithstanding any demise of the Crown and be of the same effect as if no such demise had happened.

(2) No action suit or other process or proceeding civil or criminal in or to which Her Majesty is a party or which has been commenced or carried on in her name or by her authority shall by reason of her demise abate discontinue or be in any manner affected ; but every such action suit process or proceeding shall be carried on enforced or otherwise completed or acted on in the name of the reigning Sovereign for the time being and as if such demise had not happened.

(3) The Public Seal of the State and other Public Seals in being at the time of the demise of the Crown shall continue and be made use of as if no such demise had happened.

12. Where in and by any grant or lease from the Crown or deed or document any exception or reservation is made in favour of or any power is given to Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors, the Governor may on behalf of Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors take the benefit and advantage of any such exception or reservation and may exercise any such power in the same manner as Her Majesty or Her Majesty her heirs and successors might have done.

13. All contracts of every kind lawfully entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty or any of her successors to the Crown with any person body or authority and all benefit and advantage thereof and all liability in respect thereof shall attach and belong to the heirs and successors of Her Majesty or of such successors (as the case may be) although they are not expressly named in any such contract.

14. The Governor may transmit by message to the Council or the Assembly for its consideration any amendment which he desires to be made in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent and all such amendments shall be taken into consideration in such convenient manner as the standing rules and orders of the Council and the Assembly provide.

PART II.—THE PARLIAMENT.

DIVISION 1.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS.

15. The legislative power of the State of Victoria shall be vested in a Parliament, which shall consist of Her Majesty, the Council, and the Assembly, to be known as the Parliament of Victoria.

16. The Parliament shall have power to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever.

17. Subject to this Act the Parliament may make laws regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within Victoria and of all mines and minerals which are within the jurisdiction control or disposition of Her Majesty in and adjacent to Victoria.

18. (1) Subject to sub-section (2) the Parliament may by any Act repeal alter or vary all or any of the provisions of this Act and substitute others in lieu thereof.

(2) It shall not be lawful to present to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent any Bill—

- (a) by which an alteration in the constitution of the Parliament, the Council or the Assembly may be made ; or
- (b) by which this section, Part I., Part III., or Division 2 of Part V., or any provision substituted for any provisions therein contained may be repealed altered or varied—

unless the second and third readings of such Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and of the Assembly respectively.

(3) Any Bill dealing with any of the matters specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) which has not been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and of the Assembly respectively shall be void.

(4) Sub-section (2) shall not apply to any Bill to—

- (a) alter the qualifications of electors and members of the Council or the Assembly ;
- (b) establish new electoral provinces or districts or vary or alter any such province or district ;
- (c) appoint alter increase or decrease the number of members of the Council or the Assembly to be elected for an electoral province or district ;
- (d) increase the whole number of members of the Council or the Assembly ;
- (e) alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers ; or
- (f) make provision for the issue and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the Council and the Assembly respectively or for the time place and manner of holding such elections.

DIVISION 2.—PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.

19. (1) The Council and the Assembly respectively and the committees and members thereof respectively shall hold enjoy and exercise such and the like privileges immunities and powers as at the 21st day of July, 1855 were held enjoyed and exercised by the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland and by the committees and members thereof, so far as the same are not inconsistent with any Act of the Parliament of Victoria, whether such privileges immunities or powers were so held possessed or enjoyed by custom statute or otherwise.

(2) The Parliament may by Act legislate for or with respect to the privileges immunities and powers to be held enjoyed and exercised by the Council and the Assembly and by the committees and the members thereof respectively.

(3) Any copy of the Journals of the House of Commons printed or purporting to be printed by the order or printer of the House of Commons shall be received as *prima facie* evidence without proof of its being such copy, upon any inquiry touching the privileges immunities and powers of the Council or the Assembly or of any committee or member thereof respectively.

DIVISION 3.—SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

20. The Governor may by proclamation summon the Council and the Assembly to meet for the despatch of the business of the Parliament on any day not less than six days from the date of such proclamation or in a case of emergency upon such shorter notice as he may think fit.

21. When the Governor by proclamation summons the Council and the Assembly for the despatch of the business of the Parliament as provided by the last preceding section the Council and the Assembly shall thereupon stand adjourned to the day and time declared in such proclamation notwithstanding any previous adjournment of the Council and the Assembly or either of them to any later day and notwithstanding any former law usage or practice to the contrary.

22. All orders made by the Council or the Assembly and appointed for the day to which the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) has been adjourned or to any day or days subsequent thereto other than and except any order or orders specially appointed for particular days and declared to be so fixed notwithstanding any meeting under the provisions of section 20 and other than any order made under the express provisions of any Act shall be deemed and taken to have been appointed for the day on which the Council and the Assembly shall meet in pursuance of such proclamation.

23. (1) No member either of the Council or the Assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein respectively until he has taken and subscribed before the Governor or some person authorized by the Governor in that behalf the oath or affirmation in the Second Schedule.

(2) Whenever the demise of the Crown is notified by the Governor to the Council and the Assembly, the members of the Council and of the Assembly shall before they are permitted to sit or vote therein respectively take and subscribe the like oath or affirmation to the successor for the time being to the Crown.

DIVISION 4.—PRESIDING OFFICERS.

24. (1) If the presiding officer of the Council or the Assembly resigns his office or his seat, he shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the presiding officer of that House under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders be deemed to continue to be the presiding officer of that House (whether or not that House is dissolved after he so resigns) until the day before a presiding officer is to be chosen by that House.

(2) If the President of the Council ceases to be a member of the Council by reason of the expiration of his term of office, he shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the President of the Council under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders be deemed to continue to be the President of the Council (whether or not the Council is dissolved after he so ceases to be a member) until the day before a President is to be chosen by the Council.

(3) If—

(a) the presiding officer of either House ; or

(b) a person who, by virtue of this section, is deemed to be, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of either House, to be or to continue to be the presiding officer of that House—

dies, is absent from Victoria or is incapable by reason of illness leave of absence or other unavoidable cause from exercising any powers or functions conferred or imposed upon the presiding officer, the Chairman of Committees of that House shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of that House, be deemed to be the presiding officer of that House (whether or not that House is dissolved after the death or during the absence or incapacity) until a presiding officer is chosen by that House or the absence or incapacity terminates, as the case may be.

(4) For the purposes of sub-section (3) where there is no Chairman of Committees of a House, the person who last held office as Chairman of Committees of that House shall be deemed to continue to be Chairman of Committees of that House until a Chairman of Committees of that House is appointed by that House.

(5) Where either House is dissolved, the person, if any, who is the presiding officer of that House immediately before the dissolution shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions of the presiding officer of that House under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders, be deemed to continue to be the presiding officer of that House until the day before a presiding officer is to be chosen by that House.

(6) If, after either House has been dissolved the person (if any) who was the presiding officer of that House immediately before the dissolution dies, is absent from Victoria or is incapable by reason of illness of exercising any powers or functions under this or any other Act or under the standing orders or the joint standing orders, the person who last held office as Chairman of Committees of that House shall, for the purposes of the exercise of any powers or functions by the presiding officer of that House under any such Act or Order be deemed to be the presiding officer of that House until a presiding officer is chosen by that House or the absence or incapacity terminates, as the case may be.

DIVISION 5.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

25. In this Division unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Member” means a member of the Council.

“Seat” means the right of sitting and voting as a member in the Council.

Subdivision (1).—Provinces and Members.

26. The Council shall consist of 44 members who shall be representatives of and be elected by the electors of the respective provinces.

27. (1) Victoria shall be divided into 22 provinces each of which shall return two members to the Council.

(2) The name and boundaries of each province shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*—

- (a) divide any province into subdivisions ;
- (b) specify the names and boundaries of subdivisions ; and
- (c) alter the name and boundaries of any subdivision—

but each subdivision of a province shall correspond with a subdivision of an electoral district.

(4) The subdivisions and the names and boundaries thereof shall be such as are specified in any such proclamation.

28. (1) Subject to this Act a member of the Council shall be entitled to hold his seat for a period of six years.

(2) Where there is a general election for the Council, the member first elected for a province shall be entitled to hold his seat for six years, and the other member shall be entitled to hold his seat for three years.

(3) The period during which a member of the Council is entitled to hold his seat therein shall—

- (a) in the case of a general election commence from and including the date appointed for taking the poll at the general election at which such member is elected ; and
- (b) in the case of a periodical election commence—

(i) from and including the date appointed for taking the poll at the periodical election at which such member is elected ; or

(ii) where such poll is taken before the date on which the retiring members are due to retire by effluxion of time, from and including the day after the date when such retirement is due—

whichever last happens.

(4) A member of the Council elected to fill the place of any member whose seat becomes vacant otherwise than by his retirement by effluxion of time or the dissolution of the Council shall subject to this Act be entitled to hold the seat from the declaration of the poll until the expiration of the period for which his predecessor was elected.

(5) Every retiring member of the Council shall if not otherwise disentitled be eligible to be re-elected and except when the Council is dissolved shall be entitled to sit and vote as a member until the day before the day appointed for the polling at the election of a member to fill his place for the province represented by him or until the expiration of the period for which he was elected, whichever last happens.

29. A member of the Assembly may not be elected to or sit or vote as a member of the Council.

30. A member may resign his seat by a letter addressed to the Governor and on its receipt by the Governor the seat of such member shall become vacant.

Subdivision (2).—Proceedings of the Council.

31. (1) The Council, if there is no President, shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect a member of the Council to be the President.

(2) In the case of the death resignation or removal by a vote of the Council of the President the Council shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect some other member to be the President.

(3) The President so elected shall preside at the meetings of the Council except as may be provided by the standing rules and orders.

32. (1) The Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the President one-third at least of the members.

(2) Subject to section 18 all questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present other than the President and when the votes are equal the President shall have a casting vote.

(3) The Chairman of Committees shall be the Deputy President of the Council.

DIVISION 6.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

33. In this Division unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Member” means a member of the Assembly.

“Seat” means the right of sitting and voting as a member in the Assembly.

Subdivision (1).—Districts and Members.

34. The Assembly shall consist of members who shall be representatives of and be elected by the electors of the respective districts.

35. (1) Victoria shall be divided into 81 districts each of which shall return one member to the Assembly.

(2) The name and boundaries of each district shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

(3) The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*—

(a) divide any district into subdivisions;

(b) specify the names and boundaries of subdivisions; and

(c) alter the name and boundaries of any subdivision.

(4) The subdivisions and the names and boundaries thereof shall be such as are specified in any such proclamation.

36. A member of the Council may not be elected to or sit or vote as a member of the Assembly.

37. A member may resign his seat by a letter addressed to the Speaker and on its receipt by the Speaker the seat of such member shall become vacant.

Subdivision (2).—Duration of the Assembly.

38. The Assembly shall exist and continue for three years from the day of its first meeting after a general election unless sooner dissolved by the Governor.

Subdivision (3).—Proceedings of the Assembly.

39. (1) The Assembly shall at its first meeting after a general election and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect a member of the Assembly to be Speaker.

(2) In case of the death resignation or removal by a vote of the Assembly of the Speaker the Assembly shall before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect some other member to be Speaker.

(3) The Speaker shall preside at the meetings of the Assembly except as may be provided by the standing rules and orders.

40. (1) The Assembly shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the Speaker at least twenty of the members.

(2) Subject to section 18 all questions arising in the Assembly shall be decided by a majority of members present other than the Speaker and when the votes are equal the Speaker shall have a casting vote.

(3) The Chairman of Committees shall be the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

DIVISION 7.—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY.

41. There shall be a session of the Council and the Assembly once at least in every year so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Council and the Assembly in one session and the first sitting of the Council and the Assembly in the next session.

42. No omission or failure to elect a member or members in or for any province or district nor the vacating of the seat or avoiding of the election of any such member or members shall be deemed or taken to make either the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) incomplete or to invalidate any proceedings thereof or to prevent the Council or the Assembly from meeting and despatching business so long as there shall be a quorum of members present.

43. (1) The Council and the Assembly may from time to time make amend or vary standing rules and orders for or with respect to—

(a) the manner in which the Council and the Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President and Deputy President or Speaker and Deputy Speaker (as the case may be);

- (b) the mode in which the Council and the Assembly shall communicate;
- (c) the proper passing intituling and numbering of the Bills introduced into and passed by the Council and the Assembly;
- (d) the proper presentation of such Bills to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent and the consideration of any amendment that the Governor desires to be made;
- (e) the due publication of all proposed proceedings in the Council and the Assembly; and
- (f) the conduct of all business and proceedings in the Council and the Assembly severally and collectively.

(2) A standing rule or order affecting the mode of communication between the Council and the Assembly or the proceedings of the Council and the Assembly collectively shall be of no force unless the same shall have been adopted both by the Council and the Assembly.

Subdivision (1).—Membership of the Council and the Assembly.

44. (1) Subject to this Act a person who is entitled under section 48 to enrol as an elector for the Assembly shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

(2) An elector who—

- (a) is a judge of a court of Victoria;
- (b) is a member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth;
- (c) is an undischarged bankrupt—

shall not be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

(3) An elector who has been convicted or found guilty of a felony committed by him when of or over the age of 18 years under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations shall not be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly.

45. (1) If a person who is not qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) is elected and returned as such a member the election and return shall be declared by the Court of Disputed Returns to be void.

(2) If a person so elected and returned contrary to the provisions of this Part sits or votes in the Council or the Assembly he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalty : \$500.

46. If a member of the Council or the Assembly—

- (a) ceases to be qualified to be elected a member of the Council or the Assembly;
or
- (b) fails to attend the Council or the Assembly without the permission of the Council or the Assembly (as the case may be) for one entire session—

his seat in the Council or the Assembly shall become vacant.

47. If a member of the Council or the Assembly is elected a member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth his seat in the Council or the Assembly shall become vacant—

- (a) if a petition against the return of the member to the Parliament of the Commonwealth is not lodged within the time allowed for the lodging of such petitions, upon the expiration of the time so allowed; or
- (b) if a petition is lodged within the time allowed for the lodging of such petitions, upon the final determination of that petition in favour of the member.

Subdivision (2).—Qualification of Electors for the Council and the Assembly.

48. (1) Subject to this Act a person who—

- (a) is a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty;
- (b) is of the full age of 18 years; and
- (c) has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in a subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of his claim for enrolment as an elector—

shall be entitled in respect of residence in that subdivision—

- (d) to enrol as an elector for the Council and the Assembly on the roll for that subdivision; and

- (e) when enrolled and so long as he continues to reside in that subdivision to vote at an election for the province or the district in which the subdivision is situated :

Provided that—

- (i) an elector who has changed his residence to another place within the same subdivision or to another subdivision of the same province or district shall not be deemed by reason only of the change of residence to be disqualified of the qualification in respect of which he is enrolled ;
 - (ii) an elector who within three months before an election has changed his residence to another province or district may vote at the election for the province or district for which his name appears on the roll prepared for the purpose of that election ; and
 - (iii) a woman shall not by reason only that her surname has been changed by marriage be disqualified from voting under the name appearing on the roll.
- (2) A person who—
- (a) has been convicted of treason committed by him when of or over the age of eighteen years under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations ;
 - (b) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment under the law of Victoria or under the law of any other State or country or place or is on parole for any such offence ; or
 - (c) is a protected person within the meaning of the *Public Trustee Act 1958*—
- is not qualified to have his name placed on or retained on a roll of electors of the Council or Assembly or to vote at an election for the Council or the Assembly.

DIVISION 8.—OFFICES AND PLACES OF PROFIT.

49. Except where express provision is made to the contrary by any Act or enactment no person who holds any office or place of profit under the Crown, or who is in any manner employed in the public service of Victoria for salary wages fees or emolument, shall sit or vote in the Council or the Assembly ; and the election of any such person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly shall be null and void.

50. (1) The Governor may from time to time appoint any number of officers so that the entire number shall not at any one time exceed seventeen who shall be entitled to be elected members of either House of the Parliament and to sit and vote therein.

(2) Such officers shall be responsible Ministers of the Crown and members of the Executive Council, and ten at least of such officers shall be members of the Council or the Assembly.

(3) Not more than five of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Council and not more than thirteen of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Assembly.

51. A responsible Minister of the Crown shall not hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Council or the Assembly.

52. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act any responsible Minister of the Crown who is a member of the Council or of the Assembly may at any time with the consent of the House of the Parliament of which he is not a member sit in such House for the purpose only of explaining the provisions of any Bill relating to or connected with any department administered by him, and may take part in any debate or discussion therein on such Bill, but he shall not vote except in the House of which he is an elected member.

(2) It shall not be lawful at any one time for more than one responsible Minister under the authority of this section to sit in the House of which he is not a member.

53. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act where a person is appointed by the Governor to be a responsible Minister of the Crown the acceptance by him of the appointment shall not prevent him from becoming a member of the Council or the Assembly or from sitting and voting as a member or if he is a member shall not vacate his seat.

(2) If any person accepts more than one of the offices referred to in sub-section (1), he shall not receive the salaries of more than one of such offices.

54. A person who is either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria, or who participates or claims or is entitled to participate either directly or indirectly in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising from the same, shall not sit or vote in the Council or the Assembly; and the election of any such person to be a member of either the Council or the Assembly shall be void.

55. If any member of the Council or the Assembly—

- (a) either directly or indirectly becomes concerned or interested in any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria;
- (b) participates or claims or is entitled to participate either directly or indirectly in the profit of any such bargain or contract or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom;
- (c) becomes bankrupt or applies to take the benefit of any Act for the relief of bankrupt debtors; or
- (d) except where otherwise expressly provided or permitted by any Act or enactment, accepts any office or place of profit under the Crown, or in any character or capacity for or in expectation of any fee gain or reward performs any duty or transacts any business whatsoever for or on behalf of the Crown—

his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

56. (1) Any reference in the last two preceding sections to any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty in right of the State of Victoria shall subject to sub-section (2) be deemed to include a reference to—

- (a) any contract entered into by any Government department or by any Minister of the Crown in his capacity as such; and
- (b) (without affecting the generality of the last preceding paragraph) any contract entered into by any public statutory body.

(2) It is hereby declared that any such reference in the said sections does not extend to—

- (a) the supply or provision by Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)) of goods chattels or services where such goods chattels or services are supplied or provided to a member of the Council or the Assembly on no better terms than they are supplied or provided to persons other than members who are in similar circumstances or who are otherwise similarly qualified or eligible;
- (b) any contract or agreement the benefit or burden of which or any interest in which devolves upon a member of the Council or the Assembly as beneficiary under a will or as a person entitled to share in the estate of an intestate or as executor administrator or trustee, until twelve months after such devolution;
- (c) any isolated casual sale or supply of goods chattels or services to Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)) where at the time of such sale or supply the member of the Council or the Assembly concerned did not know and could not reasonably have known that such sale or supply was a sale or supply to Her Majesty (or to a department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)); or
- (d) any compromise in respect of any compensation or other money payable to Her Majesty (including any department Minister or body referred to in sub-section (1)).

57. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or apply to—

- (a) any bargain or contract entered into by any company partnership or association consisting of more than twenty persons where such bargain or contract is entered into for the general benefit of such company partnership or association;
- (b) any lease licence for occupation sale or purchase of any land;

- (c) any agreement for any such lease sale or purchase or for the occupation of such land or for any easement therein or for the loan of money; or
- (d) any security for the payment of money only.

58. Except where express provision is made to the contrary by any Act or enactment other than this section, if any person while he is a member of the Council or the Assembly accepts any office or place of profit under the Crown other than an office as a responsible Minister of the Crown, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for every week that he holds such office.

59. Any person who wilfully contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Division shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalty : \$500.

60. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or any corresponding previous enactment, the seat of a member of the Council or the Assembly shall not become vacant and shall not be deemed to have become vacant, and the election of any person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly shall not be and shall not be deemed to have been void, and no person shall be or be deemed to have been disqualified or incapable to be elected or to be or continue a member of or incapable of sitting or voting in the Council or the Assembly, and no such member or person shall be or be deemed to have been liable to any penalty under this Act or any corresponding previous enactment by reason only that such member or person was or is an officer or member of the naval military or air forces of the Commonwealth whose services were not or are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth or received or receives any pay half-pay allowance or pension as such an officer or member of any of the said forces.

(2) A person shall not for the purposes of this Act or any corresponding previous enactment be deemed to have accepted or to accept an office or place of profit under the Crown by reason only that such person (while he was or is a member of the Council or the Assembly) was or is or served or serves as an officer or member of any of the forces aforesaid or received or receives any pay half-pay allowance or pension as aforesaid.

61. Notwithstanding anything in this Act or the *Public Service Act 1974*, the *Teaching Service Act 1958*, the *Railways Act 1958*, the *Police Regulation Act 1958* or any other Act a person shall not be disqualified or disabled from or be ineligible to be a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected or returned a member of the Council or of the Assembly by reason only of his being in any manner employed in the public service or in the teaching service or in the railway service or in the police force and the election and return of any such person shall not be or be declared void by reason only of his being so employed; and on the election of any such person to be a member of the Council or the Assembly he shall cease to be so employed.

DIVISION 9.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO APPROPRIATION BILLS AND DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

62. All Bills for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund and for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost shall originate in the Assembly and may be rejected but not altered by the Council.

63. The Assembly may not originate or pass any vote resolution or Bill for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund or of any duty rate tax rent return or impost for any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the session in which such vote resolution or Bill is passed.

64. (1) A Bill shall not be taken to be a Bill for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Fund or for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill.

(2) The Council may once at each of the undermentioned stages of a Bill which the Council cannot alter return such Bill to the Assembly suggesting by message the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein, and the Assembly may if it thinks fit make any of such omissions or amendments with or without modifications :

Provided that the Council may not suggest any omission or amendment the effect of which will be to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

(3) The stages of a Bill at which the Council may return the Bill with a message as aforesaid shall be—

- (a) the consideration of the Bill in Committee;
- (b) the consideration of the report of the Committee; and
- (c) the consideration of the question that the Bill be read a third time.

65. An annual Appropriation Bill shall deal only with appropriation.

66. (1) If—

- (a) the Assembly passes a Bill and the Council rejects it; and
- (b) the Assembly is thereafter (but not later than six months before the date of the expiry of the Assembly by effluxion of time) dissolved by the Governor by a proclamation declaring such dissolution to be granted in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses as to such Bill and as to that one Bill only; and
- (c) the Bill is passed by the Assembly in the next session (not earlier than nine months after the date of the second reading in the preceding session of the Bill in the Assembly) and is rejected by the Council—

the Governor may notwithstanding anything in this Act but subject to sub-section (2) by proclamation dissolve the Council.

(2) The Governor shall not pursuant to the power conferred by sub-section (1) dissolve the Council within one month after the Bill is so last rejected by the Council or within nine months after any general or periodical election for the Council.

67. (1) If after such dissolution of the Council the Assembly again passes the Bill in the same or next succeeding session and the Council rejects it the Governor may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Council and of the Assembly.

(2) The members present at such joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill.

(3) Any amendments in such Bill proposed at such joint sitting if affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly shall be deemed to have been carried.

(4) If such Bill with the amendments (if any) so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council and the Assembly it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by the Council and the Assembly and shall be presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent.

(5) The Speaker or in his absence or at his request the President shall preside at such joint sitting and shall have a deliberative but not a casting vote.

(6) The proceedings at any such joint sitting shall be conducted in accordance with joint standing rules and orders prepared and adopted by the Council and the Assembly in the manner provided in section 43 and in all cases not provided for in any such joint standing rules and orders resort shall be had to the standing orders rules forms usages and practice of the Assembly so far as the same may be applicable to the proceedings of such joint sitting.

68. (1) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the Council if having been transmitted to the Council not less than two months before the end of the session—

- (a) it is not, within two months after being so transmitted, passed by the Council; or
- (b) (where the case so requires) the second and third readings are not, within two months after it has been so transmitted, passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Council—

either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses (and for the purposes of this and the next succeeding sub-section any omission or amendment suggested by the Council pursuant to section 64 shall be deemed to be an amendment made by the Council).

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill transmitted to the Council if, when it is transmitted to the Council, it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill or to represent any amendments which have been made by the Council in the former Bill and any amendments which are certified by the Speaker to have been made by the Council

after the dissolution of the Council and agreed to by the Assembly shall be inserted in the Bill as submitted to the joint sitting of the members of the Council and of the Assembly in pursuance of section 67 :

Provided that the Assembly may, if it thinks fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any suggested amendments shall be considered by the Council, and, if agreed to by the Council, shall be treated as amendments made by the Council and agreed to by the Assembly, but the exercise of this power by the Assembly shall not affect the operation of sections 66 and 67 and this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the Council.

(3) When a Bill is presented to the Governor for assent in pursuance of the provisions of section 67 there shall be endorsed on the Bill a certificate of the President and the Speaker signed by them that the appropriate provisions of sections 66 and 67 and this section have been duly complied with.

(4) A certificate by the Speaker or by the President and the Speaker (as the case may be) given under this section shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(5) Any Bill providing for the abolition of the Council or by which an alteration may be made in or amending or repealing this section or either of the last two preceding sections shall not be within the operation of the foregoing provisions of this section or of the last two preceding sections.

DIVISION 10.—ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

69. (1) The Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse on every Act of the Parliament immediately after the title of such Act the day month and year when the same has received the Royal assent, and such indorsement shall be taken to be part of such Act and to be the date of its commencement where no other commencement is therein provided.

(2) An Act which has been reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have received the Royal assent on the day when a proclamation by the Governor that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same is published in the *Government Gazette*.

70. Whenever by any Act of the Parliament a day or time is appointed fixed or indicated as the day or time on or at which any act matter or thing is to be done or effected and such day or time is antecedent to the passing of such Act and its receiving the Royal assent the Governor in Council unless the contrary is expressly enacted may by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* appoint or fix or indicate a day or time for doing or effecting such act matter or thing and every such act matter or thing done or effected upon the day or time so appointed fixed or indicated shall be as good valid and effectual as if it had been done or effected on the day or at the time appointed fixed or indicated in the Act and all provisions of the Act following and dependent directly upon the doing or effecting of such act matter or thing shall be read and construed as if the date or time so appointed fixed or indicated by the Governor in Council had been the date appointed fixed or indicated in the Act.

71. Where in any session any Bill is introduced into either the Council or the Assembly for the continuance of any Act which would expire in such session and such Act has expired before the Bill for continuing the same has received the Royal assent such continuing Act shall be deemed and taken to have effect from the expiration of the Act intended to be continued as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if such continuing Act had actually passed before the expiration of the Act intended to be continued unless otherwise specially provided in such continuing Act : Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any person with any punishment penalty or forfeiture whatsoever by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person contrary to the provisions of the Act so continued between the expiration of the same and the date on which the Act continuing the same receives the Royal assent.

DIVISION 11.—PUBLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

72. (1) Subject to the *Public Service Act* 1974, there shall be appointed a person to be the Government Printer for Victoria.

(2) The Government Printer shall be deemed to be and always to have been authorized by each House of the Parliament to publish the reports of debates in each such House and to publish extracts from the reports of such debates.

73. (1) Any person who is defendant or respondent in any civil criminal or mixed proceeding commenced or prosecuted in any manner whatsoever for or on account or in respect of the publication of any report paper votes or proceedings of the Houses of the Parliament or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them by such person or by his officer or servant by or under the authority of such Houses or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them may bring before the court in which such proceeding has been or is so commenced or prosecuted or before any judge of the same, first giving twenty-four hours notice of his intention so to do to the prosecutor or plaintiff in such proceeding, a certificate under the hand of the President or of the Speaker or under the hands of the President and the Speaker or under the hand of the Clerk of the Parliaments or of the Clerk of the Council or of the Clerk of the Assembly (as the case may require) stating that the report paper votes or proceedings (as the case may be) in respect whereof such proceeding has been commenced or prosecuted was published by such person or by his officer or servant by order or under the authority of such Houses or either of them or of any committee of such Houses or either of them together with an affidavit verifying such certificate.

(2) The court or judge shall thereupon immediately stay such proceeding; and the same and every writ or process issued therein shall be determined and superseded by virtue of this Act.

(3) In this and the next succeeding section any reference to the publication of proceedings of either House of the Parliament shall include and shall be deemed always to have included a reference to the publication of the reports of debates in either such House and to the publication of extracts from such reports.

74. (1) In any civil criminal or mixed proceeding for or on account or in respect of the publication of any copy of such report paper votes or proceedings the defendant at any stage of the proceeding may lay before the court or judge such report paper votes or proceedings and such copy, with an affidavit verifying such report paper votes or proceedings and the correctness of such copy.

(2) The court or judge shall immediately stay such proceeding; and the same and every writ or process issued therein shall be determined and superseded by virtue of this Act.

(3) It shall be lawful, in any civil criminal or mixed proceedings for printing any abstract of such report paper votes or proceedings, to give in evidence such report paper votes or proceedings and to show that such abstract was published *bona fide* and without malice; and if such is the opinion of the judge or of the jury (as the case may be) in any such proceeding a judgment or a verdict (as the case may require) shall be entered for the defendant.

PART III.—THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA.

75. (1) A Court shall be held in and for Victoria and its dependencies which shall be styled "The Supreme Court of the State of Victoria" which in this Part is called "the Court".

(2) The Court shall consist of such number of Judges not exceeding 21 in number as are from time to time appointed and the Prothonotary, the Registrar of Probates and the Masters of the Court.

(3) Each of the Judges shall be or have been a practitioner of the Court of not less than eight years' standing.

(4) The Court shall be held by and before a Judge or Judges except in the case of any action issue or application which is or is of a class in respect of which the jurisdiction of the Court has been conferred upon the Prothonotary, the Registrar of Probates or a Master by any Act or enactment or by Rules of Court.

(5) The Judges shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

76. The Court shall be a court of record, and shall have and use as occasion may require a seal bearing an impression of the Royal Arms having inscribed thereon the words "The seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria"; and such seal shall be kept in the custody of the Chief Justice of the Court.

77. (1) The commissions of the Judges of the Court shall subject to sub-section (4) continue and remain in full force during their good behaviour notwithstanding the demise of Her Majesty any law usage or practice to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding but the Governor may remove any such Judge upon the address of the Council and the Assembly.

(2) The salaries of such Judges as set out in section 82 shall be paid to each of them so long as their commissions remain in force respectively.

(3) A person who has attained the age of seventy-two years shall not be appointed a Judge of the Court.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) or in any corresponding previous enactment, when any Judge of the Court attains the age of seventy-two years thereupon his commission shall cease to be in force and his office shall become vacant.

78. One of the Judges shall be styled "The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria", and until Her Majesty's pleasure is known he shall have rank and precedence above and before all persons whomsoever in Victoria excepting the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

79. (1) When and so often as the Chief Justice for the time being is absent on leave or in consequence of sickness or for any reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a puisne Judge of the Court to be Acting Chief Justice thereof for the period during which the said Chief Justice is temporarily absent or unable to perform the duties of his office and for no longer.

(2) Any puisne Judge so appointed to be Acting Chief Justice shall during the period of his appointment as Acting Chief Justice have the same powers and jurisdiction as the Chief Justice.

80. If by reason of death resignation or removal or otherwise the office of a Judge of the Court becomes vacant a new Judge may be appointed by the Governor in Council.

81. (1) When and so often as any Judge of the Court is absent or on leave or in consequence of sickness or for any other reason is temporarily unable to perform the duties of his office, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a fit and proper person qualified as hereinbefore required or a Judge of the County Court to be an acting Judge of the Court for the period during which such Judge of the Court is temporarily absent or on leave or unable to perform the duties of his office and for no longer.

(2) When and so often as the Chief Justice certifies that it is desirable for an acting Judge to be appointed temporarily to assist in disposing of the business of the Court during any period the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Judge of the County Court to be an acting Judge of the Court for such period not exceeding six months as is specified by the Chief Justice in his certificate but not more than two Judges of the County Court shall be so appointed to be acting Judges of the Court at any one time.

(3) An acting Judge shall hold office for the period for which he is appointed as a Judge of the Court for all purposes whatsoever, and shall during that period have the same powers and jurisdiction as a puisne Judge of the Court.

(4) An acting Judge may during the period for which he is so appointed be removed from office in such manner and upon such grounds as Judges of the Court are by law liable to be removed therefrom.

82. (1) The Chief Justice shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$42,400 per annum and an allowance at the rate of \$2,500 per annum.

(2) Each puisne Judge shall be paid a salary at the rate of \$38,500 per annum and an allowance at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

(3) Such salaries and allowances shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

(4) For the purposes of computation of pensions under or pursuant to the next succeeding section the allowances payable under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be treated as if they were part of the annual salaries of the Judges.

83. (1) Every Judge of the Court who—

(a) has attained the age of sixty years and has served for not less than ten years in the office of Judge of the Court; or

(b) having been appointed before he attained the age of sixty years has become afflicted with some permanent incapacity disabling him from the due execution of his office—

shall upon resignation or retirement from his office be entitled to a pension payable fortnightly at the rate per annum of fifty per centum of the annual salary for the time

being fixed under sub-section (1) of section 82 if the Judge was immediately before his retirement the Chief Justice or for the time being fixed under sub-section (2) of that section in the case of any other Judge.

(2) Upon the death—

(a) of any Judge of the Court; or

(b) of any person who was formerly a Judge of the Court—

his widow shall until her death or re-marriage be entitled to a pension payable fortnightly at the rate of five-sixteenths of the annual salary for the time being fixed under sub-section (1) of section 82 if the Judge was immediately before his retirement the Chief Justice or for the time being fixed under sub-section (2) of that section in the case of any other Judge.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) no pension shall be payable to the widow of any former Judge in any case where she married such former Judge after his resignation or retirement.

(4) Unless the Governor in Council by Order otherwise determines in any particular case the right of a Judge to a pension under this section—

(i) shall cease upon his accepting appointment to any judicial office in or outside Victoria; and

(ii) shall be suspended while—

he holds any office or place of profit under the Crown in right of the Commonwealth or of a State; or

he is engaged in the practice of the profession of a barrister or solicitor in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth or is employed by any barrister or solicitor in connexion with his practice in any such State or Territory;

Provided that this sub-section does not apply to or in relation to a Judge who resigned or retired before the 15th day of February, 1970.

(5) All pensions under this section or under any corresponding previous enactment shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

(a) if any Judge of the Court was immediately prior to his appointment Solicitor-General his service as Solicitor-General shall count as service in the office of Judge of the Court;

(b) if any Judge of the Court was immediately prior to his appointment a Judge of the County Court his service as a Judge of the County Court or of County Courts shall count as service in the office of Judge of the Court;

(c) any reference to retirement of a Judge of the Court shall be deemed to be a reference to his commission ceasing to be in force on his attaining the age of seventy-two years.

84. (1) A Judge of the Court may not accept take or perform the duties of any other office or place of profit or emolument within Victoria excepting such office as is granted to him by Her Majesty's sign manual or the office of Judge of a Vice-Admiralty Court.

(2) Any such acceptance taking or performance of the duties of any such other office shall be deemed in law an avoidance of his office of Judge, and his office and commission shall be thereby in fact superseded and his salary and allowance thereupon cease.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) a Judge may accept take and perform the duties of another office or place to which, with his consent—

(a) he is appointed by the Governor in Council;

(b) he is appointed with the consent of the Chief Justice and the Governor in Council—

but notwithstanding anything in any other Act or regulation a Judge shall not receive and shall not be eligible to receive any payment for or in respect of any such other office or place.

(4) Sub-section (1) does not apply to or in relation to a judge nominated to an office on the Parole Board pursuant to Division 2 of Part IV. of the *Crimes Act* 1958.

85. (1) Subject to this Act the Court shall have jurisdiction in or in relation to Victoria its dependencies and the areas adjacent thereto in all cases whatsoever and shall be the superior Court of Victoria with unlimited jurisdiction.

(2) The Court and the Judges of the Court shall have and may exercise such jurisdictions powers and authorities as were had and exercised by any of the superior Courts in England or the judges thereof or by the Lord High Chancellor of England including the jurisdiction powers and authorities in relation to probate and matrimonial cases and administration of assets at or before the commencement of Act No. 502.

(3) The Court and the Judges of the Court shall in addition have and may exercise such jurisdiction (whether original or appellate) and such powers and authorities as are now prescribed by any Act as belonging to or exercisable by the Supreme Court of Victoria or the Judges thereof.

(4) This Act does not limit or affect the power of the Parliament to confer additional jurisdiction or powers on the Court.

86. Any Judge of the Court may award a writ of habeas corpus for bringing any prisoner detained in any gaol or prison before any Court to be there examined as a witness.

87. (1) Except as is provided by an Act or the rules of the Court the Court and the Judges thereof shall not be bound to exercise any jurisdictions powers or authorities in relation to any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by any Act to any other Court tribunal or body.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or Rules of Court any power duty or act which might have been exercised or performed either in Court or in Chambers by any Judge of the Court but for his having ceased for any reason to be a Judge of the Court or for his absence on leave or vacation or in consequence of sickness or otherwise shall be and be deemed always to have been exercisable or performable by any other Judge of the Court.

PART IV.—THE EXECUTIVE.

88. Subject to the express provisions of any other Act the appointment to public offices under the Government of Victoria hereafter to become vacant or to be created whether such offices be salaried or not shall be vested in the Governor in Council with the exception of the appointments of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone.

PART V.—FINANCIAL.

DIVISION 1.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

89. All taxes imposts rates and duties and all territorial casual and other revenues of the Crown in right of the State of Victoria (including royalties) which the Parliament has power to appropriate shall form one Consolidated Revenue to be appropriated for the public service of Victoria in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

90. The Consolidated Revenue shall be permanently charged with all the costs charges and expenses incidental to the collection management and receipt thereof such costs charges and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any Act of the Parliament.

91. Her Majesty shall not be entitled to any territorial casual or other revenues of the Crown (including royalties) from any source whatsoever accruing to the Crown in right of the State of Victoria.

92. The Consolidated Revenue arising from taxes duties rates and imposts levied by virtue of an Act and from the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown under any such Act made in pursuance of the authority herein contained shall be subject to be appropriated to such specific purposes as by any Act shall be provided in that behalf.

93. No part of the Consolidated Fund shall be issued or shall be made issuable except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor directed to the Treasurer of Victoria.

DIVISION 2.—EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

94. (1) There shall be payable in every year to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund (which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly)—

- (a) for the Clerk and expenses of the Executive Council a sum not exceeding \$20,000;
- (b) for the Clerk of the Parliaments the sum of \$1,000;
- (c) for the Clerk and expenses of the Council a sum not exceeding \$100,000; and
- (d) for the Clerk and expenses of the Assembly a sum not exceeding \$275,000.

(2) The said sums shall be issued by the Treasurer of Victoria in discharge of such warrants as shall from time to time be directed to him by the Governor.

(3) The Clerk of the Legislative Council shall each year be paid out of the sum of \$100,000 payable out of the Consolidated Fund under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the same salary and allowances as are from time to time payable to the Clerk of the Assembly.

(4) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall each year be paid out of the sum of \$275,000 payable out of the Consolidated Fund under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) such salary and allowances as are from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council.

PART VI.—RELATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS TO POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

95. (1) A person employed in any capacity (whether permanently or temporarily) in the service of the State of Victoria shall not—

- (a) publicly comment upon the administration of any department of the State of Victoria;
- (b) use except in or for the discharge of his official duties any information gained by or conveyed to him through his connexion with the public service; or
- (c) directly or indirectly use or attempt to use any influence with respect to the remuneration or position of himself or of any person in the public service.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section shall on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Public Service Board the Teachers Tribunal the Railways Discipline Board Police Discipline Board or other body or person to which or whom he is subject in matters of discipline (as the case requires) be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and in addition to such fine may be reduced in class subdivision grade status or salary or dismissed or have his services dispensed with.

(3) This section—

- (a) shall apply to every person employed as aforesaid notwithstanding that he may not be subject to the *Public Service Act 1974* or the *Teaching Service Act 1958* or the *Railways Act 1958* or the *Police Regulation Act 1958*;
- (b) shall not apply to officers in the service of the Parliament, but the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Offices Committee may make regulations applying to such officers in relation to matters referred to herein.

PART VIII.—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

96. The Acts or enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to the extent to which they are therein expressed to be repealed or amended are hereby repealed and amended accordingly.

SCHEDULES.
FIRST SCHEDULE
PART I.

Number of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
6224	The Constitution Act <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	The whole Act. Sections 4-20, both inclusive, 23-29, both inclusive, 31, 48, 50-57, both inclusive, 60-77, both inclusive, 85-87, both inclusive, 99-103, both inclusive, section 415, and the Second Schedule.
6374	<i>Solicitor-General Act 1958</i>	Sub-section (4) of section 5.
6387	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Sections 6-19, both inclusive.

PART II.

(1) After section 14 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 14A. During the temporary absence of the Governor from the seat of government or from Victoria (except for the purpose of administering the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) all the powers and authorities conferred upon or vested in the Governor by any statutory or other law or usage of Victoria shall and may be exercised performed and executed by the person appointed by the Governor under the letters patent bearing date the 29th day of October, 1900 as amended by the letters patent bearing date the 30th day of April, 1913 and mentioned in the preamble to the *Governor's Deputy's Powers Act 1916* to be his deputy during such absence subject nevertheless to anything expressed in the instrument appointing such deputy.”

(2) After section 7 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 7A. Notwithstanding anything in the *Constitution Act 1975* or in any other Act a member of the Authority shall not by reason only of receiving any payment under this Act be deemed to hold or accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be employed in the Public Service so as to render him incapable of sitting or voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly or to make void his election to Act be deemed to hold or accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be a member of the Council or the Assembly or to make him liable to any penalty under the *Constitution Act 1975* or any other Act.”

(3) In section 253 of the *Crimes Act 1958* after the words “ or the seal of Victoria ” there shall be inserted the words “ or the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria ”.

(4) After section 7 of the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958* there shall be inserted the following section :—

“ 7A. Notwithstanding anything in the *Constitution Act 1975* or in any other Act a member of the Board shall not by reason only of receiving any payment under this Act be deemed to hold or to accept an office or place of profit under the Crown or to be employed in the Public Service so as to render him incapable of sitting or voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly or to make void his election to Parliament or to disqualify him or to render him incapable of being or continuing to be a member of the Council or the Assembly or to make him liable to any penalty under the *Constitution Act 1975* or any other Act.”

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Oath.

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom and of this State of Victoria.(a)

Affirmation.

I do solemnly and sincerely affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom and of this State of Victoria.(a)

[The name of the reigning Sovereign for the time being is to be substituted from time to time for that of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.]

(a) For forms of administering oaths, see *Evidence Act 1958*, section 100.

Appendix B

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1770 TO 1975

- 1770 First recorded sighting by Europeans of the south coast, at Point Hicks, by Captain James Cook, R.N.
- 1788 Colony of New South Wales founded by Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., at Sydney Cove.
- 1797 First recorded landing on the south coast, near Point Hicks; this was by a shipwrecked crew.
- 1798 Western Port first entered by George Bass, Surgeon, R.N., who landed on Phillip Island, named Cape Woolamai, and discovered the western passage. Existence of Bass Strait established by Bass and Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., later in the year.
- 1800 Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., the first to sail through Bass Strait from the west, discovered and named several capes and islands, including Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, Otway, Patton, and Liptrap, and Lawrence Rocks and Lady Julia Percy Island.
- 1801 Grant entered Western Port through the western passage; his party sowed wheat and other seeds on Churchill Island.
- 1802 Port Phillip Bay discovered and entered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N. On 9 March Murray took formal possession of the port in the King's name. Victorian coast explored by French expedition under Nicholas Baudin, making an eight day survey of Western Port and naming various bays and capes. Port Phillip Bay entered, examined, and charted by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N.
- 1803 A party under Charles Grimes, Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, made a land survey of the shores of Port Phillip Bay and rowed up the Yarra to the approximate site of the original settlement at Melbourne. Grimes' map showed, for the first time, the whole coast of Port Phillip Bay. Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, with a party of convicts and a few free settlers, attempted a settlement at Sullivan Bay, about one mile from the present site of Sorrento on 13 October.
- 1804 On 30 January Sullivan Bay settlement was abandoned.
- 1824 Hamilton Hume and William Hilton Hovell, having travelled overland from Lake George in southern New South Wales, reached a river which they named the Hume, and later arrived at Corio Bay.
- 1825 Captain Samuel Wright with a party of convicts reached Western Port to form a settlement. He took possession of the site (Corinella) on 13 December.
- 1828 The Western Port settlement was abandoned in April.

- 1830 Captain Charles Sturt, on an expedition to trace the course of the Murrumbidgee River, entered and named the Murray River, a part of which had previously been known as the Hume River.
- 1834 Edward Henty established the first permanent settlement in Victoria, at Portland Bay.
- 1835 John Batman, as agent for the Port Phillip Association, arrived at Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land. He made a treaty in June with the Aborigines for 600,000 acres (243,000 hectares) of land and chose the site of the future Melbourne. The British Government later refused to validate the treaty. Governor Sir Richard Bourke issued a proclamation, claiming the Port Phillip District as part of the Colony of New South Wales. In August John Pascoe Fawkner's associates settled on the site of Melbourne, followed by Fawkner and his family in October.
- 1835 New South Wales overlanders began the southern movement into the Port Phillip District.
- 1836 First Population Census of the Port Phillip District taken in May: 142 males, 35 females. Major Thomas Mitchell journeyed through the western portion (*Australia Felix*) of the Port Phillip District. Proclamation of the Port Phillip District as open for settlement. Captain William Lonsdale appointed magistrate to superintend the settlement.
- 1837 Death of King William IV; accession of Queen Victoria. First post office established at Melbourne. Inspection of site and naming of future township "Melbourne" (after the British Prime Minister, Viscount Melbourne) by Sir Richard Bourke. Robert Hoddle surveyed and planned the township (now the inner city area of Melbourne), based on an earlier design of Robert Russell. Bourke approved the plan and named the main streets. First land sales were in June. By December estimated population of Port Phillip District was 1,264.
- 1838 The *Melbourne Advertiser*, written by hand, first issued by Fawkner. First overland mail from Melbourne to Sydney. Publication of first number of *Port Phillip Gazette*, Melbourne's first licensed newspaper. First banks opened in Melbourne for general banking business.
- 1839 Presbyterian Church services transferred to site of present Scots Church. Charles Joseph La Trobe appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District arriving on 30 September. First Wesleyan chapel opened. Foundation stone of St James' Anglican Church (now St James' Old Cathedral) laid. First general insurance company opened in Melbourne. Angus McMillan explored Gippsland, continuing until 1841. First mail dispatched direct from Port Phillip District to England.
- 1840 The *Port Phillip Herald* newspaper (later the *Herald*) first published. Count Paul Strzelecki reached Melbourne after exploration in Gippsland. A public meeting sought separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales.
- 1841 Independent Chapel, Russell Street, opened (replaced by present Independent Church in 1866). First resident judge appointed for Port Phillip District. First mail direct from England. First issue of a Government Gazette for the District. Foundation stone of St Francis' Church, Lonsdale Street, laid. Wesleyan Chapel, Collins Street, opened. First Melbourne market opened. Boundaries of town of Geelong defined. First official post office for the Port Phillip District opened on site of Elizabeth Street G.P.O. Melbourne's first theatre—the Pavilion (later the Theatre Royal)—built in Bourke Street.

- 1842 Royal assent given to an Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land by which Port Phillip District was entitled to be represented by six of the 24 elected members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. Melbourne incorporated as a town. First Town Council elected, with Henry Condell as Mayor.
- 1843 Port Phillip District divided into four squatting districts: Gipps' Land, Murray, Western Port, and Portland Bay.
- 1844 Petition for separation from New South Wales sent from Port Phillip to England. Dr Lang's motion for separation moved in the NSW Legislative Council.
- 1845 First government offices built. Site chosen for Botanic Gardens.
- 1846 Foundation stone of first Melbourne Hospital laid. The first masonry bridge (Princes Bridge) was commenced; it was to replace the then existing wooden structure. *Argus* newspaper founded. Melbourne Botanic Gardens founded. Fifth squatting district, Wimmera, gazetted.
- 1847 Royal Letters Patent signed proclaiming Melbourne a city. Mail service between Melbourne and Adelaide inaugurated.
- 1848 Two bishops installed in Melbourne—Dr Perry in St James' Anglican Cathedral, and Dr Goold in St Francis' Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral. National and Denominational Schools Boards established. Melbourne Hospital opened.
- 1849 Successful culmination of campaign against attempts by British Government to use the District as a convict settlement when La Trobe prevented a landing of convicts from the transport ship *Randolph*. Experimental use of gas for illumination in Melbourne. Geelong incorporated as a town.
- 1850 An Act for the better government of the Australian Colonies given Royal assent; this Act separated the Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales, created it the Colony of Victoria, and granted it representative government. The first trade union in Victoria, the Operative Stonemasons Society, established. Victoria's own postage introduced. La Trobe officially opened the first Prince's Bridge.
- 1851 Separation Act proclaimed and La Trobe became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. First meeting of Legislative Council held. "Black Thursday": 117°F. (47.2°C.) temperature and destructive bushfires. Gold discovered at Anderson Creek (Warrandyte), Clunes, Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Bendigo.
- 1852 Beginning of the overseas gold rush immigration to Victoria. Supreme Court and other courts of law established. The first enterprise to supply gas (the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Co.) formed, and the first gas works erected.
- 1853 Bank of Victoria opened. Dr F. J. H. (later Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller appointed Government Botanist. Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established. A permanent quarantine station established at Point Nepean. Work commenced on Yan Yean Reservoir. Legal registration of births, marriages, and deaths provided for by the Registration Act. Coaching firm Cobb & Co. founded. First Murray River paddle steamer *Lady Augusta* sailed upstream as far as Swan Hill.
- 1854 Telegraphic communication established between Melbourne and Williamstown. Sir Charles Hotham appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Foundation stones of the University of Melbourne and of the Melbourne Public Library laid. Opening of the first Australian railway by Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company—Melbourne to Sandridge (Port Melbourne). *The Age* newspaper founded. Riots on

- Ballarat goldfields, culminating in the Eureka Stockade. Municipal institutions established. First Health Act. National Museum opened in La Trobe Street.
- 1855 University of Melbourne opened with Redmond (later Sir Redmond) Barry as first Chancellor. Victorian Constitution Act proclaimed. Eastern Market established. Death of Hotham.
- 1856 Lying-in-Hospital (now Royal Women's Hospital) established. Melbourne Public Library opened. Eight hours of work per day agreed upon by employers and unions in the building trades—later extended to most other trades. First Parliament in Victoria under responsible government. Beginning of public ownership of railways by acquisition of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company by the Government. *H.M.S. Victoria*, first ship of the Victorian Navy, arrived.
- 1857 Melbourne's streets lit by gas. Universal adult male suffrage adopted for Legislative Assembly. Zoological Society of Victoria founded. Victoria's first rural railway commenced operating between Melbourne and Geelong. National Herbarium established. Brown coal discovered at Lal Lal. Dr Mueller appointed Director of the Botanic Gardens.
- 1858 Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.
- 1860 Burke and Wills expedition left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria; the leaders later perished at Coopers Creek on the return journey. Building of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral begun.
- 1861 The first Melbourne Cup run. The first Conference of Australian Statisticians held in Melbourne.
- 1862 Bendigo and Ballarat railways opened. Common schools brought under control of Board of Education. Torrens transfer of land system adopted in Victoria. The first medical school in Australia established at the University of Melbourne. Duffy Land Act in operation.
- 1865 The Melbourne Stock Exchange established. Victoria's first woollen mill established at Geelong. Grant's Land Act proclaimed.
- 1866 First stages of the tariff protection policy adopted by Victoria.
- 1867 Electric light illuminations in Melbourne for Duke of Edinburgh's visit.
- 1869 First life assurance company established in Victoria. The Homoeopathic (later Prince Henry's) Hospital and the Melbourne Institution for Diseases of the Eye and Ear (later the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital) opened. Foundation stone of Alfred Hospital laid. The Industrial and Technological Museum (now the Science Museum of Victoria) established.
- 1870 Ballarat School of Mines and Industries opened. Children's Hospital opened.
- 1871 Alfred Hospital opened.
- 1872 Branch of Royal Mint opened in Melbourne. The Education Act created the Department of Public Instruction to administer the system of free, secular, and compulsory education. Department of Agriculture established.
- 1873 Education Act came into operation. Bendigo School of Mines and Industries established. Horse trams commenced operation in Melbourne.
- 1874 First Victorian Factories Act and Local Government Act passed. Government Statist's Office established. First *Victorian Year Book* published.
- 1877 Melbourne Harbor Trust established. First Test Cricket match (England v Australia) held in Melbourne. State aid to denominational schools abolished.

- 1878 Metropolitan Gas Company established. Government ownership of railways extended by purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company. Payment of members of Legislative Assembly approved by Legislative Council.
- 1879 First intercolonial trade union congress held in Melbourne.
- 1880 A mail service between Victoria and England, running at fortnightly intervals, commenced. Women admitted to University of Melbourne under an 1879 Act. Foundation stone of St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, laid. First electric lighting company in Victoria formed. Ned Kelly, a bushranger, captured. First Australian telephone exchange opened in Melbourne; it was privately owned and operated by the Melbourne Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd. First International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne opened.
- 1882 Austin Hospital opened.
- 1883 Victorian Railways Commissioners constituted. Victorian and New South Wales railway system (Melbourne to Sydney) linked at Albury, but with change of gauge. Water Conservation Act passed.
- 1884 First Public Service Board for Victoria established. Construction of Coode Canal to facilitate shipping on the Yarra River commenced.
- 1885 First cable tramway in Victoria began operating from Melbourne to Richmond. Victoria accepted the Federal Council of Australasia Act of 1885.
- 1886 Irrigation Act passed; building of Goulburn Weir authorised.
- 1887 The Working Men's College, later renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, opened with an enrolment of 300. Government acquired the private telephone company. Melbourne and Adelaide linked by rail. Chaffey brothers began to establish the Mildura irrigation settlement. Coode Canal completed, and work commenced on construction of Victoria Dock.
- 1888 Weekly mail contract between Australia and England commenced. Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne.
- 1890 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (M.M.B.W.) created by statute. Great maritime strike commenced in Melbourne.
- 1891 Australian colonies postal union formed.
- 1892 Rich gold finds at Coolgardie in Western Australia attracted large numbers of people from Victoria.
- 1893 Widespread unemployment. Bank failures and moratorium. Victoria Dock opened. St Vincent's Hospital opened.
- 1895 Income tax first imposed in Victoria. Serious drought commenced; it continued until 1902.
- 1896 Wages boards established under Factories and Shops Acts. Metropolitan sewerage system inaugurated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened.
- 1898 The final sitting of the Federal Convention to determine the various requirements for Federation held in Melbourne. A draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia was framed and adopted for submission to a popular referendum of the various Colonies represented. Closer settlement approved.
- 1899 Referendum on amended Federal Constitution Bill accepted by Victoria. Plural voting abolished for Victorian Parliament. First Victorian troops left for the South African War.
- 1900 Royal assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900. First Federal Ministry formed with Edmund Barton as Prime Minister. Old age pension scheme adopted under Victorian Government statute; replaced by Commonwealth scheme in 1909.

- 1901 Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. First Commonwealth Parliament opened in Exhibition Building, Melbourne, by the Duke of Cornwall and York; Commonwealth Parliament was to meet in Melbourne using the Victorian parliamentary chambers until Commonwealth chambers could be provided at a site to be chosen. Interstate free trade established. Recommendations of a commission of inquiry led to reorganisation of the Victorian education system.
- 1902 End of the South African War. Completion of Pacific cable.
- 1903 The High Court of Australia and the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court established.
- 1904 Royal assent to Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904.
- 1905 The Pure Food Act passed. The Geelong Harbor Trust and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. The first State secondary school, Melbourne High School, founded.
- 1906 Wireless telegraphy in operation between Queenscliff and Devonport, Tasmania. The first electric tramway, running from Flemington Bridge to Essendon, opened.
- 1907 The first interstate telephone service, from Sydney to Melbourne, commenced. The "Harvester" award, which became the basis of the basic wage, handed down. Revival of assisted immigration.
- 1908 The Yass-Canberra district selected as the site of the Federal capital. The State Coal Mine established at Wonthaggi.
- 1909 Commonwealth age pensions scheme established. Victorian quarantine powers transferred to the Commonwealth. First Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement.
- 1910 Houdini made the first aeroplane flight in Victoria. Death of King Edward VII; accession of King George V. Printing of Australian banknotes commenced in Melbourne. Geelong proclaimed a city. Victorian Electoral Act granted full adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.
- 1911 Commonwealth introduced compulsory military training for males aged between 14 and 18 years.
- 1912 The Royal Australian Navy established a naval base at Crib Point. The first automatic telephone exchange in Australia opened at Geelong. First shore to ship radio communication station for Victorian waters opened in Melbourne. Royal assent to Commonwealth *Maternity Allowance Act* 1912.
- 1913 Establishment of Country Roads Board. First Commonwealth Savings Bank and General Banking Department established in Victoria. Commonwealth postage stamps issued.
- 1914 Commencement of First World War; first detachment of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.) left for overseas service.
- 1915 Landing of the Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZAC) at Gallipoli. Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board appointed.
- 1916 The ANZACs evacuated from Gallipoli. Commonwealth Serum Laboratories established. First referendum on conscription rejected. Six p.m. closing of hotels. Advisory Council of Science and Industry established. Open cut operations on Morwell brown coal deposits commenced.
- 1917 Closer settlement scheme for ex-servicemen initiated in Victoria. First aeroplane flight from Sydney to Melbourne. Dr Daniel Mannix installed as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. Second referendum on conscription rejected.
- 1918 End of First World War. Establishment of Forests Commission.

- 1919 The State Electricity Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board established. Completion of first section of electrification of Victorian metropolitan railways.
- 1920 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute inaugurated.
- 1921 First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.
- 1923 Police strike in Melbourne.
- 1924 First transmission to Melbourne of power generated from Yallourn brown coal; production of brown coal briquettes began. Victoria's first broadcasting station, 3AR Melbourne, licensed; it was privately operated until 1929. Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1926 Baker Medical Research Institute established. Establishment of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (later Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization), succeeding Advisory Council of Science and Industry and the Institute of Science and Industry (1916 to 1926).
- 1927 Seat of Commonwealth Government transferred from Melbourne to Canberra; first meeting of Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra opened by the Duke of York (later King George VI).
- 1928 Revised Commonwealth-States Financial Agreement, 1927, accepted by referendum.
- 1929 Loan Council took over States' debts.
- 1930 Effects of world-wide economic depression included growing unemployment. Sir Isaac Isaacs of Melbourne appointed as first Australian-born Governor-General.
- 1931 Death of world famous soprano, Dame Nellie Melba, who was born at Richmond in 1861. Commonwealth *Financial Emergency Act 1931* ("Premiers' Plan") proclaimed. Death of General Sir John Monash, Australian military leader in First World War and first chairman of the State Electricity Commission.
- 1933 The Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Transport Regulation Board established.
- 1934 The Victorian Centenary celebrations opened, and the Shrine of Remembrance was dedicated, by the Duke of Gloucester. Scott and Black won the London to Melbourne Centenary Air Race.
- 1936 Death of King George V; King Edward VIII proclaimed; abdication of King Edward VIII and accession of King George VI. Telephone service between Tasmania and Victoria opened. Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation established.
- 1937 Mining disaster at Wonthaggi Coal Mine: 13 persons killed. Outbreak of poliomyelitis caused 113 deaths.
- 1938 Severe Australia-wide coal strike. Housing Commission of Victoria established. Commonwealth *National Health and Pensions Insurance Act 1938*; operation of Act postponed indefinitely in 1939.
- 1939 Disastrous bushfires ("Black Friday") followed a long period of drought and very high temperatures in Victoria. The first locally-built service aircraft, Wirraway No. 1, made its first test flight. Outbreak of Second World War; Australia's first air force contingent left for overseas.
- 1940 Australia-wide coal strike severely affected transport services. Petrol rationing introduced due to the need to conserve supplies of fuel. Cable trams ceased operating, having been superseded by electric services and buses.
- 1941 Child endowment payments commenced. Curtin Federal (Australian Labor Party) Ministry succeeded the Menzies and Fadden (United Australia Party-Country Party coalition) Ministries. Outbreak of war

- with Japan. Inauguration of new beam radio service between Australia and the United States of America.
- 1942 Fall of Singapore to Japanese forces, and capture of greater part of the 8th Division, Second A.I.F. Restrictions on non-essential manufactured goods, rationing of commodities, and price control introduced. Uniform taxation introduced for Australia. Japanese attacks on east coast shipping. Premiers' Conference in Melbourne for discussions on war-time policy with Prime Minister. Limited hotel trading hours (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.) introduced in metropolitan area.
- 1943 Ministry of Health Act brought all matters of public health under jurisdiction of Minister of Health. Price stabilisation scheme for Australia introduced.
- 1944 "Pay as you earn" income taxation plan adopted. The Town and Country Planning Board and the Country Fire Authority established.
- 1945 Cessation of Second World War. First group of returned prisoners of war of the Japanese reached Victoria.
- 1946 Commonwealth–States Housing Agreement.
- 1947 Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (A.N.A.R.E.) established a scientific research station on Heard Island. Arrival of first "displaced persons" from Europe under the post-war planned migration scheme.
- 1948 Introduction of the 40 hour week. The Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Cancer Institute established.
- 1949 A state of emergency proclaimed throughout Victoria during the seven week general coal strike which severely affected transport, fuel, light, and power. Chifley Federal (A.L.P.) Ministry succeeded by Menzies (Liberal–Country Party) Ministry. Introduction of metropolitan planning scheme under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) established to take over functions of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1950 Mental Hygiene Authority established within the Health Department. Melbourne tramway strike of 59 days. Adult suffrage adopted for Legislative Council. The Portland Harbor Trust and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria established.
- 1951 Commonwealth National Service Act passed. Inauguration of first regular air service between Melbourne and New Zealand. Field-Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, the only Australian to have achieved such military rank, died.
- 1952 Death of King George VI and accession of Queen Elizabeth II. St Vincent's School of Medical Research established.
- 1954 Establishment of Mawson research station—first Australian permanent base on Antarctic continent. First visit to Australia by a reigning monarch: H.M. Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. "Tattersall" sweep consultations transferred to Victoria from Hobart.
- 1955 Power generated by first completed section of Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.
- 1956 Olympic Games opened in Melbourne by the Duke of Edinburgh. First Australian television station, HSV7, commenced transmission. The Duke of Edinburgh made the first Freeman of the City of Melbourne. Traffic Commission established. Opening of Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell.
- 1958 Victorian Government signed Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme Agreement. Regular global air service inaugurated from Melbourne Airport, Essendon. Integration of Commonwealth and State statistical services.

- 1959 Opening of Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne. Inauguration of the Melbourne to Devonport (Tasmania) ferry service by the *Princess of Tasmania*. Petroliferous gas flow discovered near Port Campbell. Electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme became available to Victoria.
- 1960 Opening of the all-weather deep-sea harbour at Portland. Subscriber trunk dialling telephone system introduced in Victoria.
- 1961 Monash University opened. National Heart Foundation established.
- 1962 Opening of the standard gauge railway system between Melbourne and Sydney. Coaxial cable system between Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne opened. First stage of South Eastern Freeway opened. Royal Commission investigated failure of section of new King Street bridge. British Commonwealth trans-Pacific cable opened.
- 1963 H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Melbourne. Death of Dr Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne since 1917. Commencement of inquiries of Royal Commission on Victorian liquor laws.
- 1965 Victoria Institute of Colleges established. The La Trobe Library (part of the State Library of Victoria) opened. Tests showed good natural gas flow off the Gippsland coast.
- 1966 Women became eligible for jury service in Victoria. Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister since 1949, retired and was succeeded by Mr H. E. Holt. Liquor law reforms, including extension of hotel trading hours to 10 p.m., came into operation in Victoria. Introduction of decimal currency. Australia's first offshore oil discovered in Bass Strait. Broadband microwave trunkline telephone service inaugurated between Melbourne and other cities. Automatic telex system introduced.
- 1967 Increasingly severe drought. La Trobe University opened. Postcode system introduced for mail. Death of Prime Minister, Mr H. E. Holt.
- 1968 Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister. Severe drought ended. New National Gallery of Victoria, the first stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, opened. State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi closed. Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws became operative.
- 1969 Connection of natural gas to consumers commenced; the Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell closed. Equal pay for men and women began to be implemented. First section of Tullamarine Freeway opened.
- 1970 Dartmouth Dam Agreement signed by the Commonwealth, Victorian, New South Wales, and South Australian Governments. The Queen, Prince Philip, Prince Charles, and Princess Anne visited Melbourne and parts of Victoria. Whole of Tullamarine Freeway, second stage of the South Eastern Freeway, and the new Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine, opened. The \$33m natural gas fractionation plant opened at Long Island, Western Port. Collapse of section of West Gate Bridge resulted in 35 deaths; it was followed by a Royal Commission to inquire into the disaster. Opening of the Victorian Railways new Melbourne yard with first automated hump shunting system in Australia. Legislation concerning the wearing of seat belts in certain motor vehicles introduced in Victoria. Melbourne's conversion to natural gas was completed at a cost \$30m.

1971

February

The South Eastern Purification Plant at Carrum was officially commissioned. Floods isolated Orbost, Genoa, and Cann River; at Orbost the Snowy River reached a height of 10.7 m. Damage was estimated at \$2m in addition to future

production losses. The Victorian Government appointed the chairman of its Traffic Commission to head the new Road Safety and Traffic Authority, established to advise on road safety measures. The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, opened the new Mercy Maternity Hospital in East Melbourne, the first major teaching hospital devoted to maternal and infant care built during this century. State Cabinet agreed to legislate for the R certificate system of film censorship. The South Australian Premier, the Hon. D. A. Dunstan, announced agreement to the construction of the Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in Victoria, provided that a possible future storage at Chowilla was not specifically precluded.

March

The Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston report on the Victoria Police, tabled in Parliament, recommended proposals estimated to cost \$45m in the following five years. The Rt Hon. W. McMahon, elected leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, replaced the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton as Prime Minister. The Victorian Minister for Health officially opened the radio doctor centre for emergency medical treatment after normal working hours in the metropolitan area.

April

The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. W. McMahon, granted Victoria \$12m financial assistance. The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced that \$3.1m would be granted to hospitals to offset deficits. The Premier opened a \$26m extension to the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd plant at Altona. The Hon. R. J. Hamer became Deputy Premier.

May

The Victorian Government's new urban renewal policy for the Housing Commission aimed at the renovation of existing houses rather than demolition. The Government appointed an Urban Renewal Advisory Committee and increased the size of the Housing Commission by two members.

June

The Victorian Minister for Transport announced that final details were being decided by the Victorian Railways and private developers on a \$100m development for Flinders Street Station. Construction work officially began on the Melbourne underground rail loop. A planned \$90m multi-level city project featuring twin towers of more than 37 storeys for the east end of Collins Street, Melbourne was announced. The State Electricity Commission proposed to build a \$145m smogless tandem-turbine power station at Newport to use natural gas. The Commonwealth Government offered the States the right to levy pay-roll tax. Domestic airline operations were transferred from Essendon Airport to the new Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine.

July

Cabinet approved plans for a new \$13m eight lane bridge across the Yarra, west of Spencer Street, to link Johnson Street, South Melbourne, with Blyth Street, Melbourne, as part of a central city bypass. A severe earth tremor lasting up to 30 seconds occurred in Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula shortly before 8 a.m. "Project N" (the Nomad aircraft), designed and built by the Government Aircraft Factory at Fishermens Bend made its first test flight at Avalon. The \$14m Greenvale Reservoir (capacity 27,276 megalitres), 21 kilometres north of Melbourne on a branch of Moonee Ponds Creek, was opened.

August

Sites for the Museum and Flagstaff stations in the Melbourne underground rail loop were approved by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board also accepted a tender of \$11.3m for construction of the Eastern Freeway roadworks.

September

The Minister for Transport introduced a Bill to redevelop Flinders Street Railway Station area. The Victorian Government's acceptance of the Commonwealth dollar for dollar subsidy for geriatric nursing meant a grant of nearly \$4m for Victoria's welfare services.

October

State Cabinet directed the Metropolitan Transportation Committee to investigate ways of improving public transport. The Victorian Government's extended shopping hours legislation allowed shops to open any time between midnight on Sunday and 1 p.m. on Saturday.

November

Melbourne City Council agreed to buy the Theosophical Society's Collins Street building for \$1.9m as part of the City Square development site. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a major plan for Melbourne's development into the twenty-first century. Based on comprehensive studies of the environment, the plan envisages city growth along seven major corridors, each four to six miles (6.4 to 9.7 kilometres) wide, and separated by permanent non-urban wedges.

December

Western Port Regional Planning Authority proposed that 17,000 acres on the western shore of Western Port be protected for specialised heavy industry and port purposes. Speeds on Victorian country roads were limited to 70 mph (113 kmph) during a trial period of twelve months. The Environment Protection Authority declared eleven anti-pollution areas as the first step towards licensing and controlling all waste discharge in the areas. The British based firm Star (Great Britain) Holdings Ltd obtained a 99 year lease to develop Melbourne's City Square. The State Government allocated a \$5.1m special Commonwealth grant to 13 major school building projects.

1972

February

The Victorian Government and two municipal councils agreed to reduce quarrying in the Dandenong Ranges. Cars floated down streets and people were swept off their feet by floodwaters when the heaviest city downpour ever recorded struck Melbourne. Three inches (76.2 mm) of rain deluged the city between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on 17 February. The storm caused one of the worst traffic jams in Melbourne's history. In Elizabeth Street where water was 1.2 metres deep, shops and stock were damaged.

March

The Victorian Universities and School Examinations Board announced that the external Leaving Certificate examinations would be discontinued in 1973. Star (Great Britain) Holdings Ltd, took out a Supreme Court writ seeking the return of its \$3m deposit on the City Square project. The Minister of Health announced that a 200 bed hospital would be built at Moorabbin.

April

Work was resumed after an 18 month delay on Melbourne's \$75m West Gate Bridge. Work on the bridge began on 22 April 1968 and stopped on 15 October 1970, when part of the bridge collapsed, killing 35 men.

May

Victorian Parliament to set up a permanent all-party committee of Members of Parliament to probe future proposed takeovers of companies, referred to it by the Government which will have the power to "freeze" takeovers. The Chief Secretary announced an inquiry into allegations concerning conditions at Pentridge Gaol.

June

The latest estimate for Melbourne's underground rail loop was \$117.3m, a rise of \$37.3m on the original estimate made 4 years previously. The Victorian Parliamentary Public Works Committee recommended building a \$4.8m dam at Billy Goat Bend on the Mitchell River 24 kilometres from Bairnsdale. The Minister of Education announced that the Government would grant autonomy to teachers colleges. The States received an increase of \$267.2m in Commonwealth grants and loans at the Premiers' Conference. Victoria received a special grant of \$5.4m.

July

Victorian Government bought Corpus Christi College at Glen Waverley, paying \$1.9m for the buildings and 16 hectares of land; the college was to become a new police training academy.

August

The oldest footprints known were found 40 kilometres north-west of Mallacoota, in Gippsland on 355 million year old rocks. The Melbourne Harbor Trust tug *Melbourne* sank off Williamstown after colliding with the *Nieuw Holland*, a cargo passenger ship of 13,785 tonnes. The Victorian Government limited the sale of shark meat (flake) because some shark contained a mercury level more than four times the legal limit of 0.5 parts per million. The Hon. Sir Henry Bolte resigned from the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. R. J. Hamer became Victoria's Premier. The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson became the Deputy Premier. Williamstown Naval Dockyard to spend \$24m to renovate the yard during the next ten years.

September

The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke K.C.M.G., O.B.E. K.St.J. succeeded the Hon. Sir Edmund Herring as Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. The Victorian Budget provided for expenditure during 1972-73 of \$1,362m, \$498m more than 1971-72. The largest item was education, \$402m, an increase of \$73m. The budgeted cash deficit of \$17m to be met by loan money. The Voumard report on local government finance recommended a \$70m increase to end the financial crises of municipalities. The Victorian Government planned to spend \$1,250m during the next eight years to sewer the whole metropolitan area.

October

The Victorian Government to set up Victoria's first College of Arts in 1973 at the old Police Training Depot in St Kilda Road, Melbourne. Bakeries, chemists, petrol stations, and pet shops permitted to trade seven days a week, under legislation introduced into State Parliament.

December

A general election for the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament was held. The Australian Labor Party gained office and the Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., was sworn in as Prime Minister of Australia. The Commonwealth Government agreed to pay Victoria \$13.5m to increase employment in the following six months, including \$9m for city unemployment relief. The Victorian Government decided to abandon freeway building in Melbourne's inner suburbs. No new freeways to be commenced within five miles (8 kilometres) of Melbourne. The first of Melbourne's new stainless steel suburban electric trains came into service on the St Kilda line.

1973

January

With almost half the State affected by drought Government relief to drought-stricken areas of Victoria cost nearly \$1m. Melbourne finished the driest ten-month period in its history—rainfall for March to December being only

299 mm. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works severely restricted water consumption. The State Government set up committees to investigate cloud-seeding and desalination of sea water, and a committee of Ministers to review the water supply situation. A new reservoir on the Yarra River near Warrandyte as part of a \$28m water scheme was announced by the Government. Work on the Yarra Brae Dam, 4 km upstream from the Warrandyte bridge commenced, to be completed in 1977. The Commonwealth, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments set up a development corporation to plan a city of 300,000 people for Albury-Wodonga.

February

Cyclone *Adeline* almost broke the drought over most of Victoria, but not in Melbourne and Gippsland, until heavy rains came which made this one of the wettest Februarys on record. The \$64m Dartmouth Dam project began. The new dam, on the Mitta Mitta River about 129 km south of Albury-Wodonga, will bank up 48 km of mountain water in a storage 20 per cent larger than Lake Hume. The Commonwealth Government announced a \$500 national five-year programme to update capital city public transport. For Melbourne this will mean 100 new silver trains within five years. The 40th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Melbourne. Legislation approved to give 18-year-olds the vote.

March

The Environment Protection Authority assumed full powers for the control of pollution in water, air, and on land. The Victorian Government announced a major inquiry into Victoria's health services. The Victorian Education Department introduced a special entrance test for universities, advanced colleges, and teachers colleges, open to sixth form students, who still took Higher School Certificate and Technical Sixth Form examinations at the end of the year. The Victorian Minister for Housing announced that decentralised "dormitory and satellite towns" would be preferred to high-rise Commission flats. Melbourne's \$1,675m proposed freeway network was reduced by half, thereby abandoning 242 km of freeways through residential areas.

April

The Minister for Local Government announced plans for legislation to protect buildings and areas of historical interest. Legislation would be introduced to prevent owners of valuable historical documents from selling them privately or taking them out of Victoria. Compulsory blood-alcohol tests on road accident victims became law. Cardinia Reservoir—Melbourne's largest water storage, with a capacity of 273,000 megalitres—was opened.

May

To assist decentralisation, the Victorian Government named a development corporation, backed by \$200m and with power to give governmental guarantees to new industries. The Edithvale and Seaford swamps, to be managed as wildlife habitats, became a joint project under the control of the Dandenong Valley Authority and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department. The Victorian Government granted an extra \$37m for expanding mental health services in the next five years. The Liberal Party was returned to office at the State elections.

June

Melbourne City Council reported that city land prices had doubled in the previous five years.

July

The Victorian Government planned to restrict the growth of Melbourne by acquiring land in a belt beyond 48 km from Melbourne. More than 2,500 people attended the Pontifical Requiem Mass at St Patrick's Cathedral, East

Melbourne, for the former Federal Opposition Leader, A. A. Calwell, who died on 8 July. The State College of Victoria took over the administration of all former teachers colleges in the State.

August

The State Government let an \$8.3m contract for work on the base of the spire of the proposed Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, out of a total cost of \$26.9m for the centre. Work started on the \$37m Dandenong Valley trunk sewer to service 380,000 homes in Melbourne's outer eastern suburbs. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced new controls on flat building to ensure more privacy and more daylight for flat dwellers and neighbours. Developers must provide more open space around flat blocks and landscaped gardens. Leighton Contractors will build Museum station in La Trobe Street for Melbourne's underground railway, at a cost of \$6m. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments planned the "renewal" of ten deprived western suburbs in Melbourne over the next five years, a \$3m Australian Government grant being made for this financial year. It would also pay two-thirds of the cost of four new railway lines and two new stations for Melbourne during 1973-74. The total cost to be \$14.4m. It also granted \$9.3m to help overcome the backlog in sewage services in Melbourne and the Commonwealth Minister for Urban and Regional Development announced a grant of \$2m to help develop Geelong as a declared growth centre. Melbourne's new orange tram was first displayed. The Victorian Government set up a new drug and alcoholism treatment service, at an initial cost of \$3.5m.

September

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, budgeted for a deficit of \$9.7m—\$6m less than last year's actual deficit. Estimated Government spending was a record \$1,549m—up \$168m. State Cabinet approved a blueprint for the decentralisation of Victorian Government departments and agencies over five years. Victorian motorists faced increased third party insurance to finance the Government's new no-fault liability road accident scheme. The Victorian Government set aside \$8m to buy about 6,500 blocks to be sold at \$5,000 each to young couples earning less than \$150 a week. Sir Henry Bland was appointed to review the structure and efficiency of the Victorian Public Service.

October

Mr. Justice Smith was appointed Victoria's first Law Reform Commissioner. Reduced limits on the size of future Melbourne buildings were announced by the Melbourne City Council's planning committee. J. V. Dillon was appointed Victoria's first Ombudsman. Federal money will enable the Victorian Government to buy large areas of land for urban development. A council will co-ordinate the scheme. The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, signed the agreement to develop the Albury-Wodonga area with the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd planned to spend \$100m over seven years on an expansion programme in the La Trobe valley.

November

A \$29m contract was let for the construction of Parliament Station and tunnelling from Jolimont to Museum Station for the underground railway. Work began on the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, comprising theatres and the 137 metre high spire.

December

The State Minister for Transport announced the \$14.4m first stage of a programme to revitalise the suburban rail network. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a \$300m sewage purification plant at Werribee. The Board's powers for design and construction of freeways, arterial

roads, and bridges were given to the Country Roads Board. Protection of Port Phillip foreshores was transferred to the Ports and Harbours Branch of the Public Works Department. General administration of the Board was transferred from the Minister for Local Government to the Minister of Water Supply. South Melbourne Council banned high-rise buildings in St. Kilda Road, Queen's Road, and Albert Road. The Victorian Government introduced a Bill to preserve buildings of notable architectural style or historical significance. Melbourne will have a \$10m concert hall, at the south-west end of Princes Bridge, between the Yarra River and the Arts Centre. The State Government accepted the recommendation by the Arts Centre building committee. "Pyramid" selling banned. Plans announced to reduce Victoria's speed limit to 60 m.p.h. (96.6 kmh. The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St.J., designated the next Governor of Victoria, taking office on 31 May 1974. The Commonwealth Government approved grants of more than \$1m for projects in Melbourne's western suburbs. Women in the Victorian Public Service given equal pay.

1974

January

The Victorian Railways announced a 70 m.p.h. (112.7 km/h) commuter rail service between Melbourne and Geelong.

February

The Land Conservation Council proposed a State park of 6,960 hectares at Mount Samaria, north of Mansfield, and a regional park of 2,064 hectares at Reef Hills, near Benalla. The no-fault motor accident compensation scheme, administered by the Motor Accidents Board, commenced. The Melbourne Theatre company, received \$125,000 as part of the Government's \$1m programme of support for the performing arts. The Commonwealth Government approved a \$3.5m loan to the Victorian Government to protect the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The 106 year old Rippon Lea Estate at Elsternwick, comprising a 33 room mansion and five hectares of grounds, was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Victoria's fourth university to be situated at Geelong. The Victorian Government bought the first land for the \$200m Albury-Wodonga growth centre and will build a 320 kilometre pipeline to supply natural gas to Wodonga, costing \$18m.

March

A \$40m, 38 storey office block to be built in Collins Street, Melbourne, by the Bank of New South Wales and Apsonor Pty. Ltd. New and expanded national parks and reserves to be set up in south-west Victoria and \$2m to be spent by the Victorian Government to prevent Victoria's fauna emblem—the Helmeted Honeyeater—from becoming extinct. The Small Claims Tribunal, which hears complaints on goods and services valued at up to \$500, held its first case. A \$12m five year scheme for pre-school centres was announced. The coastal freighter *Straitsman* sank in the Yarra River. The Victorian Government to control land prices at Sunbury and Melton—Melbourne's first planned satellite cities. Grants totalling \$1,238,000 were announced by the Commonwealth Government for projects to improve Melbourne's western suburbs. Plans have been approved to build Victoria's biggest hydro-electric power station at the Dartmouth Dam for \$15m.

April

Legislation clearing the way for "cluster" housing in Victoria was introduced. Compulsory blood-alcohol testing following road traffic accidents began. A Land Conservation Council report warned that recreational land around Melbourne was rapidly proving inadequate. Legislation giving Victoria full control over its Constitution was introduced. A \$2m multi-storey complex will be built on the

City Watch House site in Russell Street, Melbourne, replacing "D" Division at Pentridge Prison and providing extra accommodation for police. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to construct the F9 freeway to link West Gate Bridge to St Kilda Road; it will not pass under the Domain Gardens.

May

A parliamentary select committee was appointed to investigate the ethical obligations of public servants where private interests were alleged to conflict with official duties. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments signed a \$28.5m agreement setting up a land commission to provide low cost home subdivisions around Melbourne. Interim planning council of Victoria's fourth university, at Geelong, was named. The Commonwealth, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments planned to acquire compulsorily about 56,000 hectares around Albury-Wodonga for joint development at a cost of \$56m. A \$46m contract to construct the Dartmouth Dam was approved. Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., left Victoria after eleven years as Governor of Victoria. A Prisons Advisory Council was appointed to advise the Victorian Government. The second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre was approved following inclusion of special safety measures in the design.

June

The Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St.J., sworn in as Governor of Victoria. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments signed an agreement for joint financing of urban public transport improvements. The Commonwealth Government to provide two thirds of the cost of specific projects to improve Melbourne's transport system. Melbourne City Council was granted a building permit for a \$90m complex—Collins West—on a 1.5 hectare site bounded by Flinders Lane and Collins, King, and Spencer Streets, involving the construction of buildings of 44, 32, 22, and 12 storeys. Conzinc Rietinto of Australia Ltd planned to erect Melbourne's tallest building, a 55 storey structure at the eastern end of Collins Street. The Victorian Railways Board restructured its management system. The Victorian Government announced plans to establish a new regional planning authority for the Dandenongs and the Yarra valley. The Victorian Government offered Victoria's schools major decision-making independence from the Education Department and greater responsibility for spending government funds.

July

Metric road signs were introduced. Major transport terminals to be built at Frankston and Box Hill, at an estimated cost of \$13m.

September

Disadvantaged schools in Victoria to share special Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants of more than \$11m. All major Victorian parks to be brought under the direct control of the National Parks Service. The Victorian Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee recommended that the State Insurance Office expand its operations into general insurance. The Victorian Government to spend \$1m to extend the Supreme Court's facilities. Sir Henry Bland's report on Victoria's State public service recommended major amendments to the Public Service Act. Victoria's fourth university, to be built at Geelong, to be named Deakin. The Victorian Government and Melbourne City Council began a free eight months long arts festival in the parks involving more than 7,500 artists. Plans for the \$85m Yarra Brae Dam scheme were abandoned in favour of the Sugarloaf Creek Dam. The Ombudsman reported that in eight months he had investigated 1,334 complaints from people who felt they had been wronged by Victorian Government departments or agencies. The Victorian Government to legislate to establish Geelong as Victoria's second

Government-planned growth centre. Former Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary, Sir Arthur Rylah, died. The estimated cost of structural work on the Victorian Arts Centre had increased by 40 per cent, from \$8.3m to \$11.6m.

October

Victoria's first Register of Historic Buildings to protect 370 privately owned buildings from demolition. A Government corporation to develop and operate Sunbury and Melton as Melbourne's satellite cities. Victoria's environmental study of the Gippsland Lakes at a cost of \$10m over five years to begin in 1979. The Ministry for Conservation established the Conservation Planning Group to guide local councils and planners on environmental problems. Government approved completion of the Thomson River scheme to increase Melbourne's water storage by 50 per cent. The Victorian Government introduced legislation to abolish legal discrimination against illegitimate children. A model city with a population of about 25,000 planned for the outskirts of Knox. Victoria's first State historian appointed. The Commission of Public Health approved fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.

November

The Victorian Government to legislate to make covers on swimming pools compulsory. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to concentrate on developing Albury-Wodonga and Geelong as growth centres. Victoria to have twelve new electorates—eight single-member Legislative Assembly seats and four two-member Legislative Council provinces at the next elections. Tenders called for another 100 new buses for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board's service. A \$12m contract for the construction of four more tunnels for the underground railway was let. The Victorian Railways to spend \$48m in 1975 on new equipment and new urban and country rail projects.

December

Motor Car Traders Act, providing greater protection to buyers of used cars, came into operation. Melbourne's Metropolitan Transportation Committee to be replaced by transport advisory committees set up in country districts as part of a major re-organisation of the Ministry of Transport. The Commonwealth Government announced grants totalling \$4.25m to improve community facilities and the environment in four Melbourne and outer-metropolitan regions. The Victorian Government stopped large-scale residential development in scenic areas on Phillip Island. A \$70m hospital to be built at Sunshine by the Victorian Government aided by the Commonwealth Government. The two Governments agreed on a plan for more than \$50m in health grants over the next five years in Victoria. The Victorian Government announced a new health plan to guarantee a 24-hour family-doctor service. The Satellite City Corporation to be set up to co-ordinate the development of Sunbury and Melton. Scallop fishing in Victorian waters to be closed to all except licensed fishermen during 1975. The powers and practices of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to be investigated by a special Board committee comprising Board commissioners nominated by local councils.

1975

January

The Victorian Government to inquire into the legal, educational, economic, and social factors preventing equal opportunities for women. The Town and Country Planning Board commenced the Gippsland Lakes study, to determine the form of development best suited to that region. A \$16.4m, 10 storey building on the site of the Peter MacCallum Clinic in William Street, Melbourne, to

give Victoria an advanced specialist cancer treatment centre. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to double Melbourne's parklands over the next thirty years by developing six large parks in the Dandenong valley, Maribyrnong valley, Yarra valley, Lysterfield Park, Point Cook, and at Braeside. Transfer of overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs from the Victorian Government to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs became effective. The suburban electric train service's 27 kilometre extension from Dandenong to Pakenham became operational. The Victorian Government to amend the Local Government Act to prevent councils closing off roads in their municipalities.

February

Four permanent Victorian Cabinet sub-committees to scrutinise major policy changes and new legislation proposed by individual Ministers. Dartmouth Dam estimated cost had risen to \$84m—\$12m more than the 30 June 1974 projection. Grants worth \$3m were made under the Commonwealth Government's Area Improvement Programme to thirty Melbourne municipalities to improve "the quality of life". The Victorian Government to upgrade Melbourne's public transport system over the next eighteen months—\$50m for new train, \$10m for trams, and \$5m for buses. The Royal Melbourne Hospital opened a community health centre, financed by the Commonwealth Government, at North Coburg to provide free paramedical treatment for people living in Melbourne's northern suburbs. The Education Department announced plans for its biggest single school building project—and \$8m middle-level technical college at Box Hill. The Victorian Government to consider a \$90m plan to purchase private properties in La Trobe Street, Melbourne, for a large-scale re-development project. The Commonwealth Government to provide \$59.4m to Victoria to be spent mainly on providing more jobs until 30 June 1975. These would assist major improvements to the recreational forests of the Dandenong Ranges. Victoria's civil defence organisation was expanded under the new title of State Emergency Service; many regional offices to be established. Mr C. W. Villeneuve-Smith, Q.C., to conduct a preliminary inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police.

March

Colour service commenced on Melbourne's four television stations. A botanic garden, restaurant, fauna park, water bird sanctuary, demonstration farm, golf course, and theatre to be developed at the Werribee Park Estate—encompassing 380 hectares and an historic mansion. A \$14m can-making plant was opened at St Albans. The first Chief Judge of the County Court—Mr. D. P. Whelan, Q.C.—was appointed. The Forests Commission investigated the feasibility of establishing a pulpwood industry in east Gippsland. Metcon—Victoria's new system of road signs at intersections—came into effect. The Victorian Government announced a \$6m scheme to help the State's beef industry. Mr B. W. Beach, Q.C. was appointed to direct a public inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police. The Third Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, examining the administration of the Education Department, was tabled in the Victorian Parliament. Victoria's \$250,000 triennial Visual Arts in Australia Festival presented all aspects of contemporary and traditional art. The Victorian and New South Wales Governments accepted a \$40m offer from the Commonwealth Government to develop the Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

April

The Environment Protection Authority extended its target date to reduce pollution in Port Phillip Bay by two years to July 1982. The first State Environment Protection Policy, for the waters of Port Phillip Bay, was

proclaimed. The Victorian Legislative Assembly—in a free vote—decided to abolish capital punishment by 36 votes to 30 votes, after its longest recorded debate. The Victorian Minister of Health appointed a standing committee of parents, teachers, State officials, and voluntary organisations to co-ordinate the \$18m re-organisation of Victoria's pre-school system. Victoria is to take part in a pilot project sponsored by the Commonwealth Government to exchange teachers between government and non-government schools. Legislation to amalgamate the State Motor Car Insurance Office and the State Accident Insurance Office into a State Insurance Office was introduced. The Victorian Minister of Transport ordered an inquiry into the safety of the West Gate Bridge. The Government established six consultative committees for transport regions throughout the State to help co-ordinate road and rail transport services. The Victorian Government introduced a Bill to regulate outdoor advertising. The Land Conservation Council recommended the creation of a 113,000 hectare park along the Upper Yarra valley. The Victorian Branch of the Country Party changed its name to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Victorian Government nominated 42 areas—mostly on Melbourne's fringe—for rapid residential development. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works accepted a \$1.5m contract for the fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.

May

Special legislation to ensure Victorian Government control over all planning in the State. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to establish a 1,300 hectare park of creek-side land along the Dandenong valley in an 11 kilometre strip from Vermont, through Glen Waverley, to Mulgrave. A board of inquiry recommended the total remodelling of the dairy industry and establishment of a State dairy authority. Ethnic and access radio station 3ZZ, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission. The Western Port Regional Planning Authority's environmental report proposed strict housing and land controls for the Mornington Peninsula. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria signed a \$900m contract with Esso/B.H.P. to buy all the known reserves of natural gas from Bass Strait. Victoria joined the hospital part of Medibank—the Commonwealth Government's new health insurance programme.

June

For environmental reasons the Victorian Government cancelled plans to build a 50 storey building to house all State public servants on an historic site in East Melbourne. A \$7m sports centre planned at Sunshine to serve 250,000 residents of six western suburbs. A \$300m project is planned by International Oil Ltd to open up Victoria's second largest brown coal field, at Gelliondale in south Gippsland. The Victorian Government banned all urban and industrial development in brown coal deposit areas in central Gippsland—strict guidelines should protect significant environmental, conservation, and recreational areas. The Commonwealth Government to build the national headquarters of the new Australian Trade Union Training Authority at Wodonga at a cost of \$4.8m. The first awards of Order of Australia honours were announced. Ethnic radio station 3EA, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission.

July

Medibank—the Commonwealth Government's new health insurance programme—began operation. The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission came into being, in a re-organisation of Australia's postal and communications service. Melbourne's first frequency modulation radio station, 3MBS, operated by the Music Broadcasting Society, commenced transmission. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to

implement a \$40m plan to prevent irrigation areas along the Murray River from being destroyed by salt seepage. The Victorian Government paid \$1.7m for a Laverton building to house all the State public records. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to require environmental impact studies to be undertaken on all new development projects which require land to be rezoned. Construction of a \$74m, 17 kilometre railway line to serve suburbs from Collingwood to Doncaster was approved. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works granted a planning permit for a \$300m Flinders Street Station re-development scheme. The Public Buildings Advisory Committee to investigate how much of the existing Station should be retained. The Town and Country Planning Board recommended the opening of new urban development corridors in Berwick, Berwick-Pakenham, Cranbourne, Langwarrin, Carrum Downs, Plenty, and Werribee to allow for future growth. Victorian municipal councils shared \$20m in grants from the Australian Grants Commission. A new \$153m sewerage network, incorporating a 22 kilometre sewer trunk between Brooklyn and Werribee, to be built to serve Melbourne's western suburbs. The Victorian Minister of Transport announced plans for a \$27.5m freeway extension to the Hume Highway to by-pass Seymour, Mangalore, and Avenel. The Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria recommended wide-ranging changes including the establishment of a Health Commission.

August

The *Public Service Act* 1974, incorporating most of the major recommendations of the First Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, came into operation. The Ministry for the Arts became a separate Victorian Government department. Victoria received a further \$503,150 under the National Estate programme to protect its historic monuments and parklands. Twenty inner suburban areas were proposed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the first parts of Melbourne to receive special conservation protection. Metropolitan and country rail fares increased for the first time in four years. The Government approved plans for a new \$5m-\$6m Coroner's Court building in Flinders Street West. A ring road system to be built about 9.5 kilometres from the city centre. Access routes to metropolitan areas to use existing main roads to avoid the city centre. The Commonwealth Government approved the construction of a new city, Baranduda, 6 kilometres south-east of Wodonga.

September

Australia's postal and telephone charges were increased. The price of a standard letter rose from ten to eighteen cents and the price of a local telephone call increased from six to nine cents. A Victorian Government sponsored study recommended that a \$77m world trade centre be built on a 6 hectare site at North Wharf, on the West Melbourne waterfront. A \$12m transport interchange for trains, buses, and taxis to be built at Frankston. The Victorian Budget estimated expenditure for 1975-76 at \$2,126m—an increase of 19 per cent on the previous year. The Country Roads Board to demolish 420 properties in a \$24m project to widen the Nepean Highway between Gardenvale and Moorabbin—the final stage in the expressway link between Melbourne and Frankston. The Victorian Trades Hall Council lifted a fifteen month ban on demolition of the town of Yallourn, enabling the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to demolish the town and mine the brown coal beneath, in the future. The Victorian Government announced plans for a new 1,040 hectare park in the Yarra valley. The Australian Constitutional Convention met at the Hotel Windsor. The Prahran City Council to spend \$2m on the re-development of the Prahran Market.

October

The southern side of La Trobe Street, incorporating all eight blocks from Spring Street to Spencer Street, to be redeveloped. A 650 hectare park opposite Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport is planned. The Western Port Bay Environmental Study concluded that heavy industrial development could be tolerated at Western Port but only under the strictest environmental controls yet proposed in Victoria. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works plan to build a \$500m sewerage treatment plant at Werribee to serve Melbourne's northern and western suburbs. Plans were announced for the \$13m transport interchange at Box Hill railway station. The State Planning Council was re-named the State Co-ordination Council, given wider responsibilities, and transferred to the Premier's Department. The terms of reference of the Victorian Government's inquiry into all aspects of workers compensation in Victoria were announced.

November

The Governor-General dismissed the Australian Government from office; the Hon. J. M. Fraser was installed as caretaker Prime Minister. The Victorian Government to buy a new \$5.1m multi-storey building in William Street for the Victoria Police.

December

The Victorian *Constitution Act* 1975 came into operation, placing Victoria in a similar position to the Commonwealth in relation to its complete independence from the Imperial Parliament. The *National Parks Act* 1975, substantially widening the responsibilities of the National Parks Service, was proclaimed. The Melbourne City Council to prepare an amending planning scheme in line with the land-use aspects of its \$400,000 strategy plan. General election held for the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth Parliament; the Liberal/National Country Party coalition gained office. Melbourne City Council to move its administrative headquarters to a 7 storey building in Little Collins Street. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments approved subsidies of \$2.47m for community recreation facilities in Victoria. The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments granted a \$3m loan to three major Victorian fruit canneries to help them overcome the deteriorating situation in the fruit industry.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1976 *

January

12 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works released a report which recommended that the Maribyrnong River valley and its lower tributaries be developed into a major park covering several thousand hectares.

13 The Melbourne City Council decided that parking in the central business district would be free on Saturday mornings.

22 The Country Roads Board opened a new \$800,000 by-pass on the Bass Highway, diverting traffic around the township of Bass.

28 The Victorian Government approved plans for freeways, main road improvements, and reservations throughout the eastern suburbs, including the extension of the Eastern Freeway, being built from Bulleen to Doncaster Road.

30 The Victorian Government paid \$400,000 for Churchill Island—a 60 hectare island linked to Phillip Island by a narrow causeway—renowned for its bird life and links with early Victorian settlement.

February

1 Legislation detailing strict guidelines on domestic noise came into effect.

2 The Thomson River dam, which is to almost double Melbourne's water supply when it is completed in 1985, was approved by the Victorian Government.

3 The Victorian Government decided on strict new rules for Western Port Bay and its catchment area—a co-ordination group will be established to ensure that the guidelines are implemented.

4 The Country Roads Board is to spend \$150,000 on a major environmental and transport study in the inner southern suburbs of Melbourne.

10 The Victorian Government is to build a town 3 kilometres north of Erica to accommodate workers involved in constructing the Thomson River dam.

New plans for the redevelopment of Flinders Street Station were announced by a firm of developers. The project, estimated to cost \$300m, would be developed in several stages.

19 One of the nine municipalities of the Geelong Regional Planning Authority, the Shire of Bellarine, announced its withdrawal from the Authority.

The Victorian Government approved plans for a \$30m centre for the aged, to be built in Plenty Road, Bundoora.

20 The Town and Country Planning Board commissioned a firm of architects to study the Gippsland Lakes region to identify areas suitable for development, and areas where it should be prohibited.

* A brief chronology of important events from 1770 to 1975 is set out on pages 944-64.

- 22 Examination fees for Higher School Certificate students were abolished.
- 23 The Victorian Government is to construct new government offices in Geelong, estimated to cost \$8.5m, as part of a five year plan to decentralise its administration.
- 25 The Law Reform Commissioner, Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., released a report which advocated changes in court procedure to reduce the delay in most Supreme Court civil actions.
- 26 The Victorian Government is to introduce a new scheme to assist young married persons purchasing their first block of land to build a home.
- 27 The Victorian Government signed a \$3.1m contract for a new fire station and administrative block at Eastern Hill.

March

- 1 A new \$2m remote-controlled railways signalling system began operation controlling trains approaching the Jolimont yards from Richmond. It replaced a manually operated signal box built in 1919.
- 2 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to introduce a new zoning plan to encourage the preservation of privately owned bushland around Melbourne.
- 4 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced a \$40m re-development programme for the Geelong hospital. The programme is expected to take seven years to complete.
- 6 The Assistant Minister for Education, Mr Dixon, announced that the Victorian Government is to build a \$5.5m school for handicapped children in Glen Waverley. The school is expected to take two years to complete.
- 10 Caulfield City Council is to build a new civic centre at a cost of \$4.3m. The first stage of the project is to be completed in two years time.
- 16 A report advocating the establishment of a U-shaped system of pedestrian walks comprising parts of Bourke, Collins, and Elizabeth Streets was being considered by the Melbourne City Council.
- 17 Stage two of the Austin Hospital complex is to be completed in four years at a cost of \$40m.
- 20 The Liberal Party was returned to office in the Victorian election.
- 28 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a Committee has been established to investigate all aspects of home care for the aged and handicapped.
- 30 The Victorian Liberal Party elected its new cabinet. The Ministry was expanded from seventeen members to eighteen. The Hon. R. J. Hamer was re-elected Premier unopposed.
- 31 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced that a new water treatment plant at the Sugarloaf reservoir is to be completed in 1979 at a cost of \$30m.

April

- 2 The Victorian Government directed the Melbourne City Council to introduce the Melbourne City strategy plan.
 - 4 The Victorian Railways' first regional freight centre opened at Horsham. The centre replaces some rail links with trucks under contract and provides a rail to door delivery service.
- The Premier, The Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a committee is to be established to examine ways of preserving at least five per cent of Victorian land for conservation.
- 6 The Minister for Conservation, Mr Borthwick, announced that a set of management guidelines for Port Phillip Bay would be drafted based on information compiled by the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Management Task Force.
 - 9 The Commonwealth and State Government leaders agreed on a new tax sharing scheme which is expected to increase Victoria's revenues by \$46m in 1977.

14 The Victorian Railways annual report showed a \$127m deficit in 1974-75.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, said the estimated cost of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop was now \$192m.

14 The Victorian Government is to set up a State Grants Commission to assist in allocating funds to local government under new tax sharing arrangements with the Commonwealth.

15 The Victorian Government has approved a \$23m plan to widen the Nepean Highway for six kilometres between Elsternwick and Moorabbin.

19 The Commonwealth Government granted \$1m to Victoria to protect the national estate.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works commissioned a study into the future of farming in Melbourne's rural fringe.

22 The Land Conservation Council recommended that 270,000 hectares in the Mallee be set aside for parks and conservation areas.

The Commonwealth Government granted \$40m for urban freeway projects in Victoria.

27 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to spend \$6m on dam works to increase water supplies available to metropolitan Melbourne.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, approved freight subsidies to help farmers in declared drought areas.

May

3 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, opened the section of the Hume Freeway running from Wallan to Broadford thus making the Hume Highway a divided road from Seymour to North Coburg.

4 The Victorian Government began investigating the possibility of introducing staggered annual leave.

6 The Trades Hall Council voted against lifting bans on the building of the \$200m Newport power station.

The Melbourne City Council's City Square committee approved a report which recommended spending \$2.5m refurbishing the Regent Theatre.

11 A stoppage of work on Melbourne's Underground Rail Loop ended after nine weeks.

13 The Victorian Government is to set up a Film Corporation to finance locally made feature films and documentaries.

17 The Victorian Government allocated \$4.16m to rural councils for road works to create employment in the country.

19 The number of Victorian municipalities which were declared drought areas reached forty-four.

26 The National Trust urged Government action to prevent demolition at the eastern end of Collins Street.

28 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to acquire the banks of the Yarra River from Collingwood to Warrandyte over the next 20 years.

31 The Melbourne City Council unveiled the winning design in the civic square competition.

June

1 The State Executive Council approved an order making the Central Business District an area of special significance. The Historic Buildings Preservation Council is to investigate the historic worth of every building in the Central Business District.

Melbourne had its driest autumn since 1923.

3 The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation to return to State Supreme Courts from the High Court the power to rule on constitutional issues.

7 Victoria's first two "attendance centres" opened. Offenders sentenced for short terms are to live at home and attend these centres for eighteen hours a week instead of going to prison.

- 8 The number of Victorian municipalities which were or contained declared drought areas reached one hundred and nine.
- 15 The Victorian cabinet approved the doubling of intermediate and private bed charges in public hospitals.
- 17 Former Governor General of Australia, Lord Casey, KG, GCMG, CH, DSO, MC, MA, FAA died in St Vincents Private Hospital, Melbourne.
- 20 Victoria's share of a \$140m Commonwealth allocation for local government is to be \$35m.
- 25 An inquiry into all aspects of third party insurance is to be held in Victoria.
- 29 The dairy industry board of inquiry urged the Victorian Government to set up a new statutory dairy authority to consider the present problems of the industry.
- 30 A general stoppage directed by the Victorian Trades Hall Council was held over the Commonwealth Government's proposed changes to Medibank.

July

- 1 Random breath tests of drivers became legal in Victoria.
- 3 Community owned and run radio station, 3CR, began operation in Melbourne.
- 8 The Melbourne City Council is to grant permits to demolish city buildings until the Victorian Government clarifies the question of compensation.
- 11 The Victorian Education Minister, Mr Thompson, announced that \$11m is to be spent in a redevelopment programme at Collingwood Technical College.
- 12 Australia's first national general stoppage was held over the Commonwealth Government's proposed changes to Medibank.
- 21 Melbourne's first new commercial radio station in 41 years, 3MP, began broadcasting.
- 26 The number of Victorian municipalities which were declared drought areas reached one hundred and twenty nine.
- 29 A Victorian Government committee is to settle the conflict between the Melbourne City Council, the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, and conservation groups over development plans.

August

- 1 A wild storm brought down power lines and unroofed houses in coastal Victoria.
- 2 The Victorian Government is to lift the rebate to pensioners from 25 to 50 per cent of municipal, water, and sewerage rates.
- 3 The Victorian Government announced that it has purchased the 8.5 hectare site of the Highbury Gas Works for \$2.5m. The site is to be reserved for public park and recreation purposes.
- 8 A Victorian Government committee is to examine the future needs of industry, commerce, and the professions for people with tertiary qualifications.
- 15 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that Nissan is to build a four-cylinder engine assembly plant at Clayton.
- 16 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that a regional planning authority for most of the LaTrobe Valley is to be set up within the next year to deal mainly with the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power project.
- 18 Part of the Queen Victoria Market is to be re-developed at a cost of \$3.8m.
- 20 Toyota and Australian Motor Industries are to build an engine assembly plant at North Altona at a cost of \$30m.

September

- 1 The advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products on radio and television became illegal.

Victorian cabinet approved plans for a metropolitan transit authority to co-ordinate Melbourne's trams, trains, and government buses.

4 The Town and Country Planning Board and the Shire of Rosedale announced that building permits would be granted to only 2,400 housing blocks in an estate of 11,200 beside the Ninety Mile Beach.

8 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, brought down the Victorian Budget. Estimated expenditure for 1976-77 would be \$2,902m—an increase of 13 per cent on 1975-76.

A Bill authorising the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power station project was introduced in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

9 The Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are to have their share of the underground rail loop costs reduced to 10 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of the annual interest and loan redemption payments of the project.

October

1 A law which abolished probate duty on property passing to one spouse on the death of the other came into force.

10 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that the Ombudsman's power was to be extended to cover complaints concerning local government administrations.

12 The Victorian Government decided not to publish the report of the inquiry into police administration carried out by Mr Barry Beach Q.C. while legal proceedings were pending in relation to the 55 policemen named in it.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, ceremonially broke the ground with a shovel to begin the building programme of the Graham Perkin Centre at Kew Children's Cottages.

17 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that as part of Victoria's decentralisation policy, country industries are to be given preference over metropolitan and interstate industries when tenders are called for Victorian Government contracts.

19 A public works committee report recommending that the State Electricity Commission's Loy Yang power station project should commence was approved by the State Executive Council.

20 Victoria Police ended their work to regulations campaign after agreement was reached between the Victorian Government and the Victoria Police Association regarding safeguards to policemen likely to be subject to legal proceedings as a result of the report of the inquiry into police administration.

23 There was a total eclipse of the sun over parts of Victoria. Melbourne had three minutes of darkness from 4.39 pm until 4.42 pm.

27 The Melbourne Tramways Board recommended the extension of the East Preston tram route along Plenty Road to Settlement Road, Bundoora.

November

1 Uniform Companies Act regulations became effective in the four States making up the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission. The States were Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

2 Severe storms caused sodden conditions for the running of the Melbourne Cup.

3 The Melbourne Tramways Board was given Victorian Government approval to call tenders for 100 new orange trams.

8 The Royal Automobile Club of Victoria announced that it would withdraw from compulsory third party insurance after 31 December 1977.

9 The Victorian Government set up a council to advise on the promotion and development of manufacturing industry. The Council is to be chaired by the

Premier and comprise representatives from the Trades Hall Council and manufacturing industry groups.

10 A report issued by the Western Region Commission recommended measures to conserve the north-west corner of Port Phillip Bay.

11 A Bill prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex or marital status was introduced into the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

The Trades Hall Council reaffirmed its bans on the construction of Newport power station.

12 The Victorian Government announced it would cut its public works programme if the Trades Hall Council's bans on the construction of Newport power station continued.

13 A tornado caused destruction and killed an elderly couple at Sandon near Castlemaine.

15 Smoking became illegal on trains, trams, and government buses in Victoria.

16 Legislation to amalgamate the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mines Department to form the Department of Minerals and Energy was introduced into the Victorian Parliament.

22 The Victorian Government suspended 288 new major contracts which were to be let before June 1977. The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, said the contracts would be halted until the Newport Power Station dispute was settled.

A Victorian Government committee was set up to examine the possibility of building a link between the Mulgrave and South Eastern freeways.

23 A Victorian Dairy Industry Authority is to be set up to replace the Milk Board and four other industry groups.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority's annual report contained a new cost estimate of \$226m and a new completion date, the end of 1982.

30 The Victorian Government's cattle slaughter compensation scheme ended.

December

1 The Victorian Government is to set up a panel to investigate recommendations made in the Beach Report on the Victoria Police.

2 A 385 room hotel named the Melbourne Wentworth is to be built in the Collins Place project. The hotel will be managed by Qantas.

The Victorian Government's Historic Buildings Preservation Council released a report on the central business district of Melbourne. The report recommended that approximately 95 per cent of the central business district be freed from preservation but that 40 building façades along Collins Street be preserved.

3 A Victorian Art Foundation was set up to raise \$5m to buy art works for the National Gallery of Victoria.

7 The Geelong Regional Planning Authority is to be replaced with a regional commission.

13 The Victorian Minister for Transport, Mr Rafferty, announced that regulations prohibiting truck operators carrying freight to country areas in competition with the railways would be phased out over the next five years.

14 The State Electricity Commission of Victoria is to supply electricity to Broken Hill in far western New South Wales.

15 The Victorian Government unveiled plans for a remand centre and police watch-house to be built near the centre of the city at a cost of \$13.5m.

21 A new town for 120,000 people is to be built at Craigieburn, about 27 kilometres north of Melbourne.

The Trades Hall Council and the Victorian Government agreed to accept the recommendations of an independent review panel which is to inquire into the proposed Newport power station. The Victorian Government lifted its suspension of major State projects.

28 A section of Victoria's Companies Act is to be amended so as to make illegal the use by municipal councillors of information, to which their position gave them exclusive access, in seeking profit.

29 The Country Roads Board announced plans for 67 kilometres of Hume Highway freeway to by-pass the towns of Wangaratta, Glenrowan, and Benalla.

The Victorian Government bought the Windsor Hotel in Spring Street, Melbourne, at a cost of \$4.5m.

Appendix D

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1974-75*, published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross domestic product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like general government, who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is defined as gross domestic product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production.

Domestic factor incomes is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross domestic product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by general government, non-profit making organisations, etc.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought by Australian residents. It consists of final private and government consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and general government, and any increase in the value of stocks.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1974-75. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and indirect taxes less subsidies, are carried to the national income and outlay account.
2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.
3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income

and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	35,190	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	34,541
Trading enterprises—		Government	9,092
Companies	6,201	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	7,005	Private	8,788
Dwellings owned by persons	3,478	Public enterprises	2,654
Public enterprises	1,146	General government	2,710
Financial enterprises	937	Increase in stocks	836
Less imputed bank service charge	1,625	Statistical discrepancy	547
Gross domestic product at factor cost	52,332	Gross national expenditure	59,168
Indirect taxes less subsidies	6,671	Exports of goods and services	9,782
		National turnover of goods and services	68,950
		Less imports of goods and services	9,947
Gross domestic product	59,003	Expenditure on gross domestic product	59,003

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	35,190
Private	34,541	Net operating surplus	13,151
Government	9,092		
Saving	10,657	Domestic factor incomes	48,341
		Less net income paid overseas	457
		Indirect taxes	6,999
		Less subsidies	328
		National income	54,555
		Less net transfers to overseas	265
Disposal of income	54,290	National disposable income	54,290

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,991
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	2,501	Increase in income tax provisions	— 452
Other building and construction	1,978	Undistributed (company) income	— 179
All other	4,309	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	2,654	financial enterprises	209
General government	2,710	Household saving	7,728
Increase in stocks—		General government surplus on	
Farm and miscellaneous	359	current transactions	3,000
Private non-farm	477	General government grants for	
Statistical discrepancy	547	private capital purposes	133
Net lending to overseas	— 887	Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	218
Gross accumulation	14,648	Finance of gross accumulation	14,648

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1974-75

(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	9,782	Imports of goods and services	9,947
Property income from overseas	370	Property income to overseas	827
Personal transfers from overseas	245	Personal transfers overseas	235
Extraordinary insurance claims	75	General government transfers	
		overseas	350
		Net lending to overseas	— 887
Current receipts from overseas	10,472	Use of current receipts	10,472

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wages, salaries, and supplements	5,058	5,588	6,302	7,680	9,779
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	301	367	417	533	273
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	654	703	833	956	1,053
Income from dwellings	379	426	479	570	721
Transfers from general government	478	564	705	847	1,186
All other income	674	766	861	1,014	1,218
Total	7,544	8,414	9,597	11,600	14,230

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	10,198	11,414	13,041	15,889	19,348
Victoria	7,544	8,414	9,597	11,600	14,230
Queensland	3,319	3,895	4,604	5,645	7,092
South Australia (including N.T.)	2,317	2,674	3,051	3,948	4,802
Western Australia	2,016	2,270	2,519	3,391	3,947
Tasmania	695	781	898	1,091	1,347
Total	26,089	29,448	33,710	41,564	50,766

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Food	1,093	1,181	1,285	1,534	1,762
Cigarettes and tobacco	156	167	193	210	245
Alcoholic drinks	329	355	374	431	500
Clothing, etc.	508	552	629	752	831
Health	312	360	402	469	612
Rent	821	918	1,038	1,240	1,551
Gas, electricity, and fuel	162	171	174	201	245
Household durables	408	467	535	668	777
Newspapers, books, etc.	95	101	116	141	167
All other goods, n.e.i.	228	253	290	347	420
Travel and communication	867	939	998	1,164	1,417
All other services	646	738	844	965	1,175
Total	5,625	6,202	6,878	8,122	9,702

**AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES**
(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	7,937	8,792	9,874	11,402	13,444
Victoria	5,625	6,202	6,878	8,122	9,702
Queensland	2,551	2,880	3,276	3,924	4,646
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,748	1,952	2,203	2,578	3,104
Western Australia	1,586	1,765	1,950	2,275	2,711
Tasmania	543	600	653	772	934
Total	19,990	22,191	24,834	29,073	34,541

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	118	134	254	248	194
Livestock slaughterings	276	299	398	415	244
Wheat	50	102	77	157	226
Other grain crops	30	28	20	36	45
Other crops	181	173	194	263	253
Other livestock products	248	274	271	282	312
Total	903	1,010	1,214	1,401	1,274
Less stock valuation adjustment	..	10	25	— 15	
Less costs—					
Marketing	93	106	109	143	670
Seed and fodder	83	70	148	138	
Other	223	241	265	290	
Gross farm product at factor cost	504	583	667	845	604
Less depreciation	91	90	98	97	
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, etc.	112	122	131	177	318
Farm income	301	371	438	571	286
Less farm income of companies	..	4	21	38	13
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	301	367	417	533	273

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	167	188	477	769	326
Victoria	301	367	417	533	273
Queensland	204	289	369	437	494
South Australia (including N.T.)	94	157	196	411	265
Western Australia	103	107	170	549	301
Tasmania	27	32	51	63	25
Total	896	1,140	1,680	2,762	1,684

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix E

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974, 1975, AND 1976

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974, 1975, and 1976. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. The figure beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix G

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official statistical publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Publication reference numbers are shown beside titles. The *Victorian monthly statistical review* lists publications released during the month.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are 'for sale' publications, while all other publications are free and no postal charges apply. As remittances must accompany orders, the price and postage, which are set prior to release, should be ascertained first by telephoning the below-mentioned number.

Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library on the eighth floor of the Bureau's Melbourne Office. The publications may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter :

Eighth floor,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets,
MELBOURNE.

or by writing to :

The Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
Box 2796Y, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001.

Inquiries may also be made by telephoning Melbourne 63 0181. The Bureau's Melbourne Office sometimes has additional statistical information which, although not suitable for regular publication, can be made available to the public upon request.

Many of the publications issued by the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. These are catalogued in the booklet *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, available also from the Bureau's Melbourne Office.

Description of publications

General

1 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual; new series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Contents. Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs, every year. The contents are divided into 29 chapters covering Victoria's environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and Parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Rural industry;

Manufacturing ; Internal trade ; External trade ; Public finance ; Private finance ; Prices ; Transport ; Communications ; Education ; Health and medical research ; Social welfare ; Justice and the administration of law ; and The arts, libraries, and media.

Price and postage : set prior to each edition's release.

Approximately 850 pages with index.

2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual ; first issue 1956.

Contents. Compact tables cover most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The book also lists Victorian members of the Australian and Victorian Parliaments, the Victorian Judiciary, and the Victorian addresses of principal Australian and Victorian Government departments.

Price and postage : set prior to each edition's release.

Approximately 180 pages with index.

3 VICTORIAN MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW

Series. Monthly ; first issue January 1960.

Contents. Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, building and productive activity, public and private finance, trade, transport, and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and the month's publications released by the Bureau.

28 pages.

4 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Irregular ; issued 1964, 1971, and 1975.

Contents. For each local government area in Victoria, details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

79 pages.

Demography and social conditions

10 CAUSES OF DEATH

Series. Annual ; first issue 1968.

Contents. Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex by age group. Causes of death by number and rates ; deaths by statistical division ; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

59 pages.

2.01.2. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976 : STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1976 AND 1971

Contents. Statistics of population and dwellings at 1971 and 1976 for the statistical divisions, statistical districts, and local government areas in Victoria.

10 pages.

11 DEMOGRAPHY

Series. Annual ; first issue 1961.

Contents. Population, marriages, divorce, births, and deaths by appropriate classification ; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area ; vital statistics rates for selected countries ; Australian expectation of life tables ; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

52 pages.

66 DEMOGRAPHY : SUMMARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual ; first issue gives summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Contents. Summary details of the Victorian population, and births, marriages, and deaths registered.

8 pages.

12 DIVORCE

Series. Annual; first issue 1945.

Contents. Petitions filed and decrees granted; grounds for dissolution of marriage; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children; divorced persons at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

8 pages.

16 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Annual; first issue 1955.

Contents. Census and estimated total population and dwellings for each statistical division and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

8 pages.

74 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975

Contents. Characteristics of the population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong region and maps showing boundaries of areas.

24 pages.

73 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Contents. Population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong region.

2 pages.

19 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

Series. Annual; first issue 1957-58 to 1959-60.

Contents. Number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, site of injury, accident factor, industry group, and journey, recess, and disease cases by males and females; workers compensation business.

30 pages.

18 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Summary of number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, and workers compensation business.

2 pages.

20 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

Series. Annual; first issue 1955.

Contents. Summary of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria; rates of births, deaths, and marriages for Victoria.

2 pages.

72 PERINATAL DEATHS

Series. Annual; first issue 1972.

Contents. Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

11 pages.

69 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (INCLUDING REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES)

Series. To follow each Census; first issue March 1972 for 1971 Census.

Contents. Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding censuses, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

7 pages.

13 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Series. Annual; first issue 1967.

Contents. Primary and secondary education, number of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, Higher School Certificate results, number of pupils by local government area in which school situated; scholarships and

bursaries available and granted; Victorian expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

24 pages.

65 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
Series. Annual; first issue for the school census August 1971.

Contents. Number and type of schools; pupils enrolled, by grade by category of school; pupils enrolled, by age by category of school.

2 pages.

Building

5 BUILDING APPROVALS

Series. Monthly; first issue April 1959.

Contents. Value of private and government building approvals classified according to type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved according to statistical division.

8 pages.

6,7 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Quarterly and annual; first issues June quarter 1967, 1968-69.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other building approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

15 pages.

8 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Series. Quarterly; first issue June quarter 1950.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of different types of new buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of new building; number of houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls.

28 pages.

9 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Series. Quarterly; first issue June quarter 1955.

Contents. Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction.

4 pages.

Rural industry

45 AGRICULTURE: MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

Contents. Irrigation, and fertilisation of crops and pasture by statistical division and local government area.

29 pages.

34 AGRICULTURE: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual; first issue season 1953-54.

Contents. Preliminary statistics of cultivation showing area and production of major crops compared with previous season.

2 pages.

35 APICULTURE

Series. Annual; first issue season 1956-57.

Contents. Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax for Victoria, with comparison for previous five years.

2 pages.

36 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Series. Monthly (March to November); first issue June 1957.

Contents. Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at the end of each month

by variety, with comparison for previous five years.

2 pages.

38 CHICKEN HATCHINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERINGS

Series. Monthly; first issue September 1965.

Contents. Number of poultry slaughtered for human consumption; dressed weight; hen eggs set and chickens hatched for meat and egg strains.

2 pages.

40 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Series. Annual; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, number of holdings, and production of major varieties of fruit and vegetables by statistical division.

12 pages.

67 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1970-71.

Contents. Number of holdings; details of holding utilisation; area and production of the various crops summarised by statistical division and local government area.

36 pages.

44 LIVESTOCK

Series. Annual; first issue season 1951-52.

Contents. Details by statistical division and local government area of livestock numbers, wool production, hay harvested, and farm consumption of crop and pasture production; details for Victoria of breeds of sheep, calving, lambing, and lambing forecast; rural holdings classified according to size of dairy, beef, cattle, pig, and pig breeding herds, and breeding ewe flocks by statistical division; historical tables.

36 pages.

43 LIVESTOCK: PRELIMINARY NUMBERS

Series. Annual; first issue at 31 March 1962.

Contents. Preliminary details of numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs for Victoria with percentage change from previous year.

1 page.

37 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER CENSUS

Series. Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975.

Contents. Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

2 pages.

50 POTATOES

Series. Annual; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, varieties, production, and number of growers by statistical division.

2 pages.

56 PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS: AREA SURVEY

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

Contents. Estimated area of wheat, oats, and barley in the principal growing areas compared with areas actually sown in previous seasons.

2 pages.

53 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Series. Annual; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Gross value of production of principal items; gross value and local value by industry.

4 pages.

*Manufacturing***81 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS**

Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as details of employment, wages, and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., usage of materials, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division. 60 pages.

83 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED DATA BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Series. Irregular; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division. 19 pages.

82 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations in statistical divisions by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class; in local government areas and principal urban areas by industry sub-division. 40 pages.

80 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Series. Annual; first issue containing information from censuses 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, and fixed capital expenditure. 31 pages.

84 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1969-70.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased, by industry class and by local government area. 17 pages.

33 MINING AND QUARRYING COMMODITY STATISTICS

Series. Annual; first issue 1966.

Contents. Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced, etc. 4 pages.

23 SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Series. Monthly; first issue December 1950.

Contents. Details of Victorian monthly production of some 110 commodities. 8 pages.

*Tourism***87 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74**

Series. Irregular; first issue containing information from census 1973-74.

Contents. Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment, wages, and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division. 19 pages.

88 SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Series. Quarterly; first issue September quarter 1975.

Contents. Covers all establishments providing short-term accommodation. Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division.

20 pages.

Finance, local government, and transport

26 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Series. Annual; first issue 1958-59.

Contents. Details by local government area of population, area, dwellings, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue and expenditure; loan fund receipts, payments, and indebtedness; business undertakings' income and expenditure; Country Roads Board Account; private street account receipts, payments, and indebtedness; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface.

79 pages.

27 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Series. Quarterly; first issue March quarter 1955.

Contents. Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and interest rates.

4 pages.

28 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Series. Monthly; first issue July 1955.

Contents. New motor vehicles registered by type of body, type of engine, transmission, and motive power; total new registrations by make and percentage of total; new trucks registered by load capacity; and total motor vehicles on the register.

4 pages.

29, 30 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Series. Quarterly and annual; first issue June quarter 1952 and 1952.

Contents. Number of accidents and persons killed and injured by nature of accident, feature of roadway, extent of injury, type of road user, location of accident, zone speed limit, road conditions, atmospheric conditions, number of vehicles involved, movements of vehicles involved, licence details and age of drivers, type of vehicle and age and sex of drivers, and time of occurrence by month and day.

8 and 23 pages, respectively.

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- A.B.C. *see* Australian Broadcasting Commission
A.C.T. *see* Australian Capital Territory
A.C.T.U. *see* Australian Council of Trade Unions
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SUPPLEMENT

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Pages 280-1

National Wage Cases, 1976

The principles of wage fixation laid down in the national wage decision of 30 April 1975 were applied with minor modifications during 1976. These principles were restated with the changes in the national wage decision of 28 May 1976. Apart from clarifying certain ambiguities, the most important change was the addition of a new principle, 7 (c), related to the determination of "anomalies" as follows: "The resolution of anomalies and special and extraordinary problems by means of the conferences already established to deal with anomalies and in accordance with the procedures laid down for them".

There were four national wage cases during 1976, all dealing with the quarterly Consumer Price Index movements. The February decision, which dealt with the 5.6 per cent Consumer Price Index increase for the December 1975 quarter, resulted in a uniform 6.4 per cent increase for all Federal awards. This figure included the carry-over of 0.8 per cent for the September 1975 quarter in accordance with Principle 5.

In relation to the 3 per cent Consumer Price Index increase for the March 1976 quarter, the May national wage decision awarded an increase of 3 per cent to all award wage and salary rates up to \$125 per week, this figure being approximately the average male award rate. The increase above this level was a flat \$3.80 per week.

The August national wage decision dealt with the 2.5 per cent June 1976 quarter Consumer Price Index increase by applying this percentage to \$98, the lowest wage in the metal industry award for Melbourne; the resulting increase of \$2.50 being payable uniformly to those earning up to and including \$166 per week. For those above this amount, the increase was 1.5 per cent.

Finally, in the November national wage case, the September 1976 quarter Consumer Price Index increase of 2.2 per cent was applied fully to all Federal awards.

The impact of these decisions are reflected in the movement of the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates index. In the year ended November 1976, 95 per cent of the increase in the adult male wage rate was attributable to indexation increases. The corresponding figure for adult females was 93 per cent.

PRICES

Pages 632-7

Consumer Price Index

The following changes in the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in addition to those shown on pages 633 and 634 of the *Year Book*.

September quarter, 1974. Radio and television licences were deleted following the abolition of radio and television licences with effect from 18 September 1974. *September quarter, 1976.* The structure of the ninth series introduced from this quarter was derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75, having in mind the past general description of the Consumer Price Index as a measure of variations in prices of goods and services as affecting a high proportion of expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate.

Special tabulation of data from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75 for a target group of households substantially supplied the basic weighting pattern for each of the seven cities for which index numbers are compiled. The target group related to metropolitan wage and salary earner households (households which derived at least 75 per cent of total income from wages and salaries) with a total income of more than the minimum adult wage (in the respective capital cities) but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households. The households included had average weekly total household incomes which ranged from approximately \$60 to \$370 in 1974-75.

A new group and sub-group structure was adopted, the main changes being: the subdivision of the former Miscellaneous Group into four groups—Transportation, Health and Personal Care, Recreation, Tobacco and Alcohol; transfer of dry cleaning and shoe repairs to the Clothing Group; transfer of postal and telephone services to the Household Equipment and Operation Group; transfer of drapery sub-group from the former Clothing and Drapery Group to the Household Equipment and Operation Group.

The new series adds the following to the directly represented areas of expenditure: Food Group—meats out, fresh and frozen fish, cakes, oils and fats, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables; Household Equipment and Operation Group—fertiliser, seeds etc., insurance of dwelling and contents, travel goods, repairs to household goods; Transportation Group—motor vehicle comprehensive and third party property insurance, taxi and air fares, motor cycle; Recreation Group—books, sound equipment, sports equipment, caravans, bicycles, toys, games, holiday accommodation, television hire, spectator admission, charges for sports services.

More detailed information is currently available in the appendix to the publication *Consumer Price Index—December Quarter 1976* (reference number 9.1).

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation	All groups
							(a)	(b)	
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	147.2	164.4	173.7	188.1	..	167.9
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	169.5	194.1	214.0	(c)149.3	..	189.5
1976—									
September qr	189.9	217.7	232.4	181.0	207.9	225.7	163.7	100.0	203.2
December qr	197.0	232.3	239.1	184.0	212.5	228.4	(c)295.0	101.2	215.3
1977—									
March qr	200.8	235.6	245.4	191.2	220.7	230.5	300.5	105.1	221.0

(a) Base : December quarter 1968 = 100.0

(b) Base : September quarter 1976 = 100.0

(c) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

POPULATION

Page 229 footnote

Census Enumerations

It was not possible to include preliminary results of the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976, in this supplement.

Figures relating to this Census will be issued progressively in a series of bulletins the first of which is to be released towards the end of 1977.

YEAR BOOK INDEX

The full index to this book appears on pages 999-1,065, preceding the Supplement.